

Vol. 241
No. 18



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday
9 December, 2016
18 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

References by the Chair—

Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(page 1)

Fifteenth Anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Parliament Building
(pages 1-2)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-13)

Messages from Lok Sabha —

The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016 – *Laid on the Table* (pages 13-14)

The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016 – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals
and Fertilizers – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food,
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution – *Laid on the Table* (pages 14-15)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.002

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Thirtieth, Two Hundred and Thirty-first and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture – *Laid on the Table* (page 15)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance – *Laid on the Table* (page 15)

Statement regarding Government Business (page 16)

Re. Notice under Rule - 267 (pages 17-19 and 20-26)

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Vietnam (page 20)

Re. Disruption in conducting Question Hour (pages 26-28)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 29-163)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 164-370)

Re. Demand for adjournment of House for want of Quorum (pages 371-372)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 9th December, 2016/18th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have references to make. Just a minute.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, tomorrow, the 10th of December, 2016, marks the Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the year 1948. The day is celebrated the world over as 'Human Rights Day'. This milestone document, which for the first time laid out the universal protection of fundamental human rights for all, remains as much relevant today and will remain so forever.

The focus, this year, is on the theme "Stand up for someone's rights today!", which is based on the fundamental proposition of the Declaration that each one of us - everywhere and at all times - is entitled to the full range of human rights, and that each and everyone of us has the responsibility to uphold them. This theme is all the more relevant in today's global scenario, wherein the risk of discrimination and violence looms large on the rights of indigenous races, persons with disabilities, refugees, migrant workers, women, children, etc.

We, as a nation, have always cherished the values of equality, non-discrimination, fairness and freedom of all human beings and have stood for peace and harmony amongst all. We have an abiding commitment towards protection and promotion of human rights irrespective of religion, caste, creed and gender.

On this occasion, let us rededicate ourselves to our commitment to the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Parliament building

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 13th of December, 2016, marks the Fifteenth Anniversary of the dastardly attack on Parliament House by terrorists.

On this occasion, we recall the brave deeds of our security personnel, including two persons from the Parliament Security Service of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, five Delhi Police Personnel and a woman constable of the Central Reserve Police Force, who laid down their lives while preventing entry of terrorists inside the Parliament House Building. A gardener of C.P.W.D. and a cameraperson of A.N.I, also lost their lives in the attack.

The House joins me in paying homage to the selfless sacrifice of these persons and their dedication and devotion to duty. The occasion calls for unequivocal condemnation of growing menace of terrorism not only in our country but across the world and the need for committed and concerted efforts to wipe out this scourge forever. We also reiterate our firm resolve to fight terrorism with determination and rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in that tragedy.

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Papers to be Laid on the Table, Shri Ramvilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, there should be an obituary reference for 111 people who died in queues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

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

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), 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) Performance Review of the above Corporation, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5965/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers

II. MoUs (2016-17) between Government of India and various companies of Department of Telecommunications

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. 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) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), 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) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5649/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Sixty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, 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) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5862/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5538/16/16]
 - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5539/16/16]
 - (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications) and the ITI Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5861/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Statements showing Action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Statement No. XXVII | Two Hundred and Third Session, 2004;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6193/16/16] |
| 2. | Statement No. XXXIX | Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6194/16/16] |
| 3. | Statement No. XXXV | Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6195/16/16] |
| 4. | Statement No. XXX | Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6196/16/16] |
| 5. | Statement No. XXIV | Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6197/16/16] |
| 6. | Statement No. XXV | Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6198/16/16] |
| 7. | Statement No. XXV | Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6199/16/16] |
| 8. | Statement No. XVIII | Two Hundred and Twenty Second Session, 2011; [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6200/16/16] |
| 9. | Statement No. XX | Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6201/16/16] |
| 10. | Statement No. XVIII | Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011; [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6202/16/16] |
| 11. | Statement No. XVIII | Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012;
[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6203/16/16] |

12. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6204/16/16]
13. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6205/16/16]
14. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6206/16/16]
15. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6207/16/16]
16. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-2014; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6208/16/16]
17. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6209/16/16]
18. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6210/16/16]
19. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6211/16/16]
20. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6212/16/16]
21. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6213/16/16]
22. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6214/16/16]
23. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session, 2016; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6215/16/16]
24. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 2016; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6216/16/16]
25. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Fortieth Session, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6217/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies 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) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, 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. 5687/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the RailTel Corporation of India 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 Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5688/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16) of various corporations and related papers**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of protection of plant varieties and Farmer's Right Authority, New Delhi and related papers****III. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NAFED, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6062/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited (GSSC), Gandhinagar, 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. 6065/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC), 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.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6064/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 85 and sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6066/16/16]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), 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. 5695/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ACI, New Delhi and related papers

III. MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and Pawan Hans Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note:—
- (1) G.S.R. 911 (E), dated the 24th September, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 977 (E), dated the 8th October, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5792/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5771/16/16]
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Pawan Hans Limited (PHL), for the year 2016-17.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5770/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IICPT and NMPPB and related papers

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5726/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), 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 Board.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5725/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Associates and Council and related papers

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, Maharashtra, 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. 5776/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC), 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 Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5775/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 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. 5948/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, 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. 5949/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Reports and Accounts 2013-14, 2015-16 of various companies and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of CIPET, Chennai and related papers

III. MoUs (2016-17) between Government of India and various companies

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:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5732/16/16]
 - (ii) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Dibrugarh, Assam, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6150/16/16]
 - (iii) Seventy-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, Kochi, Kerala, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6144/16/16]
 - (iv) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL) Limited, Jodhpur, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6148/16/16]
 - (v) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6147/16/16]
 - (vi) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6146/16/16]

- (vii) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), NOIDA, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6149/16/16]

- (viii) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), 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.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6151/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5733/16/16]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5743/16/16]

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5738/16/16]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5740/16/16]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL) Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5736/16/16]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5735/16/16]
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5734/16/16]
- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5737/16/16]
- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between The Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5739/16/16]
- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5741/16/16]
- (9) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5742/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

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

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 subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution):—

- (1) G.S.R. 871 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, directing that no producer of sugar shall hold any stock of sugar in excess of quantities notified for the months of September and October, 2016 as mentioned therein.

- (2) G.S.R. 932 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, notifying the factory-wise fair and remunerative price (FRP) of sugarcane for the sugar year 2015-16.
- (3) S.O. 3093 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, publishing the Sugarcane (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 3348 (E), dated the 28th October, 2016, directing that no dealer of sugar shall hold any stock for a period exceeding thirty days from the date of receipt by him of such stock, in excess of the quantities as mentioned therein for each. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 6169/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICSI), 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. 5745/16/16]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports (December, 2016).
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5744/16/16]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (i) **The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016**
- (ii) **The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(i)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(ii)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2016-17' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
- (ii) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals)

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding

status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Thirtieth, Two Hundred and Thirty-first and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the issue related to Security at airports in India.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Finance.

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): Sir, with your permission Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business for the remaining part of the session will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any items of the Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper consisting of:-
 - (a) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014.
 - (b) The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 as passed by Lok Sabha.
 - (c) The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.
 - (d) The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
 2. Consideration and passing of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016 as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.
 3. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
 4. Further Consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 as passed by Lok Sabha.
 5. 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
 - (c) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
 6. Consideration and return of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (a) The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016.
 - (b) The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016.
-

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE - 267

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, I permit you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given notice ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only allowing him to explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. I am requesting you to accept it because the notice is about the fact that the Government has decided to reduce Import Duty on wheat to zero. It is a shame. Fifty years after the Green Revolution and food self-sufficiency, we have come to a situation where we are ruining the Indian farmers and allowing big multinational corporations to make massive super profits. Sir, this has come in the wake of demonetization where the Indian farmer is being starved of cash to harvest and complete his agricultural operations properly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has to make a distress sale of his wheat produce. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा शुरू करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने तो भाषण शुरू कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are not paying the MSP. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are selling it at half the price, ₹ 700 to ₹ 800 per quintal while the MSP is ₹ 1,541. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are ruining the Indian *anadatta*. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is something that is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are afraid that because of the demonetization, there may be food riots. ...*(Interruptions)*... In order to prevent that, they are allowing this sort of zero Import Duty on wheat which is shameful for the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is something which I strongly condemn. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think this should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, when the Chair gives permission to a Member to speak, all Members are expected to respect the decision of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is applicable to Members on both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When the Chair gives permission, they start raising slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unexpected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both sides are doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here also they are doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is applicable to both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप किसानों की बात नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am speaking with your permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये नारे लगा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये चाहते ही नहीं हैं कि चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब किसानों का मामला आता है, तब ये खड़े हो जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, यह सवाल देश के अन्नदाता का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सवाल देश के किसान का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब देश के किसान का सवाल है, तब आप इस तरह क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: येचुरी जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Yechuryji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, what you said is very correct that when the Chair permits a Member to speak, others should keep quiet, and at least, listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed Shri Yechury under Rule 267 to raise his point. I have not allowed the motion under Rule 267 to be moved. But not only the Treasury Benches, your own Members are also disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is applicable to both sides. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हम लोग इनको बैठाने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको

यह बात सुननी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इनके मन में किसानों का दर्द नहीं है, तो किसका दर्द है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, किसान अन्नदाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज उसको केश नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए वह बीज नहीं खरीद पा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और न ही वह न्यूनतम दाम पर अनाज बेच सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have completed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your point is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your point is on Import Duty. ...**(Interruptions)**..

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उसको distress sale पर अपना अनाज बेचना पड़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार ने आज जो इस तरह का कदम उठाया है, वह हमारे देश के खिलाफ है, किसानों के खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देशभक्ति नहीं है, यह देशद्रोही निर्णय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको यह बात स्वीकार करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, it is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay; I am not allowing to move it. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have made your point. I am not allowing you to move it. You have made your point. The Government can examine it, but I am not allowing you to move it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी जो सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा, हम उससे सहमत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, that is not permitted. Please put it down. Don't do that.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो भारत के किसान हैं, उनके गेहूं को खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होगा। यह सरकार किसानों की बात करती है, लेकिन किसानों की हालत नोटबन्दी की वजह से यह हो गई है कि वे कोई सामान नहीं खरीद पा रहे हैं। वे अपनी खेती के लिए बीज नहीं खरीद पा रहे हैं और न खाद खरीद पा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में मामला इतना गम्भीर हो गया है कि जब गेहूं पैदा होगा, तो वह मिट्टी के भाव बिकेगा। ऐसी हालत में सरकार ने जान-बूझकर गेहूं पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी जीरो कर दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसकी भर्त्सना करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, please sit down. Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM VIETNAM

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Vietnam, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of Her Excellence Mrs. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that their visit to our country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Vietnam. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE - 267 – Contd.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kumari Mayawatiji, I have already promised Mr. Yadav. Let him speak. After him, I will call you.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा पाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि विपक्ष ने नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत डिमॉनेटाइजेशन पर चर्चा का नोटिस दिया। इस सदन ने उसे स्वीकार किया। सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार किया और चर्चा शुरू हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह किसान का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां किसान की बात हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: शेखर जी, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Listen to him also.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: मेरा यह कहना है कि जब एक नोटिस, जो सीताराम येचुरी जी ने दिया और उस पर चर्चा पूरी नहीं हुई, तो ऐसी स्थिति में दूसरा नोटिस देना उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए मैंने दूसरे नोटिस को एलाऊ नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, यह उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने इसलिए उनके नोटिस को एलाउ ही नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें भी इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जब उनका एक नोटिस पेंडिंग है, तो उन्हें दूसरा नोटिस नहीं देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले इस पर रूलिंग दी जाए। क्या ऐसा कोई प्रिसिडेंस है? हाउस का कोई प्रिसिडेंस होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपकी बात समझ गया। मैं रूलिंग दी है कि जब उनका एक नोटिस पेंडिंग है, तो वे दूसरे नोटिस पर चर्चा की मांग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने उनका मोशन एलाउ नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आपने मुझे अपने मोशन के बारे में मेशन करने की अनुमति दी, तभी मैं उस पर बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; you gave me permission, but let it not be contested that you did not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand. I will explain it to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. I will explain the delicate difference. Firstly, I did not allow the motion to be moved. That is what I said, but I allowed you to speak and raise the matter, and after hearing you, I said, "I am not allowing the motion to be moved." I also observed that the Government may examine it. I also said that.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, येचुरी जी ने जो मामला उठाया है, उससे हमारी पार्टी बिल्कुल सहमत है। यह किसानों के हित का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. मैं समझती हूँ कि सरकार ने जल्दबाजी में यह जो डिस्मिशन लिया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और धनत्रासेठों को फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए इन्होंने यह डिस्मिशन लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों के हित के लिए यह डिस्मिशन नहीं लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार की जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि यह जो

[सुश्री मायावती]

फैसला लिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने जो कहा है कि सरकार को इसे एग्जामिन करना चाहिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इसे एग्जामिन न करके इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए, नहीं तो किसानों का बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: पासवान जी, इसके बारे में यदि आपको कुछ बोलना है, तो बोलिए।

उपसभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, हमारे पास गेहूँ की कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इनकी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप इन्हें सुनने को कहें, तो मैं बोलूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sit down. I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will give you a chance to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पासवान जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. You raised a matter and the Minister is reacting to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... But you are not listening to him! ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You can ask after hearing the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... तो आप पहले सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, I allowed him before that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, लेकिन कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से, उपसभोक्ता मामलों के मंत्री की हैसियत से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी किसी चीज़ का दाम बढ़ता है, अपोज़िशन की तरफ से हल्ला होना शुरू हो जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गेहूँ की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन गेहूँ के दाम में कुछ वृद्धि के आसार होने लगे हैं, इसलिए एहतियाती तौर पर कंज्यूमर्स के दृष्टिकोण से हमने यह फैसला लिया है और यह फैसला कोई परमानेंट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is the point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharad Yadavji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: नोटबंदी की वजह से यह हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, नोटबंदी की वजह से दाम बढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He replied as Food Minister. He said that there is no shortage of wheat. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is what he said. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRISITARAMYECHURY: Correct...**(Interruptions)**... But, why is the price rising? ...**(Interruptions)**... The price has gone up due to demonetization. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you worried about that? You should not worry about that. ...**(Interruptions)**... You should be happy when he says that there are enough stocks of foodgrains. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The prices have gone up due to demonetisation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should you fight over that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is all happening because of demonetisation. ...**(Interruptions)**... The price is going up. ...**(Interruptions)**... Our peasantry is getting ruined. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। दुनिया में व्हीट के दाम घट गए हैं। सरकार के फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से यह बात आई है। रामविलास जी कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नोटबंदी के चलते धान के दाम बुरी तरह से गिर गए हैं। यह जो आपने कहा है, आपने जो 10 परसेंट ठीक काम किया था, तो उसे आप ज़ीरो परसेंट पर ला रहे हैं।

सर, इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा दो फसलें होती हैं: गेहूँ की और धान की। गेहूँ के मामले में हमारे पास sufficient stock है, अभी कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने, फूड मिनिस्टर से कहा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गम्भीर मामला है। इसको वापस करिए और कोई ऐसा संकट नहीं है। अभी आप खुद ही कह रहे हैं कि सरकार को इस मामले में, जो किसानों का मामला है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो क्यों बाहर का व्हीट लाना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों लाना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the issue is not about buffer stock of wheat. The issue is of production of wheat and incentives to farmers. The hon. Minister's response is completely irrelevant as far as the issue is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister only said that we have got enough stocks. That is what he said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the buffer stock is so high ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me speak. I have a right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the buffer stock is so high, why has the import duty been reduced to zero? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have complete, perfect soil and moisture conditions. You have had a good monsoon. There was an expectation of a bumper harvest. And, under these conditions, you reduced the import duty to zero! Why? Companies from America, France, Russia and Ukraine will benefit and the Indian farmer, who is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Green Revolution, is not going to have any incentive to produce wheat any longer. This is a slap on the face of the Indian agriculture. When the Green Revolution is marking its 50th anniversary, you have reduced the import duty to zero. The farmer has no cash for pesticides; the farmer has no cash for fertilizers. And, you are telling the farmer, "Forget, I am going to import the wheat." ...*(Interruptions)*... This is *videshi jagaran*. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is *videshi utthan*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sukhendu Shekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sukhendu Shekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, while I share the ...*(Interruptions)*... While I share the agony and anguish expressed by the hon. Members on this issue, I would also like to request the Chair, on another issue to take the sense of the House whether an obituary reference should be made for the 111 people who have died in the queue before the ATMs and banks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly take the sense of the House whether there should be an obituary reference or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Should these deaths be mourned or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even yesterday, a lady was pushed out of the queue and she died. ...*(Interruptions)*... This way, 111 people have lost their lives, after the announcement of demonetization, in different parts of the country. We are having a list of those people. We can submit the State-wise list. Therefore, I would like you to take the sense of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKHAR ROY: Sir, kindly take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Minister, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, the nation wants a functional House that works within the realm of the law prescribed by the Chair, by the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, जो लोग मर रहे हैं, उनके परिजनों को मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, you have been gracious enough to hear every Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... My question to you is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Though you are indicative from the Chair that a debate is not to ensue, why is it that these comments tantamount to the ensuing of a debate? ...*(Interruptions)*... If we have to go forward with the matters that the House has decided as the Business of the day, then, I think, it would be extremely productive ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): सर, येचुरी जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया और शरद जी ने जो बात बताई, वह सही है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में अब गेहूं के दाम बहुत कम हो गए हैं। यहां पर हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि जो दाम में वृद्धि के आसार बढ़ रहे थे, इसके चलते सरकार ने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी ज़ीरो परसेंट करने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं इस सदन के सभी साथियों और देश के किसानों को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अनुसार जब भी किसानों के उत्पाद का भाव एमएसपी से नीचे चला जाता है, तो सरकार मार्केट में इंटरवेंशन करती है। मार्केट इंटरवेंशन की आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकार सभी चीजों की खरीदारी करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी भी कर रही है और यह कोई स्थायी निर्णय नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: देश के किसानों के हित में जब भी जरूरत पड़ेगी, सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am going to take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अगर यह बात सही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat and make your Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling your name. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, make your Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about the obituary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.K. Ragesh, you have a Zero Hour submission to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed your Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... विवेक गुप्ता जी कहां हैं? ...*(Interruptions)*... Go and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, you have given notice for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can go and speak...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.K. Ragesh, I am allowing Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can go and speak, if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, this is Zero Hour. You go back to your seat and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

Re. DISRUPTION IN CONDUCTING QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 256, Shri Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Absent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No. No. Enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह मत कीजिए, मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please allow Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, if you accept my notice for suspension under Rule 267 to discuss this important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has already been discussed. You had your say. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But they all want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want to speak, Sir. They want to speak, Sir. I would request you to permit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't do it in Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I request you? This is a very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप ज़रा चुपचाप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस सदन में अब तक लगभग 70 घंटे हंगामे की भेंट चढ़ गए हैं, जबकि इतने सारे इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यूज हैं। जैसे, डिसेबल्ड के राइट्स से संबंधित इश्यूज हैं, कमजोर तबकों और महिलाओं से रिलेटेड इश्यूज हैं, इम्प्लॉइज से रिलेटेड इश्यूज हैं, गरीबों से रिलेटेड इश्यूज हैं और ऐसे तमाम इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यूज हैं, जिनको हमने लिस्ट भी किया हुआ है, लेकिन unfortunately ये इस हंगामे की भेंट चढ़ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपील की है कि कम से कम ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी अपील के बाद तो आपको कम से कम शर्म आनी चाहिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't refer to the President. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आपने भी बहुत बार अपील की है कि सदन की कार्यवाही सुचारु रूप से चले। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारी अपील है कि अगर आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चलने देना

चाहते, तो जो डिबेट अभी बची हुई है, उसको resume कीजिए और उस पर बोलने के लिए जो मेम्बर्स बचे हुए हैं, उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ये नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, ये बोलने के लिए तैयार हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्यथा देश इनको माफ नहीं करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should Question Hour not run? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: क्योंकि आज जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, उससे ये देश का नुकसान कर रहे हैं, देश के गरीबों के हितों का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने काले धन और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जो एक आन्दोलन छेड़ा है, उसमें सबको साथ देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर आप इसका विरोध करेंगे, तो देश आपको माफ नहीं करेगा और आपको इसके लिए माफी माँगनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Does the House want Question Hour to run or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing can be done in this noise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is not the responsibility of the Opposition. It is the Government's responsibility to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but everybody has to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, they have to run this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have to run this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should run this House. Why are you telling us? They are not interested in running the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, we are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Wagon manufacturing units of Burn Standard Company Limited**

*256. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two wagon manufacturing units of Burn Standard Company Limited, situated at Burnpur and Howrah, are getting inadequate orders from Railways; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid units are also facing non-availability of working capital?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Ministry of Railways has placed adequate orders for manufacture of wagons on M/s Burn Standard and Company Limited (BSCL). As on 01.12.2016, orders for manufacture of 2364 wagons, amounting to ₹296.73 Crores are balance on M/s BSCL. Since 2015, the Company is also carrying out major repairs of wagons for Indian Railways. In 2015 - 16, 2305 wagons and in 2016 - 17 (till November 2016), 2581 wagons have been repaired by the Company. Orders for repair of 659 wagons, amounting to ₹11.86 Crores, are still balance on M/s BSCL as on 01.12.2016. In addition, orders worth ₹25.27 crores for cast components are also balance on the Company.

(b) To tide over the shortage of working capital, Ministry of Railways has sanctioned advance payment to M/s BSCL for fabrication of wagons. In 2015 - 16, an advance of ₹23.32 crores was paid to the Company for fabrication of wagons and in 2016 - 17, an advance of ₹21.20 crores has been sanctioned. In addition, the Company is arranging funds through borrowings from bank as well.

Shelving of Tanakpur-ghat-Bageshwar railway route

†*257. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway routes in the country whose construction works have been shelved permanently after conducting a survey;

(b) whether Government has permanently shelved the construction work of the strategically important Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar railway route in the border district of Uttarakhand, if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, for how much time its construction work has been suspended?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Reconnaissance/ Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey is pre-requisite for consideration of any new investment proposal for new projects to assess the likely investment, traffic potential and return from the same. Based on the outcome of Reconnaissance/ Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey, projects are sanctioned/included in Budget Document (Pink Book) on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing project, overall availability of funds and competing demands. Thereafter, Final Location Survey (FLS) is carried out and DPR/ Detailed Estimate is prepared before taking up construction work. In case it is decided to shelve/suspend permanently the construction work after carrying out Final Location Survey, then the project is dropped from Budget Document (Pink Book). However, no project has been dropped from Budget Document (Pink Book) after completion of Final Location Survey.

(b) and (c) Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey for construction of new line from Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar (155 Km.) in Uttarakhand has been completed. As per survey report, the cost of this project has been assessed as ₹ 2791 Crores with negative rate of return 1.16%. This project could not be taken forward due to its unremunerative nature, huge throwforward of railway projects and limited availability of funds for new lines with Ministry of Railways. However, this is one of the 14 Railway Projects identified by Ministry of Defence as strategic lines. These 14 strategic lines are to be funded by Ministry of Defence. Out of these 14 Strategic lines, Ministry of Defence has identified, four strategic lines for taking up in first phase. None of these projects has been sanctioned. However, Final Location Survey for these four lines has been taken up as Deposit work of Ministry of Defence. Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar (155 Km.) is not one of the four lines identified by Ministry of Defence for taking up in first phase.

As on 01.04.2016, a total of 166 ongoing New Lines projects spread across the country including the State of Uttarakhand, have been taken up for construction of 18,592 Km. of New Line at a cost of ₹2,47,840 Crore. For 2016-17, budgetary allocation of ₹14,166 Crore has been made for these New Line projects. Out of these, four new line projects costing ₹5,622 Crore for construction of 212 Km. of New Line are falling fully/partly in the State of Uttarakhand for which a budgetary allocation of ₹193 Crore has been made in the current financial year. The total outlay for 2016-17 for the projects

of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling which are falling partly or fully in the State of Uttarakhand is ₹458 Crore which is 700% more than the outlay provided for the year 2014-15.

Further, in anticipation of Government of Uttarakhand coming forward to take up projects through Joint Venture, two New Line projects have been included in Capital Investment Programme of 2016-17 (incorporated as annexure to the 'Pink Book' of sanctioned works) at an anticipated cost of ₹1828 Crore. Details of these four New Line projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of project	Railway	Length (in Km.)	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1.	Kashipur-Dhampur	Northern	58	1200
2.	Dehradun-Vikasnagar	Northern	38	628

The capital expenditure for Railways has been increased from ₹54,000 Cr in 2013-14 to around ₹94,000 Cr in 2015-16. For 2016-17, a plan size of ₹1,21,000 Crore has been kept.

Direct Cash Transfer

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to introduce Direct Cash Transfer to farmers for procurement of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has set up any panel to study the impact of such a step, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) At present there is no plan to implement any system for direct transfer of cash by way of subsidy to farmers for procurement of fertilizers. However, pilot project in 16 districts is under implementation to introduce modified Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for fertilizer subsidy payment, under which subsidy on various fertilizer grades shall be released to the fertilizer companies on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the farmers/beneficiaries. This subsidy payment procedure under the proposed system is under implementation on a pilot basis in 16 districts covering 12 States. After implementation of the DBT on pilot basis, the experience gained during its implementation in the 16 select districts will be analysed and difficulties faced and challenges arising during the implementation process shall be studied in-depth.

Inviting BRICS countries to cultivate pulses

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

- (a) the justification in inviting BRICS countries to cultivate pulses and oilseeds in the country;
- (b) whether this move would push more and more farmers out of agriculture and add to unemployment; and
- (c) if so, how Government is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) BRICS Agriculture Ministers, in their meeting at New Delhi on 23.9.2016 welcomed the declaration of the year 2016 as the International Year of Pulses by the United Nations General Assembly and declared their intention to promote production of pulses in the BRICS countries and raise awareness among the people about their importance in dietary nutrition.

No mention was made of oilseeds in the Declaration.

Cultivation of pulses has dual benefits as their nitrogen-fixing properties contribute to increasing soil fertility while the consumption of pulses can contribute to ameliorating malnutrition. The suggestion to increase Pulse Production in BRICS countries will have no adverse effect on Indian farmers. It will only help India in meeting our demand-supply shortfall as any increase in global supply will reduce the international price of pulses, thereby reducing our foreign exchange outgo. Cultivation of pulses in more countries will also diversify our supply sources and prevent dependence on just two or three countries.

In any case, Government gives first priority to Indian farmers for whom the Government is implementing a large number of schemes and incentives, both on the price side and on the input side to encourage and enable them to grow more pulses. Thus, out of an allocation of ₹1700 cr. for National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for 2016-17, ₹ 1100 cr. is earmarked for promotion of pulses cultivation. The new initiatives under the ongoing NFSM programme include 100 new seed hubs for increased quality seed production of pulses, additional allocation for increasing breeder seeds production, more frontline demonstrations through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), State Agriculture University (SAU), distribution of seeds mini kits and increased allocation for enhancing production of biofertilizer and bio-control agents and for adaptive research.

Controlling the prices of essential medicines

*260. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of several pharmaceutical products, including essential medicines, have increased manifold during each of the last three years and the current year, if so. the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to control the prices of essential medicines in the country?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Annual revision in the prices of scheduled formulations is permissible only to the extent of change in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the particular year. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) revised the ceiling prices in respect of 530 scheduled medicines listed in Schedule-1 (National List of Essential Medicines 2011) of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) after allowing only WPI increase @6.32% for the year 2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2014) and 3.849% for the year 2014, (w.e.f. 01.04.2015) in compliance with the provisions of DPCO, 2013 is given in the Statement-1A (*See* below). NPPA also notified the revised (reduction in prices) ceiling prices of scheduled formulations as on 2nd March, 2016 after applying WPI of (Minus) 2.7105% (reduction) for the year 2015. These prices are effective from 1st April, 2016. A Statement showing details of 530 scheduled medicines for which ceiling prices have been fixed with applicable Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is given in Statement-1B (*See* below). The details showing the slab-wise reduction with respect to highest price is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Further the Government has notified the ceiling prices of 540 scheduled medicines under National List of Essential Medicines 2015 (Revised Schedule - I) of DPCO 2013 as on 11.11.2016 is given in Statement-III (*See* below). The details showing the slab-wise reduction with respect to highest price is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

The Government also monitors the maximum retail prices (MRP) of all the medicines, including the non-scheduled formulations, and ensures that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of non-scheduled formulations more than ten percent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months.

Statement-IA*Details showing increase in Ceiling Price from time to time fixed under DPCO, 2013*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Medicines	Route of Administration	Strengths	Unit	Earlier CP in 2013 (excl. local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹ / unit)	CP (Fixed/ revised) (excl. local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹/ unit)	WPI <i>i.e.</i> 6.32% for the year 2013 (₹/unit)	CP after applicable WPI for the 2013 (w.e.f. 01.4.2014)/ CP fixed (excl. local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹/unit)	WPI <i>i.e.</i> 3.849% for the year 2014 (₹/unit)	CP after applicable WPI for the year 2014 (w.e.f. 01.4.2015)/ CP fixed (excl. local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹/unit)	CP after applicable WPI for the year 2014 (w.e.f. 01.4.2014) (excl.local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹ I unit).	WPI <i>i.e.</i> 3.849% for the year 2014 (₹/unit)	CP after applicable WPI for the year 2014 (w.e.f. 01.4.2015) (excl.local taxes/VAT, if any) (₹/unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	25% Dextrose	Injection	100 ml	1 ml	-	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.18	-	-	-
2.	5- Fluorouracil	Injection	250mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	2.08	0.13	2.21	0.09	2.30	-	-	-
3.	5-Amino salicylic Acid (5-ASA)	Tablets	400mg	1 Tablet	3.90	8.60	0.54	9.14	0.35	9.49	-	-	-
4.	Acetazolamide	Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.69	0.23	3.92	0.15	4.07	-	-	-
5.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Tablets	75mg	1 Tablet	-	0.26	0.02	0.28	0.01	0.29	-	-	-

Revised due to Review/
Representation/Corrigendum

			soluble/ dispersible										
6.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	-	-	0.17
7.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Tablet	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.21	0.01	0.22	-	-	-
8.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Tablet	325 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.44	0.02	0.46	0.72	0.03	0.75
9.	Actinomycin D	Injection	0.5 mg	1 Injection	-	-	-	562.98	21.67	584.65	-	-	-
10.	Acyclovir	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.30	0.46	7.76	0.30	8.06	-	-	-
11.	Acyclovir	Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	11.64	0.74	12.38	0.48	12.86	-	-	-
12.	Acyclovir	Injection	250 mg/ pack	Each Pack	-	460.05	29.08	489.13	18.83	507.96	-	-	-
13.	Acyclovir	Injection	500 mg/ pack	Each Pack	-	433.81	27.42	461.23	17.75	478.98	-	-	-
14.	Acyclovir	Suspension	400 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	1.32	0.08	1.40	0.05	1.45	-	-	-
15.	Acyclovir	Cream	5%	1 gm	-	8.88	0.56	9.44	0.36	9.80	-	-	-
16.	Adenosine	Injection	3 mg/ml	1 ml	-	114.55	7.24	121.79	4.69	126.48	-	-	-
17.	Adrenaline Bitartrate	Injection	1 mg/ml	1 ml	-	37.24	2.35	39.59	1.52	41.11	-	-	-
18.	Albendazole	Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	9.12	0.58	9.70	-	-	9.92	0.38	10.30
19.	Albendazole	Suspension	200 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	1.48	0.09	1.57	0.06	1.63	-	-	-
20.	Albumin	Injection	20%	1 ml	-	36.66	2.32	38.98	1.50	40.48	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Allopurinol	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.09	0.13	2.22	0.09	2.31	-	-	-
22.	Alpha Interferon	Injection	3 million IU	Each Pack	-	759.70	48.01	807.71	31.09	838.80	-	-	-
23.	Alprazolam	Tablets	0.25 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.96	0.06	1.02	0.04	1.06	-	-	-
24.	Alprazolam	Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.01	0.13	2.14	0.08	2.22	-	-	-
25.	Aluminium Hydroxide+ Magnesium Hydroxide	Suspension	-	1 ml	-	-	-	0.24	0.01	0.25	-	-	-
26.	Aluminium Hydroxide+ Magnesium Hydroxide	Tablet	-	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.49	0.02	0.51	-	-	-
27.	Amikacin	Injection	250 mg/ 2 ml	1 ml	-	13.96	0.88	14.84	0.57	15.41	-	-	-
28.	Amiodarone	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	6.52	0.41	6.93	0.27	7.20	-	-	-
29.	Amiodarone	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	11.67	0.74	12.41	0.48	12.89	-	-	-
30.	Amiodarone	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	20.76	1.31	22.07	0.85	22.92	-	-	-
31.	Amitriptyline	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.12	0.13	2.25	0.09	2.34	-	-	-
32.	Amlodipine	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.03	1.79	0.11	1.90	0.07	1.97	-	-	-
33.	Amlodipine	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	3.06	2.83	0.18	3.01	0.12	3.13	-	-	-

34.	Amoxicillin	Powder for suspension	125 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	0.57	0.04	0.61	0.02	0.63	-	-	-
35.	Amoxicillin	Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	-	2.76	0.17	2.93	0.11	3.04	-	-	-
36.	Amoxicillin	Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	-	6.09	0.38	6.47	0.25	6.72	-	-	-
37.	Amoxicillin+ Clavulinic Acid	Tablets	625 mg	1 Tablet	-	22.46	1.42	23.88	0.92	24.80	-	-	-
38.	Amoxicillin+ Clavulinic Acid	Powder for suspension	228.5mg/ 5ml	1 gm	-	1.87	0.12	1.99	0.08	2.07	-	-	-
39.	Amoxicillin+ Clavulinic Acid	Injection	600mg/ vial pack	Each Pack	-	85.96	5.43	91.39	3.52	94.91	-	-	-
40.	Amoxicillin+ Clavulinic Acid	Injection	1.2gm/vial pack	Each Pack	-	127.37	8.05	135.42	5.21	140.63	-	-	-
41.	Amphotericin B	Injection	50 mg/vial pack	Each Pack	-	4245.32	268.30	4513.62	173.73	4687.35	-	-	-
42.	Ampicillin	Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	-	2.50	0.16	2.66	0.10	2.76	-	-	-
43.	Ampicillin	Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	-	4.75	0.30	5.05	0.19	5.24	-	-	-
44.	Ampicillin	Powder for suspension	125 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	0.63	0.04	0.67	0.03	0.70	-	-	-
45.	Ampicillin	Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	-	13.40	0.85	14.25	0.55	14.80	-	-	-
46.	Anti-D Immunoglobulin (human)	Injection	300 ±g	Each Pack	-	2209.80	139.66	2349.46	90.43	2439.89	-	-	-
47.	Antitetanus Human Immunoglobulin	Injection	250 IU/pack	Each Pack	-	832.16	52.59	884.75	34.05	918.80	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
48.	Antitetanus Human immunoglobulin	Injection	500 IU/pack	Each Pack	-	1387.23	87.67	1474.90	56.77	1531.67	-	-	-
49.	Artesunate (To be used only in combination with Sulfadoxine+ Pyrimethamine)	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	20.04	1.27	21.31	0.82	22.13	-	-	-
50.	Ascorbic Acid	Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.94	0.04	0.98	-	-	-
51.	Ascorbic Acid	Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	-	-	0.18	0.01	0.19
52.	Atenolol	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.07	0.13	2.20	0.08	2.28	-	-	-
53.	Atenolol	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.72	0.24	3.96	0.15	4.11	-	-	-
54.	Atorvastatin	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.82	0.24	4.06	0.16	4.22	-	-	-
55.	Atorvastatin	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.91	0.37	6.28	-	-	6.49	0.25	6.74
56.	Atracurium Besylate	Injection	10 mg/ml	Each Pack	-	45.28	2.86	48.14	1.85	49.99	-	-	-
57.	Atropine Sulphate	Injection	0.6 mg/ml	1 ml	-	4.01	0.25	4.26	0.16	4.42	-	-	-
58.	Atropine Sulphate	Drops	1%	1 ml	-	2.91	0.18	3.09	0.12	3.21	-	-	-
59.	Atropine Sulphate	Ointment	1%	1 gm	-	3.24	0.20	3.44	0.13	3.57	-	-	-
60.	Azathioprine	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	9.89	0.63	10.52	0.40	10.92	-	-	-
61.	Azithromycin	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.13	0.32	5.45	0.21	5.66	-	-	-
62.	Azithromycin	Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	10.26	0.65	10.91	0.42	11.33	-	-	-

63.	Azithromycin	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	19.86	20.51	1.30	21.81	0.84	22.65	-	-	-
64.	Azithromycin	Suspension	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	1.55	0.10	1.65	0.06	1.71	-	-	-
65.	Azithromycin	Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	-	182.27	11.52	193.79	7.46	201.25	-	-	-
66.	BCG Vaccine	Injection	-	Each Dose	-	-	-	5.58	0.21	5.79	-	-	-
67.	Beclomethasone Dipropionate	Inhalation	50 \pm g/dose	1 Inhaler	-	169.37	10.70	180.07	6.93	187.00	-	-	-
68.	Beclomethasone Dipropionate	Inhalation	250 \pm g/MT dose	Each Mt Dose	-	1.52	0.10	1.62	0.06	1.68	-	-	-
69.	Benzathine Benzylpenicillin	Injection	12 lacs units	1 Injection	-	11.07	0.70	11.77	0.45	12.22	-	-	-
70.	Benzathine Benzylpenicillin	Injection	6 lacs units	1 Injection	-	7.61	0.48	8.09	0.31	8.40	-	-	-
71.	Benzoin Compound Tincture			1 ml	-	0.32	0.02	0.34	0.01	0.35	-	-	-
72.	Benzyl Benzoate	Lotion	25%	1 ml	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.16	-	-	-
73.	Betamethasone	Injection	4 mg/ml	1 ml	-	3.80	0.24	4.04	0.16	4.20	-	-	-
74.	Betamethasone Dipropionate	Cream/Ointment	0.05%	1 gm	-	0.52	0.03	0.55	0.02	0.57	-	-	-
75.	Betaxolol Hydrochloride	Drops	0.25%	1 ml	-	3.99	0.25	4.24	0.16	4.40	-	-	-
76.	Betaxolol Hydrochloride	Drops	0.50%	1 ml	-	6.59	0.42	7.01	0.27	7.28	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
77.	Bisacodyl	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.97	0.06	1.03	0.04	1.07	-	-	
78.	Bisacodyl	Suppository	5 mg	1 Suppository	-	7.97	0.50	8.47	0.33	8.80			
79.	Bleomycin	Injection	15 mg	1 ml	-	616.06	38.93	654.99	25.21	680.20	-	-	
80.	Bromocriptine Mesylate	Tablets	1.25 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.58	0.48	8.06	0.31	8.37	-	-	-
81.	Bromocriptine Mesylate	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	13.60	0.86	14.46	0.56	15.02	-	-	-
82.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride	Injection	0.25%	1 ml	-	2.31	0.15	2.46	0.09	2.55	-	-	-
83.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride	Injection	0.5%	1 ml	-	3.49	0.22	3.71	0.14	3.85	-	-	-
84.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride	Injection	0.5% to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution	1 ml	-	5.73	0.36	6.09	0.23	6.32	-	-	-
85.	Busulphan	Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.41	0.22	3.63	0.14	3.77	-	-	-
86.	Calamine	Lotion		1ml/gm	-	0.97	0.06	1.03	-	-	1.01	0.04	1.05
87.	Calcium Carbonate	Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.68	• 0.11	1.79	0.07	1.86	-	-	-
88.	Calcium Carbonate	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.67	0.11	1.78	0.07	1.85	-	-	-
89.	Calcium Gluconate	Injection	100 mg/ml in 10 ml ampoule	10 ml Ampoule	-	9.95	0.63	10.58	0.41	10.99	-	-	-

40

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

90.	Carbamazepine	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.70	0.04	0.74	0.03	0.77	-	-	-
91.	Carbamazepine	Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.37	0.09	1.46	0.06	1.52	-	-	-
92.	Carbamazepine	Syrup	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	-	-	0.21	0.01	0.22
93.	Carbimazole	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.77	0.11	1.88	0.07	1.95	-	-	-
94.	Carbimazole	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.43	0.22	3.65	0.14	3.79	-	-	-
95.	Carboplatin	Injection	150 mg/ vial pack	Each Pack	-	789.01	49.87	838.88	32.29	871.17	-	-	-
96.	Carboplatin	Injection	450 mg/ vial	Each Pack	-	2424.93	153.26	2578.19	99.23	2677.42	-	-	-
97.	Cefixime	Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.69	0.49	8.18	0.31	8.49	-	-	-
98.	Cefixime	Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	11.25	0.71	11.96	0.46	12.42	-	-	-
99.	Cefotaxime	Injection	125 mg	Each Pack	-	-	-	12.84	0.49	13.33	-	-	-
100.	Cefotaxime	Injection	250 mg	Each Pack	-	-	-	15.19	0.58	15.77	-	-	16.19
101.	Cefotaxime	Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	-	-	-	20.05	0.77	20.82	-	-	21.12
102.	Ceftazidime	Injection	250 mg	Each Pack	-	63.40	4.01	67.41	2.59	70.00	-	-	-
103.	Ceftazidime	Injection	1g	Each Pack	-	229.19	14.48	243.67	9.38	253.05	-	-	-
104.	Ceftriaxone	Injection	250mg	Each Pack	-	24.60	1.55	26.15	1.01	27.16	-	-	-
105.	Ceftriaxone	Injection	1g	Each Pack	-	55.44	3.50	58.94	2.27	61.21	-	-	-
106.	Cephalexin	Syrup	125 mg/ 15 ml	1 ml	-	0.91	0.06	0.97	0.04	1.01	-	-	-
107.	Cephalexin	Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	-	5.25	0.33	5.58	0.21	5.79	-	-	-
108.	Cephalexin	Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	-	11.65	0.74	12.39	0.48	12.87	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
109.	Cetrimide	Solution	20% (conc. for dilution)	1 ml	-	0.43	0.03	0.46	0.02	0.48	-	-	-
110.	Cetirizine	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.81	0.11	1.92	0.07	1.99	-	-	-
111.	Cetirizine	Syrup	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	0.54	0.03	0.57	0.02	0.59	-	-	-
112.	Chlorambucil	Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	-	45.22	2.86	48.08	1.85	49.93	-	-	-
113.	Chloramphenicol	Drops	1%	1 ml	-	4.26	0.27	4.53	0.17	4.70	-	-	-
114.	Chloramphenicol	Ointment	1%	1 gm	-	4.26	0.27	4.53	0.17	4.70	-	-	-
115.	Chloroquine Phosphate	Injection	40 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	1.32
116.	Chloroquine Phosphate	Syrup	50 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-
117.	Chloroquine Phosphate	Tablet	150mg base	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	-
118.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Tablets	4 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.00423	0.11423	-	-	-
119.	Chlorpromazine	Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	1.22	0.05	1.27	1.23	0.05	1.28
120.	Chlorpromazine HCL	Tablet	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.29	0.01	0.30	-	-	-
121.	Chlorpromazine HCL	Tablet	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.41	0.02	0.43	-	-	-
122.	Chlorpromazine HCL	Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.68	0.03	0.71	-	-	-
123.	Ciprofloxacin HCL	Injection	200 mg/100 ml	1 ml	-	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.18	-	-	-

124.	Ciprofloxacin HCL	Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	2.02	0.08	2.10	-	-	2.33
125.	Ciprofloxacin HCL	Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	3.86	0.15	4.01	-	-	-
126.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride	Ointment	0.30%	1 gm	-	1.06	0.07	1.13	0.04	1.17	-	-	-
127.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride	Drops	0.30%	1 ml	-	1.30	0.08	1.38	-	-	1.49	0.06	1.55
128.	Cisplatin	Injection	10 mg	Each Pack	-	84.84	5.36	90.20	3.47	93.67	-	-	-
129.	Cisplatin	Injection	50 mg/vial pack	Each Pack	-	301.26	19.04	320.30	12.33	332.63	-	-	-
130.	Clindamycin	Tablet	300mg	1 Tablet	-	13.09	0.83	13.92	0.54	14.46	-	-	-
131.	Clofazimine	Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	-	1.28	0.08	1.36	0.05	1.41	-	-	-
132.	Clofazimine	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	2.22	0.14	2.36	0.09	2.45	-	-	-
133.	Clomiphene Citrate	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.93	0.50	8.43	0.32	8.75	-	-	-
134.	Clomiphene Citrate	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	12.18	0.77	12.95	0.50	13.45	-	-	-
135.	Clopidogrel	Tablets	75 mg	1 Tablet	-	10.03	0.63	10.66	0.41	11.07	-	-	-
136.	Clotrimazole	Pessaries	100mg	1 Pessaries	8.47	8.69	0.55	9.24	0.36	9.60	-	-	-
137.	Clotrimazole	Pessaries	200 mg	1 Pessaries	12.71	13.31	0.84	14.15	0.54	14.69	-	-	-
138.	Clotrimazole	Pessaries Gel	2%	1 gm	-	2.07	0.13	2.20	0.08	2.28	-	-	-
139.	Cloxacillin	Capsule	500 mg	1 Capsule	-	-	-	2.21	0.09	2.30	-	-	-
140.	Cloxacillin	Injection	250 mg	1 ml	-	-	-	3.72	0.14	3.86	5.54	0.21	5.75
141.	Cloxacillin	Capsule	250 mg	1 Capsule	-	-	-	1.29	0.05	1.34	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
142.	Codeine Phosphate	Syrup	15 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	-	-	0.63	0.02	0.65	-	-	-
143.	Codeine Phosphate	Tablet	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.98	0.04	1.02	-	-	-
144.	Colchicine	Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.88	0.18	3.06	0.12	3.18	-	-	-
145.	Condoms			1 Condom	-	6.56	0.41	6.97	-	-	8.04	0.31	8.35
146.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole)	Suspension	40 + 200 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.24	0.02	0.26	0.01	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.29
147.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole)	Tablet	160 + 800 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.28	0.08	1.36	-	-	1.32	0.05	1.37
148.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole)	Tablet	80 mg + 400 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.58	0.02	0.60	0.62	0.02	0.64
149.	Cyclophosphamide	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.75	0.24	3.99	0.15	4.14	-	-	-
150.	Cyclophosphamide	Injection	500 mg	1 Injectable	-	72.71	4.60	77.31	2.98	80.29	-	-	-
151.	Cyclosporine	Capsules	25 mg	1 Capsule	-	24.75	1.56	26.31	1.01	27.32	-	-	-
152.	Cyclosporine	Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	-	48.26	3.05	51.31	1.97	53.28	-	-	-
153.	Cyclosporine	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	106.29	6.72	113.01	4.35	117.36	-	-	-
154.	Cyclosporine	Concentrate for Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	-	118.64	7.50	126.14	4.86	131.00	-	-	-
155.	Cytosine Arabinoside	Injection	100 mg/vial	Each Pack	-	238.44	15.07	253.51	9.76	263.27	-	-	-

156.	Cytosine Arabinoside	Injection	500 mg/vial	Each Pack	-	515.53	32.58	548.11	21.10	569.21	-	-	-
157.	Cytosine Arabinoside	Injection	1000 mg/vial	Each Pack	-	1170.62	73.98	1244.60	47.90	1292.50	-	-	-
158.	D.P.T Vaccine	Injection		1 Vial	-	232.86	14.72	247.58	9.53	257.11	-	-	-
159.	Dacarbazine	Injection	500 mg	Each pack	-	1029.09	65.04	1094.13	42.11	1136.24	-	-	-
160.	Danazol	Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	-	9.37	0.59	9.96	0.38	10.34	-	-	-
161.	Danazol	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	20.33	1.28	21.61	0.83	22.44	-	-	-
162.	Dapsone	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.20	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.22	-	-	-
163.	Dapsone	Tablets	100mg	1 Tablet	-	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.24	-	-	-
164.	Daunorubicin	Injection	20 mg vial/pack	Each Pack	-	353.69	22.35	376.04	14.47	390.51	-	-	-
165.	Desferoxamine Mesylate	Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	-	148.64	9.39	158.03	6.08	164.11	-	-	-
166.	Dexamethasone	Tablet	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.19	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.21	-	-	-
167.	Dexamethasone	Injection	4mg/ml	1 ml	-	2.51	0.16	2.67	0.10	2.77	-	-	-
168.	Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate	Syrup	0.5 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	0.30	0.02	0.32	0.01	0.33	-	-	-
169.	Dextran-40	Injection	10%	1 ml	-	0.75	0.05	0.80	0.03	0.83	-	-	-
170.	Dextromethorphan	Tablet	30 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	5.77	0.22	5.99	-	-	-
171.	Diazepam	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.59	0.35	5.94	0.23	6.17	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
172.	Diazepam	Tablets	2mg	1 Tablet	-	1.44	0.09	1.53	0.06	1.59	-	-	-
173.	Diazepam	Tablets	5mg	1 Tablet	-	1.32	0.08	1.40	0.05	1.45	-	-	-
174.	Diazepam	Suppository	5 mg	1 Suppository	-	-	-	5.48	0.21	5.69	-	-	-
175.	Diclofenac	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.95	0.12	2.07	0.08	2.15	-	-	-
176.	Diclofenac	Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	1.53	1.49	0.09	1.58	0.06	1.64	-	-	-
177.	Dicyclomine Hydrochloride	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	2.95	0.19	3.14	0.12	3.26	-	-	-
178.	Didanosine	Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	23.93	1.51	25.44	0.98	26.42	-	-	-
179.	Didanosine	Tablet	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	32.83	1.26	34.09	-	-	-
180.	Diethylcarbamazine citrate	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.47	0.03	0.50	0.02	0.52	-	-	-
181.	Digoxin	Tablets	0.25 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.26	0.08	1.34	0.05	1.39	-	-	-
182.	Digoxin	Injection	0.25 mg/ml	1 ml	2.85	3.74	0.24	3.98	0.15	4.13	-	-	-
183.	Dihydroergotamine	Tablets	1 mg	1 Tablet	-	16.71	1.06	17.77	0.68	18.45	-	-	-
184.	Diloxanide Furoate	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.61	0.10	1.71	0.07	1.78	-	-	-
185.	Diltiazem	Tablets	30 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.27	0.14	2.41	0.09	2.50	-	-	-
186.	Diltiazem	Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.79	0.30	5.09	0.20	5.29	-	-	-
187.	Diltiazem	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	3.02	0.19	3.21	0.12	3.33	-	-	-
188.	Diphtheria Antitoxin	Injection	10,000 IU/pack	Each Pack	-	1156.00	73.06	1229.06	47.31	1276.37	-	-	-

189.	Dobutamine	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	65.42	4.13	69.55	2.68	72.23	-	-	-
190.	Domperidone	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.26	0.14	2.40	0.09	2.49	-	-	-
191.	Domperidone	Syrup	1 mg/ml	1 ml	-	1.03	0.07	1.10	0.04	1.14	-	-	-
192.	Dopamine Hydrochloride	Injection	40 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.53	0.35	5.88	0.23	6.11	-	-	-
193.	Doxorubicin	Injection	10 mg/vial pack	Each Pack	-	196.48	12.42	208.90	8.04	216.94	-	-	-
194.	Doxorubicin	Injection	50 mg	Each Pack	-	1145.20	72.38	1217.58	46.86	1264.44	-	-	-
195.	Doxycycline	Tablet	100mg	1 Tablet	-	0.94	0.06	1.00	0.04	1.04	-	-	-
196.	Efavirenz	Capsules	200 mg	1 Capsule	-	23.16	1.46	24.62	0.95	25.57	-	-	-
197.	Efavirenz	Capsule	600 mg	1 Capsule	-	-	-	59.50	2.29	61.79	-	-	-
198.	EMLA cream	Cream		1 gm	-	20.08	1.27	21.35	0.82	22.17	-	-	-
199.	Enalapril Maleate	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.78	0.11	1.89	0.07	1.96	-	-	-
200.	Enalapril Maleate	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.96	0.19	3.15	0.12	3.27	-	-	-
201.	Enalapril Maleate	Injection	1.25 mg/ml	Each Pack	-	-	-	185.21	7.13	192.34	-	-	-
202.	Enoxaparin	Injection	40mg	Each Pack	-	439.39	27.77	467.16	17.98	485.14	-	-	-
203.	Enoxaparin	Injection	60 mg/pack	Each Pack	-	530.98	33.56	564.54	21.73	586.27	-	-	-
204.	Erythromycin Estolate	Syrup	125 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
205.	Erythromycin Estolate	Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
206.	Erythromycin Estolate	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	5.56	-	-	-
207.	Esmolol	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	20.51	1.30	21.81	0.84	22.65	-	-	-
208.	Ethambutol	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.97	0.06	1.03	0.04	1.07	-	-	-
209.	Ethambutol	Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.17	0.14	2.31	0.09	2.40	-	-	-
210.	Ethambutol	Tablets	600 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.15	0.20	3.35	0.13	3.48	-	-	-
211.	Ethambutol	Tablets	800 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.74	0.24	3.98	0.15	4.13	-	-	-
212.	Ethinylestradiol	Tablets	0.01 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.12	0.13	2.25	0.09	2.34	-	-	-
213.	Ethinylestradiol	Tablets	0.05 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.53	0.22	3.75	0.14	3.89	-	-	-
214.	Ethinylestradiol+ Levonorgesterol	Tablets	0.03 mg +0.15 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.05	0.19	3.24	0.12	3.36	-	-	-
215.	Ethyl Alcohol 70%	Solution	-	1ml	-	0.49	0.03	0.52	0.02	0.54	-	-	-
216.	Etoposide	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	52.30	3.31	55.61	2.14	57.75	-	-	-
217.	Etoposide	Injection	100 mg/5 ml vial	Each Pack	-	192.39	12.16	204.55	7.87	212.42	-	-	-
218.	Factor VIII Concentrate	Injection	Dried	Each Pack	-	6080.43	384.28	6464.71	248.83	6713.54	-	-	-
219.	Famotidine	Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.21	0.01	0.22	0.29	0.01	0.30
220.	Fentanyl	Injection	50 mcg/ml 2 ml Ampolue	1 ml	-	20.26	1.28	21.54	0.83	22.37	-	-	-

221.	Filgrastim	Injection	1 ml vial	1 ml	-	2142.79	135.42	2278.21	87.69	2365.90	-	-	-
222.	Fluconazole	Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	-	10.16	0.64	10.80	0.42	11.22	-	-	-
223.	Fluconazole	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.83	0.49	8.32	0.32	8.64	-	-	-
224.	Fluconazole	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	23.81	1.50	25.31	0.97	26.28	-	-	-
225.	Fluconazole	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	14.16	0.89	15.05	0.58	15.63	-	-	-
226.	Fluconazole	Capsules	150 mg	1 Capsule	-	23.59	1.49	25.08	0.97	26.05	-	-	-
227.	Fluconazole	Tablet	150 mg	1 Tablet	-	14.45	0.91	15.36	0.59	15.95	-	-	-
228.	Fluconazole	Capsules	200 mg	1 Capsule	-	38.91	2.46	41.37	1.59	42.96	-	-	-
229.	Fluconazole	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	25.86	1.63	27.49	1.06	28.55	-	-	-
230.	Fluoxetine Hydrochloride	Capsules	20 mg	1 Capsule	-	3.47	0.22	3.69	0.14	3.83	-	-	-
231.	Flutamide	Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	8.62	0.54	9.16	0.35	9.51	-	-	-
232.	Folic Acid	Tablets	1 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.25	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.28	-	-	-
233.	Folic Acid	Tablets	5mg	1 Tablet	1.15	1.37	0.09	1.46	0.06	1.52	-	-	-
234.	Framycetin sulphate	Cream	0.50%	1 gm	-	-	-	0.37	0.01	0.38	0.79	0.03	0.82
235.	Furosemide	Tablet	40 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.33	0.01	0.34	0.45	0.02	0.47
236.	Furosemide	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	1.13	0.04	1.17	-	-	1.58
237.	Gemcitabine Hydrochloride	Injection	200 mg	Each Pack	-	1304.86	82.47	1387.33	53.40	1440.73	-	-	-
238.	Gemcitabine Hydrochloride	Injection	1 gm	Each Pack	-	5969.16	377.25	6346.41	244.27	6590.68	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
239.	Gentamicin	Drops	0.30%	1 ml	-	0.89	0.06	0.95	0.04	0.99	-	-	-
240.	Gentamicin	Injection	40 mg/ml	1 ml	-	2.18	0.14	2.32	0.09	2.41	-	-	-
241.	Gentamicin	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	3.18	0.12	3.30	-	-	-
242.	Gentian Violet	Paint	1%	1 ml	-	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00231	0.06231	-	-	-
243.	Glibenclamide	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.48	0.03	0.51	0.02	0.53	-	-	-
244.	Glibenclamide	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.96	0.06	1.02	0.04	1.06	-	-	-
245.	Glucagon	Injection	1 mg/ml	Each pack	-	788.33	49.82	838.15	32.26	870.41	-	-	-
246.	Glucose	Injection	10%	1 ml	-	0.05	0.00	0.05	-	-	0.05316	0.00205	0.05521
247.	Glucose	Injection	5%	1 ml	-	-	-	0.06446	0.00248	0.06694	-	-	-
248.	Glucose + Normal Saline	Injection	5% + 0.9%	1 ml	-	-	-	0.06167	0.00237	0.06404	-	-	-
249.	Glutaraldehyde	Solution	2%	1 ml	-	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.00346	0.09346	-	-	-
250.	Glycerin	Solution		1 ml	-	0.29	0.02	0.31	0.01	0.32	-	-	-
251.	Glyceryl Trinitrate	Sublingual Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.85	0.12	1.97	0.08	2.05	-	-	-
252.	Glyceryl Trinitrate	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	7.53	0.48	8.01	0.31	8.32	-	-	-
253.	Griseofulvin	Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.45	0.09	1.54	0.06	1.60	-	-	-
254.	Griseofulvin	Tablet	125 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.75	0.03	0.78	-	-	-
255.	Haloperidol	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.63	0.36	5.99	0.23	6.22	-	-	-
256.	Halothane with Vaporizer	Inhalation		1 ml	-	5.87	0.37	6.24	0.24	6.48	-	-	-

50
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

257.	Heparin Sodium	Injection	5000 IU/ ml	1 ml	-	40.62	2.57	43.19	-	-	43.53	1.68	45.21
258.	Heparin Sodium	Injection	1000 IU/ml	1 ml	-	17.50	1.11	18.61	0.72	19.33	-	-	-
259.	Hepatitis B Vaccine	Injection		1 ml	-	101.09	6.39	107.48	4.14	111.62	-	-	-
260.	Homatropine	Drops	2%	1 ml	5.00	5.44	0.34	5.78	0.22	6.00	-	-	-
261.	Hormone Releasing IUD	IUD		1	-	-	-	455.01	17.51	472.52	-	-	4652.45
262.	Hydrochlorthiazide	Tablets	12.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.97	0.06	1.03	0.04	1.07	-	-	-
263.	Hydrochlorthiazide	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.66	0.10	1.76	0.07	1.83	-	-	-
264.	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate	Injection	100 mg	Each Pack	-	37.13	2.35	39.48	1.52	41.00	-	-	-
265.	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate	Injection	200mg	1 ml	-	71.45	4.52	75.97	2.92	78.89	-	-	-
266.	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate	Injection	400 mg	Each Pack	-	135.70	8.58	144.28	5.55	149.83	-	-	-
267.	Hydrogen Peroxide	Solution	6%	1ml	-	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00192	0.05192	-	-	-
268.	Hydroxychloroquine phosphate/Sulphate Tablets	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.64	0.36	6.00	0.23	6.23	-	-	-
269.	Hydroxyethyl Starch (Hetastarch)	Injection	6%	1 ml	-	0.74	0.05	0.79	0.03	0.82	-	-	-
270.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.83	0.18	3.01	0.12	3.13	-	-	-
271.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide	Injection	20 mg/ml	1 ml	-	9.84	0.62	10.46	0.40	10.86	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
272.	Ibuprofen	Syrup	100mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.21	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.23	-	-	-
273.	Ibuprofen	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.39	0.02	0.41	-	-	0.45
274.	Ibuprofen	Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.67	0.03	0.70	-	-	0.74
275.	Ifosfamide	Injection	1 gm/2ml vial	Each Pack	-	344.88	21.80	366.68	14.11	380.79	-	-	-
276.	Imatinib	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	87.59	5.54	93.13	3.58	96.71	-	-	-
277.	Imatinib	Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	268.33	16.96	285.29	10.98	296.27	-	-	-
278.	Imipramine	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.75	0.05	0.80	0.03	0.83	-	-	-
279.	Imipramine	Tablets	75 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.00	0.13	2.13	0.08	2.21	-	-	-
280.	Indinavir	Capsules	400 mg	1 Capsule	-	19.41	1.23	20.64	0.79	21.43	-	-	-
281.	Intermediate Acting (Lente/NHP Insulin)	Injection	40 lu/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	14.13	-	-	-
282.	Insulin Injection (Soluble)	Injection	40 lu/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	14.13	-	-	-
283.	Iodine Solution	Liquid	8 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	-	-	0.32	0.01	0.33	-	-	-
284.	Ipratropium Bromide	Inhalation	20 ±g/ metered dose	1 MT Dose	-	0.68	0.04	0.72	0.03	0.75	-	-	-
285.	Iron Dextran	Injection	50 mg iron/ml	1 ml	-	28.71	1.81	30.52	1.17	31.69	-	-	-
286.	Isoflurane	Inhalation		1 ml	-	10.73	0.68	11.41	0.44	11.85	-	-	-

52

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

287.	Isoniazid	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.72	0.05	0.77	0.03	0.80	-	-	-
288.	Isoniazid	Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.27	0.08	1.35	0.05	1.40	-	-	-
289.	Isoniazid	Syrup	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.24	-	-	-
290.	Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.92	0.12	2.04	0.08	2.12	-	-	-
291.	Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate	Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.29	0.21	3.50	0.13	3.63	-	-	-
292.	Isosorbide Dinitrate	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.69	0.04	0.73	0.03	0.76	-	-	-
293.	Isosorbide Dinitrate	Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	2.00	0.08	2.08	-	-	-
294.	Ispaghula	Granules		1 gm	-	0.76	0.05	0.81	0.03	0.84	-	-	-
295.	IUD containing Copper	-	-	one	-	-	-	351.41	13.53	364.94	-	-	-
296.	Ketamine Hydrochloride	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	10.46	0.66	11.12	0.43	11.55	-	-	-
297.	Ketamine Hydrochloride	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	10.54	0.41	10.95	-	-	-
298.	L-Asparaginase	Injection	5000 KU./ pack	Each Pack	-	1183.92	74.82	1258.74	48.45	1307.19	-	-	-
299.	Lamivudine	Tablets	150 mg	1 Tablet	-	9.40	0.59	9.99	0.38	10.37	-	-	-
300.	Lamivudine + Nevirapine + Stavudine	Tablets	150 mg + 200 mg+ 30 mg	1 Tablet	-	17.29	1.09	18.38	0.71	19.09	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
301.	Lamivudine + Zidovudine	Tablets	150 mg + 300 mg	1 Tablet	-	19.63	1.24	20.87	0.80	21.67	-	-	-
302.	Leflunomide	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	15.10	0.95	16.05	0.62	16.67	-	-	-
303.	Leflunomide	Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	28.63	1.81	30.44	1.17	31.61	-	-	-
304.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa	Tablets	100 mg+ 10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.44	-	1.61	0.06	1.67	-	-	-
305.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa	Tablets	250 mg+ 25 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.46	-	3.85	0.15	4.00	-	-	-
306.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa	Tablets	100 mg+ 25 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.00	-	2.26	0.09	2.35	-	-	-
307.	Levothyroxine	Tablets	50 µg	1 Tablet	-	1.01	0.06	1.07	0.04	1.11	-	-	-
308.	Levothyroxine	Tablets	100 µg	1 Tablet	-	1.11	0.07	1.18	0.05	1.23	-	-	-
309.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride	Topical Forms	2-5%	1 ml/gm	-	1.18	0.07	1.25	0.05	1.30	-	-	-
310.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride	Injection	1%	Each Pack	-	6.87	0.43	7.30	0.28	7.58	-	-	-
311.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride	Injection	2%	1 ml	-	1.00	0.06	1.06	0.04	1.10	-	-	-
312.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride	Spinal	5%+7.5% Glucose	1 ml	-	-	-	4.18	0.16	4.34	-	-	-
313.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride + Adrenaline	Injection	1%+ 1:200,000/ pack	Each Pack	-	0.68	0.04	0.72	0.03	0.75	-	-	-

54

Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

314.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride + Adrenaline	Injection	2% + Adrenaline 1:200,000	1 ml	0.57	0.92	0.06	0.98	0.04	1.02	-	-	-
315.	Lithium Carbonate	Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.41	0.09	1.50	0.06	1.56	-	-	-
316.	Lorazepam	Injection	2mg/ml	1 ml	-	7.39	0.47	7.86	0.30	8.16	-	-	-
317.	Losartan Potassium	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.50	0.16	2.66	0.10	2.76	-	-	-
318.	Losartan Potassium	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.30	0.27	4.57	0.18	4.75	-	-	-
319.	Magnesium Sulphate	Injection	500 mg/ml	1 ml	-	4.96	0.31	5.27	0.20	5.47	-	-	-
320.	Mannitol	Injection	10%	1 ml	0.69	0.23	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.25	-	-	-
321.	Mannitol	Injection	20%	1 ml	-	0.35	0.02	0.37	-	-	0.55	0.02	0.57
322.	Measles Vaccine	Injection		Each Pack	-	252.97	15.99	268.96	10.35	279.31	-	-	-
323.	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate	Tablets	5mg	1 Tablet	-	2.59	0.16	2.75	0.11	2.86	-	-	-
324.	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate	Tablets	10mg	1 Tablet	-	5.24	0.33	5.57	0.21	5.78	-	-	-
325.	Mefloquine	Tablet	250 mg base	1 Tablet	-	50.06	3.16	53.22	2.05	55.27	-	-	-
326.	Melphalan	Tablet	2 mg	1 Tablet	-	108.53	6.86	115.39	4.44	119.83	-	-	-
327.	Melphalan	Tablet	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	182.06	11.51	193.57	7.45	201.02	-	-	-
328.	Mercaptopurine	Tablet	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	8.93	0.56	9.49	0.37	9.86	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
329.	Mesna	Injection	200 mg	1 ml	-	24.57	1.55	26.12	1.01	27.13	-	-	-
330.	Metformin	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.56	0.10	1,66	0.06	1.72	-	-	-
331.	Methotrexate	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.60	0.48	8.08	0.31	8.39	-	-	-
332.	Methotrexate	Tablets	7.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	11.27	0.71	11.98	0.46	12.44	-	-	-
333.	Methotrexate	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	13.95	0.88	14.83	0.57	15.40	-	-	-
334.	Methotrexate	Tablet	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.72	0.30	5.02	0.19	5.21	-	-	-
335.	Methotrexate	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	33.18	2.10	35.28	1.36	36.64	-	-	-
336.	Methyl Ergometrine	Tablets	0.125 mg	1 Tablet	-	7.14	0.45	7.59	0.29	7.88	-	-	-
337.	Methyl Ergometrine	Injection	0.2 mg/ml	1 ml	12.89	13.41	0.85	14.26	0.55	14.81	-	-	-
338.	Methyl Prednisolone	Injection	40 mg/ml	1 ml	-	62.54	3.95	66.49	2.56	69.05	-	-	-
339.	Methyldopa	Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	1.69	0.07	1.76	-	-	2.48
340.	Metoclopramide	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.04	0.07	1.11	0.04	1.15	-	-	-
341.	Metoclopramide	Syrup	5 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	0.47	0.03	0.50	0.02	0.52	-	-	-
342.	Metoclopramide	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	2.09	0.13	2.22	0.09	2.31	-	-	-
343.	Metoprolol	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	3.73	3.38	0.21	3.59	0.14	3.73	-	-	-
344.	Metoprolol	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	5.30	5.01	0.32	5.33	0.21	5.54	-	-	-
345.	Metoprolol	Injection	1 mg/ml	1 ml	-	2.61	0.16	2.77	0.11	2.88	-	-	-
346.	Metronidazole	Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	0.46
347.	Metronidazole	Tablet	400 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	0.83

348.	Metronidazole	Injection	500 mg/ 100 ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	0.15
349.	Metronidazole	Syrup	100mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.18	-	-	-
350.	Miconazole	Ointment	2%	1 gm	-	2.19	0.14	2.33	0.09	2.42	-	-	-
351.	Miconazole	Cream	2%	1 gm	-	1.39	0.09	1.48	0.06	1.54	-	-	-
352.	Midazolam	Injection	1 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.79	0.37	6.16	0.24	6.40	-	-	-
353.	Midazolam	Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	24.78	1.57	26.35	1.01	27.36	-	-	-
354.	Mifepristone	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	357.13	22.57	379.70	14.61	394.31	-	-	-
355.	Misoprostol	Tablets	100 µg	1 Tablet	-	9.43	0.60	10.03	0.39	10.42	-	-	-
356.	Mitomycin-C	Injection	10 mg	Each Pack	-	397.57	25.13	422.70	16.27	438.97	-	-	-
357.	Morphine Sulphate	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	21.52	1.36	22.88	0.88	23.76	-	-	-
358.	Morphine Sulphate	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.04	0.32	5.36	0.21	5.57	-	-	-
359.	N-acetylcysteine	Injection	200 mg/ml	1 ml	-	22.52	1.42	23.94	0.92	24.86	-	-	-
360.	Naloxone	Injection	0.4 mg/ml	1 ml	-	91.51	5.78	97.29	3.74	101.03	-	-	-
361.	Neomycin + Bacitracin	Ointment	5 mg + 500 IU/gm	1 gm	-	-	-	0.90	0.03	0.93	-	-	-
362.	Neostigmine	Tablets	15 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.63	0.29	4.92	0.19	5.11	-	-	-
363.	Neostigmine	Injection	0.5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	4.04	0.26	4.30	0.17	4.47	-	-	-
364.	Nevirapine	Suspension	50 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	0.98	0.06	1.04	0.04	1.08	-	-	-
365.	Nifedipine	Capsules	5 mg	1 Capsule	-	0.86	0.05	0.91	0.04	0.95	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
366.	Nifedipine	Capsules	10 mg	1 Capsule	-	1.18	0.07	1.25	0.05	1.30	-	-	-
367.	Nifedipine	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.13	0.07	1.20	0.05	1.25	-	-	-
368.	Nifedipine	Sustained release tablets	10mg	1 Tablet	-	1.42	0.09	1.51	0.06	1.57	-	-	-
369.	Nifedipine	Sustained release capsules	10mg	1 Capsules	-	1.67	0.11	1.78	0.07	1.85	-	-	-
370.	Nifedipine	Sustained release tablets	20mg	1 Tablet	-	1.90	0.12	2.02	0.08	2.10	-	-	-
371.	Nifedipine	Sustained release capsules	20mg	1 Capsules	-	2.19	0.14	2.33	0.09	2.42	-	-	-
372.	Nifedipine	Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.32	0.02	0.34	0.01	0.35	-	-	-
373.	Nitrofurantoin	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	6.88	0.43	7.31	0.28	7.59	-	-	-
374.	Nitrous Oxide	Inhalation	-	Cubic Meter	-	206.18	13.03	219.21	8.44	227.65	-	-	-
375.	Norethisterone	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.07	0.32	5.39	0.21	5.60	-	-	-
376.	Normal Saline	Injection	0.90%	1 ml	-	-	-	0.08596	0.00331	0.08927	-	-	-
377.	Ofloxacin	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.30	0.21	3.51	0.14	3.65	-	-	-
378.	Ofloxacin	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.90	0.31	5.21	0.20	5.41	-	-	-
379.	Ofloxacin	Syrup	50 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	0.67	0.04	0.71	0.03	0.74	-	-	-

380.	Olanzapine	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.90	0.18	3.08	0.12	3.20	-	-	-
381.	Olanzapine	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.32	0.34	5.66	0.22	5.88	-	-	-
382.	Omeprazole	Capsules	10 mg	1 Capsule	-	2.76	0.17	2.93	0.11	3.04	-	-	-
383.	Omeprazole	Capsules	20 mg	1 Capsule	-	3.02	0.19	3.21	0.12	3.33	-	-	-
384.	Omeprazole	Capsules	40 mg	1 Capsule	-	6.12	0.39	6.51	0.25	6.76	-	-	-
385.	Ondansetron	Tablets	4 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.76	0.30	5.06	0.19	5.25	-	-	-
386.	Ondansetron	Tablets	8 mg	1 Tablet	-	11.07	0.70	11.77	0.45	12.22	-	-	-
387.	Ondansetron	Injection	2 mg/ml	1 ml	-	7.37	0.47	7.84	0.30	8.14	-	-	-
388.	Ondansetron	Syrup	2 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	1.04	0.07	1.11	0.04	1.15	-	-	-
389.	Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine (LA)	Solution		1 ml	52.52	99.90	6.31	106.21	4.09	110.30	-	-	-
390.	Oral Rehydration Salts	Powder for solution	Glucose: 13.5 g/L Sodium chloride: 2.6 g/L Potassium chloride: 1.5 g/L Trisodium citrate dihydrate +: 2.9 g/L Powder for dilution in 200 ml (As per I.P.)	1 Gram	0.58	0.84	0.05	0.89	0.03	0.92	-	-	-
391.	Oxaliplatin	Injection	50 mg	1 Injectable vial	-	2993.26	189.17	3182.43	122.49	3304.92	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
392.	Oxygen	Inhalation	-	Cubic Meter	-	15.81	1.00	16.81	0.65	17.46	-	-	-
393.	Oxytocin	Injection	5 IU/ml	1 ml		16.23	1.03	17.26	0.66	17.92	-	-	-
394.	Oxytocin	Injection	10 IU/ml	1 ml	-	37.70	2.38	40.08	1.54	41.62	-	-	-
395.	Paclitaxel	Injection	30 mg/5 ml	1 ml	-	301.24	19.04	320.28	12.33	332.61	-	-	-
396.	Pantoprazole	Injection	40 mg	Each pack	-	47.93	3.03	50.96	-	-	51.98	2.00	53.98
397.	Paracetamol	Injection	150 mg/ml	1 ml	3.29	3.43	0.22	3.65	0.14	3.79	-	-	-
398.	Paracetamol	Syrup	125 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.33	0.32	0.02	0.34	0.01	0.35	-	-	-
399.	Paracetamol	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.94	0.06	1.00	0.04	1.04	-	-	-
400.	Paracetamol	Suppository	80 mg	1 Suppository	4.88	6.96	0.44	7.40	0.28	7.68	-	-	-
401.	Paracetamol	Suppository	170 mg	1 Suppository	5.99	8.07	0.51	8.58	0.33	8.91	-	-	-
402.	Penicillamine	Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	-	13.12	0.83	13.95	0.54	14.49	-	-	-
403.	Permethrin	Cream	5%	1 gm	-	1.77	0.11	1.88	0.07	1.95	-	-	-
404.	Permethrin	Lotion	5%	1 ml	-	1.07	0.07	1.14	0.04	1.18	-	-	-
405.	Permethrin	Lotion	1%	1 gm	-	0.90	0.06	0.96	0.04	1.00	-	-	-
406.	Pheniramine Maleate	Injection	22.75 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	1.03	0.04	1.07	1.40	0.05	1.45
407.	Phenobarbitone	Tablets	30 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.93	0.06	0.99	-	-	1.48	0.06	1.54
408.	Phenobarbitone	Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.69	0.11	1.80	-	-	2.53	0.10	2.63
409.	Phenobarbitone	Injection	200 mg/ml	1 ml	-	18.75	1.19	19.94	0.77	20.71	-	-	-

410.	Phenobarbitone	Syrup	20mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.41	0.03	0.44	0.02	0.46	-	-	-
411.	Phenylephrine	Drops	5%	1 ml	-	-	-	4.95	0.19	5.14	-	-	-
412.	Phenytoin Sodium	Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.77	0.05	0.82	0.03	0.85	-	-	-
413.	Phenytoin Sodium	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	1.51	0.10	1.61	0.06	1.67	-	-	-
414.	Phenytoin Sodium	Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.42	0.09	1.51	0.06	1.57	-	-	-
415.	Phenytoin Sodium	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.15	0.33	5.48	0.21	5.69	-	-	-
416.	Phenytoin Sodium	Injection	25mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	2.31	0.09	2.40	-	-	-
417.	Phenytoin Sodium	Syrup	100 mg	1 ml	-	0.77	0.05	0.82	0.03	0.85	-	-	-
418.	Phytomenadione	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	43.82	2.77	46.59	1.79	48.38	-	-	-
419.	Pilocarpine	Drops	2%	1 ml	-	9.90	0.63	10.53	0.41	10.94	-	-	-
420.	Piperazine	Solution	750mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.28	0.02	0.30	0.01	0.31	-	-	-
421.	Polyqeline	Injection	3.50%	1 ml	-	-	-	0.53	0.02	0.55	-	-	-
422.	Potassium Permanqanate	Crystals for Solution	-	1 gm	-	0.38	0.02	0.40	0.02	0.42	-	-	-
423.	Povidone Iodine	Ointment	5%	1 gm	-	1.64	0.10	1.74	0.07	1.81	-	-	-
424.	Povidone Iodine	Solution	5%	1 ml	-	0.39	0.02	0.41	0.02	0.43	-	-	-
425.	Povidone Iodine	Solution	10%	1 ml	-	0.91	0.06	0.97	0.04	1.01	-	-	-
426.	Praziquantel	Tablets	600 mg	1 Tablet	-	23.87	1.51	25.38	0.98	26.36	-	-	-
427.	Prednisolone	Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.72	0.11	1.83	0.07	1.90	-	-	-
428.	Prednisolone	Tablet	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.55	0.03	0.58	0.02	0.60	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
429.	Prednisolone	Tablet	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.92	0.06	0.98	0.04	1.02	-	-	-
430.	Prednisolone	Injection	20 mg(as Sodium Phosphate or Succinate)	1 ml	-	-	-	4.41	0.17	4.58	-	-	4.69
431.	Prednisolone Acetate	Drops	1%	1 ml	-	-	-	3.36	0.13	3.49	-	-	-
432.	Premix Insulin 30:70 injection	Injection	40 lu/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	14.13	-	-	-
433.	Primaquine	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.55	0.10	1.65	0.06	1.71	-	-	-
434.	Primaquine	Tablets	7.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.98	0.13	2.11	0.08	2.19	-	-	-
435.	Procarbazine	Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	-	31.64	2.00	33.64	1.29	34.93	-	-	-
436.	Promethazine	Syrup/Elixir	5 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	-	0.21	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.23	-	-	-
437.	Promethazine	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.93	0.06	0.99	0.04	1.03	-	-	-
438.	Promethazine	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.49	0.16	2.65	0.10	2.75	-	-	-
439.	Promethazine	Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	2.66 2.84	2.99	0.19	3.18	0.12	3.30	-	-	-
440.	Propofol	Injection	1% oil suspension	1 ml	7.94	8.64	0.55	9.19	0.35	9.54	-	-	-
441.	Propranolol Hydrochloride	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.09	0.07	1.16	0.04	1.20	-	-	-
442.	Propranolol	Tablets	40 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.56	0.16	2.72	0.10	2.82	-	-	-

Hydrochloride													
443.	Protamine Sulphate	Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	-	8.92	0.56	9.48	0.36	9.84	-	-	-
444.	Pyrazinamide	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.77	0.24	4.01	0.15	4.16	-	-	-
445.	Pyrazinamide	Tablets	750 mg	1 Tablet	-	6.91	0.44	7.35	0.28	7.63	-	-	-
446.	Pyrazinamide	Tablets	1000 mg	1 Tablet	-	8.30	0.52	8.82	0.34	9.16	-	-	-
447.	Pyrazinamide	Tablets	1500 mg	1 Tablet	-	9.78	0.62	10.40	0.40	10.80	-	-	-
448.	Pyridostiqmine	Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	-	12.69	0.80	13.49	0.52	14.01	-	-	-
449.	Pyridoxine	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.23	-	-	-
450.	Pyrimethamine	Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.89	0.03	0.92	-	-	-
451.	Quinine Sulphate	Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	5.10	0.32	5.42	0.21	5.63	-	-	-
452.	Quinine Sulphate	Injection	300 mg/ml	1 ml	-	9.07	0.57	9.64	0.37	10.01	-	-	-
453.	Rabies Immunoglobulin	Injection	150 U/ml	1 ml	-	1255.84	79.37	1335.21	51.39	1386.60	3016.83	116.12	3132.95
454.	Rabies Vaccine	Injection		Each pack	-	302.39	19.11	321.50	12.37	333.87	-	-	-
455.	Raloxifene	Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	-	9.89	0.63	10.52	0.40	10.92	-	-	-
456.	Ranitidine	Injection	25mg/ml	1 ml	-	1.43	0.09	1.52	0.06	1.58	1.55	0.06	1.61
457.	Rifampicin	Capsule	150mg	1 capsule	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	-	-	-
458.	Rifampicin	Capsule	300mg	1 capsule	-	-	-	-	-	3.49	-	-	-
459.	Rifampicin	Capsule	450mg	1 capsule	-	-	-	-	-	5.06	-	-	-
460.	Rifampicin	Syrup	100mg/5ml	1 ml	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
461.	Rifampicin	Tablet	50mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-
462.	Rifampicin	Tablet	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	2.76	0.11	2.87	-	-	-
463.	Rifampicin	Tablet	450 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	4.06	0.16	4.22	-	-	-
464.	Rifampicin	Tablet	150 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	1.22	0.05	1.27	1.48	0.06	1.54
465.	Ringer Lactate	Injection	As per IP	1 ml	-	0.10	0.01	0.11000	0.00423	0.11423	-	-	-
466.	Ritonavir	Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	-	34.22	2.16	36.38	1.40	37.78	-	-	-
467.	Salbutamol Sulphate	Tablet	4 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.19	-	-	-
468.	Salbutamol Sulphate	Syrup	2mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.16	-	-	-
469.	Salbutamol Sulphate	Inhalation	100ug/dose	1 MT dose	0.43	0.48	0.03	0.51	0.02	0.53	-	-	-
470.	Salbutamol Sulphate	Tablet	2mg	1 Tablet	-	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.16	-	-	-
471.	Sevoflurane	Inhalation		1 ml	-	27.99	1.77	29.76	1.15	30.91	-	-	-
472.	Silver Sulphadiazine	Cream	1%	1 gm	-	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.46	0.02	0.48
473.	Sodium Bicarbonate	Injection	As per IP	1 ml	-	1.27	0.08	1.35	0.05	1.40	-	-	-
474.	Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate 60%	Injection	60%	1 ml	-	-	-	4.92	-	-	8.05	0.31	8.36
475.	Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate 76%	Injection	76%	1 ml	-	-	-	5.84	-	-	9.81	0.38	10.19
476.	Sodium Nitrate	Injection	30 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	19.83	0.76	20.59	-	-	-
477.	Sodium Nitroprusside	Injection	50 mg/5 ml	Each pack	-	129.98	8.21	138.19	5.32	143.51	-	-	-

64

Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

478.	Sodium Stibogluconate	Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	-	3.26	0.21	3.47	0.13	3.60	-	-	-
479.	Sodium Valproate	Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.07	0.19	3.26	0.13	3.39	-	-	-
480.	Sodium Valproate	syrup	200 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	0.58	0.04	0.62	0.02	0.64	-	-	-
481.	Sodium Valproate	Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	-	5.39	0.34	5.73	0.22	5.95	-	-	-
482.	Sodium Valproate	Tablets	500mg	1 Tablet	-	7.18	0.45	7.63	0.29	7.92	-	-	-
483.	Specific Antisnake Venom Injection Polyvalent Solutions		1 ml		-	410.56	25.95	436.51	16.80	453.31	466.79	17.97	484.76
											46.679	1.797	48.476
484.	Specific Antisnake Venom Lyophilized Polyvalent Serum		1 ml		-						566.85	21.82	588.67
											56.685	2.182	58.867
485.	Spironolactone	Tablet	25 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	1.22	0.05	1.27	1.87	0.07	1.94
486.	Stavudine	Capsules	30 mg	1 Capsules	-	2.75	0.17	2.92	0.11	3.03	-	-	-
487.	Stavudine	Capsules	40 mg	1 Capsules	-	3.12	0.20	3.32	0.13	3.45	-	-	-
488.	Stavudine+ Lamivudine	Tablets	30mg+ 150mg	1 Tablet	-	9.20	0.58	9.78	0.38	10.16	-	-	-
489.	Streptokinase	Injection	750,000 IU	Each pack	-	1087.43	68.73	1156.16	44.50	1200.66	-	-	-
490.	Streptokinase	Injection	15.00.000 IU	Each pack	-	2034.04	128.55	2162.59	83.24	2245.83	-	-	-
491.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Injection	1g	1 Injection	-	9.67	0.61	10.28	0.40	10.68	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
492.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Injection	0.75 gm	Each Pack	-	7.91	0.50	8.41	0.32	8.73	-	-	-
493.	Succinyl Choline Chloride	Injection	50 mg/ml	1ml	-	6.04	0.38	6.42	0.25	6.67	-	-	-
494.	Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine	Tablets	500 mg + 25 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.96	0.12	2.08	0.08	2.16	-	-	-
495.	Sulfasalazine	Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	3.65	0.23	3.88	0.15	4.03	-	-	-
496.	Sulphacetamide Sodium	Drops	10%	1 ml	2.85	2.31	0.15	2.46	0.09	2.55	-	-	-
497.	Sulphacetamide Sodium	Drops	20%	1 ml	1.73	2.33	0.15	2.48	0.10	2.58	-	-	-
498.	Sulphadiazine	Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.83	0.03	0.86	1.14	0.04	1.18
499.	Tamoxifen Citrate	Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	-	4.35	0.27	4.62	0.18	4.80	-	-	-
500.	Tamoxifen Citrate	Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.77	0.18	2.95	0.11	3.06	-	-	-
501.	Terbutaline Sulphate	Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	-	0.98	0.06	1.04	0.04	1.08	-	-	-
502.	Terbutaline Sulphate	Injection	0.5 mg/ml	Each Pack	-	8.75	0.55	9.30	0.36	9.66	-	-	-
503.	Testosterone	Capsules	40 mg (as undecanoate)	1 Capsule	-	10.96	0.69	11.65	0.45	12.10	-	-	-
504.	Tetanus Toxoid	Injection		1 ml	-	10.29	0.65	10.94	0.42	11.36	-	-	-
505.	Thiamine	Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	4.16	0.16	4.32	-	-	-
506.	Thiopentone Sodium	Injection	0.5 gm/ pack	Each Pack	-	41.67	2.63	44.30	1.71	46.01	-	-	-

507.	Thiopentone Sodium	Injection	1 gm powder	1 gm	-	46.88	2.96	49.84	1.92	51.76	-	-	-
508.	Timolol Maleate	Drops	0.25%	1 ml	-	4.46	0.28	4.74	0.18	4.92	-	-	-
509.	Timolol Maleate	Drops	0.50%	1 ml	-	12.07	0.76	12.83	0.49	13.32	-	-	-
510.	Tramadol	Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	-	11.73	0.74	12.47	0.48	12.95	-	-	-
511.	Tramadol	Capsule	50 mg	1 Cpasule	-	6.12	0.39	6.51	-	-	6.41	0.25	6.66
512.	Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride	Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	-	1.36	0.09	1.45	0.06	1.51	-	-	-
513.	Tropicamide	Eye drops	1%	1 ml	-	9.60	0.61	10.21	0.39	10.60	-	-	-
514.	Urokinase	Injection	500,000 IU/ml	Each Pack	2028.57	2490.97	157.43	2648.40	101.94	2750.34	-	-	-
515.	Vancomycin Hydrochloride	Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	-	330.60	20.89	351.49	13.53	365.02	-	-	-
516.	Vancomycin Hydrochloride	Injection	1g	Each Pack	-	514.44	32.51	546.95	21.05	568.00	-	-	-
517.	Vecuronium	Injection	2 mg/ml	Each Pack	-	74.58	4.71	79.29	3.05	82.34	-	-	-
518.	Verapamil	Tablet	40 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.47	0.02	0.49	0.74	0.03	0.77
519.	Verapamil	Tablet	80 mg	1 Tablet	-	-	-	0.90	0.03	0.93	1.38	0.05	1.43
520.	Verapamil	Injection	2.5 mg/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	0.72	0.03	0.75	-	-	1.12
521.	Vinblastine Sulphate	Injection	10 mg/pack	Each Pack	-	284.90	18.01	302.91	11.66	314.57	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
522.	Vincristine	Injection	1 mg/ml	Each pack	-	50.60	3.20	53.80	2.07	55.87	-	-	-
523.	Vitamin A	Injection	50,000 IU/ml	1 ml	-	-	-	1.30	0.05	1.35	1.75	0.07	1.82
524.	Vitamin A	Capsule	50000 IU	1 Capsule	-	-	-	0.51	0.02	0.53	0.70	0.03	0.73
525.	Warfarin Sodium	Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	-	2.24	0.14	2.38	0.09	2.47	-	-	-
526.	Water for Injection	Injection	5 ml	1 Ampoule	-	3.45	0.22	3.67	0.14	3.81	-	-	-
527.	Water for Injection	Injection	10 ml	1 Ampoule	-	4.76	0.30	5.06	0.19	5.25	-	-	-
528.	Zidovudine	Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	-	14.97	0.95	15.92	0.61	16.53	-	-	-
529.	Zidovudine+ Lamivudine+ Nevirapine	Tablets	300mg+ 150mg+ 200 mg	1 Tablet	-	19.05	1.20	20.25	0.78	21.03	-	-	-
530.	Zinc Sulfate Syrup	Syrup	20 mg/5ml	1 ml	-	-	-	0.61	0.02	0.63	-	-	-

Statement-IB

List of the 530 scheduled of original Schedule I of the DPCO 2013 medicines for which the price has been reduced by the NPPA vide notification 644(E) dated 02.03.2016) along with the ceiling prices before notification.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Formulation	Strength	Unit	CP (₹/unit) before 1.4.2016	Ceiling Price (₹/unit) w.e.f 1.4.2016 Vide SO 644(E) dated 2.3.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	25% Dextrose Injection	100 ml	1 ml	0.18	0.17512
2.	5- Fluorouracil Injection	250 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	2.30	2.24
3.	5-Amino Salicylic Acid (5-ASA) Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	9.49	9.23
4.	Acetazolamide Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	4.07	3.96
5.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tablet	75mg soluble/ dispersible	1 Tablet	0.29	0.28
6.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.17	0.16539
7.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tablet	300 mg	1 Tablet	0.22	0.21
8.	Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tablet	325 mg	1 Tablet	0.75	0.73
9.	Actinomycin D Injection	0.5 mg	1 Injection	584.65	568.80
10.	Acyclovir Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	8.06	7.84

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

69

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Acyclovir Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	12.86	12.51
12.	Acyclovir Injection	250 mg/pack	Each Pack	507.96	494.19
13.	Acyclovir Injection	500 mg/pack	Each Pack	478.98	466.00
14.	Acyclovir Suspension	400 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	1.45	1.41
15.	Acyclovir Cream	5%	1 Gram	9.80	9.53
16.	Adenosine Injection	3 mg/ml	1 ml	126.48	123.05
17.	Adrenaline Bitartrate Injection	1 mg/ml	1 ml	41.11	40.00
18.	Albendazole Tablets	400mg	1 Tablet	10.30	10.02
19.	Albendazole Suspension	200 mg/ 5 ml	1 ml	1.63	1.59
20.	Albumin Injection	20%	1 ml	40.48	39.38
21.	Aliopurinol Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	2.31	2.25
22.	Alpha Interferon Injection	3 million IU	Each pack	838.80	816.06
23.	Alprazolam Tablets	0.25 mg	1 Tablet	1.06	1.03
24.	Alprazolam Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.22	2.16
25.	Aluminum Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide Suspension	-	1 ml	0.25	0.24
26.	Aluminum Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide Tablet	-	1 Tablet	0.51	0.50

70

Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

27.	Amikacin Injection	250 mg / 2 ml	1 ml	15.41	14.99
28.	Amiodarone Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	7.20	7.00
29.	Amiodarone Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	12.89	12.54
30.	Amiodarone Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	22.92	22.30
31.	Amitriptyline Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	2.34	2.28
32.	Amlodipine Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.97	1.92
33.	Amlodipine Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	3.13	3.05
34.	Amoxicillin Powder for suspension	125 mg/5 ml	1 ml	0.63	0.61
35.	Amoxicillin Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	3.04	2.96
36.	Amoxicillin Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	6.72	6.54
37.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanic Acid Tablets	625 mg	1 Tablet	24.80	24.13
38.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanic Acid Powder for suspension	228.5mg/5ml	1 ml	2.07	2.01
39.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanic Acid Injection	600mg/vial pack	Each pack	94.91	92.34
40.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanic Acid Injection	1.2gm/vial pack	Each pack	140.63	136.82
41.	Amphotericin B Injection	50 mg/vial pack	Each pack	4,687.35	4560.30
42.	Ampicillin Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	2.76	2.69
43.	Ampicillin Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	5.24	5.10

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

71

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Ampicillin Powder for suspension	125 mg/5 ml	1 ml	0.70	0.68
45.	Ampicillin Injection	500 mg	Each pack	14.80	14.40
46.	Anti-D immunoglobulin (human) Injection	300 mg	Each pack	2,439.89	2373.76
47.	Antitetanus Human immunoglobulin Injection	250 IU/pack	Each Pack	1,043.13	1014.86
48.	Antitetanus Human immunoglobulin Injection	500 IU/pack	Each Pack	1,738.93	1691.80
49.	Artesunate (To be used only in combination with Sulfadoxine +Pyrimethamine) Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	22.13	21.53
50.	Ascorbic Acid Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.19	0.18
51.	Ascorbic Acid Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	0.98	0.95
52.	Atenolol Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	2.28	2.22
53.	Atenolol Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	4.11	4.00
54.	Atorvastatin Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	4.22	4.11
55.	Atorvastatin Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	6.74	6.56
56.	Atracurium Besylate Injection	10 mg/ml	Each pack	49.99	48.64
57.	Atropine Sulphate Injection	0.6 mg/ml	1 ml	4.42	4.30
58.	Atropine Sulphate Drops	1%	1 ml	3.21	3.12
59.	Atropine Sulphate Ointment	1%	1 Gram	3.57	3.47

72

Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Starred Questions

60.	Azathioprine Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	10.92	10.62
61.	Azithromycin Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	5.66	5.51
62.	Azithromycin Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	11.33	11.02
63.	Azithromycin Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	22.65	22.04
64.	Azithromycin Suspension	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	1.71	1.66
65.	Azithromycin Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	201.25	195.80
66.	BCG Vaccine Injection	-	Each Dose	5.79	5.63
67.	Beclomethasone Dipropionate Inhalation	50 \pm g/dose	1 Inhaler	187.00	181.93
68.	Beclomethasone Dipropionate Inhalation	250 \pm g/ MT dose	Each Mt Dose	1.68	1.63
69.	Benzathine Benzylpenicillin Injection	12 lacs units	1 Injection	12.22	11.89
70.	Benzathine Benzylpenicillin Injection	6 lacs units	1 Injection	8.40	8.17
71.	Benzoin Compound Tincture	1 ml	0.35	0.34	
72.	Benzyl Benzoate Lotion	25%	1 ml	0.16	0.15566
73.	Betamethasone Injection	4 mg/ml	1 ml	4.20	4.09
74.	Betamethasone Dipropionate Cream / Ointment	0.05%	1 Gram	0.57	0.55
75.	Betaxolol Hydrochloride Drops	0.25%	1 ml	4.40	4.28
76.	Betaxolol Hydrochloride Drops	0.50%	1 ml	7.28	7.08
77.	Bisacodyl Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	1.07	1.04

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

73

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Bisacodyl Suppository	5 mg	1 Suppository	8.80	8.56
79.	Bleomycin Injection	15 mg	1 ml	680.20	661.76
80.	Bromocriptine Mesylate Tablets	1.25 mg	1 Tablet	8.37	8.14
81.	Bromocriptine Mesylate Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	15.02	14.61
82.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Injection	0.25%	1 ml	2.55	2.48
83.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Injection	0.50%	1 ml	3.85	3.75
84.	Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Injection	0.5% to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution	1 ml	6.32	6.15
85.	Busulphan Tablets	2mg	1 Tablet	3.77	3.67
86.	Calamine Lotion	–	1 ml / Gram	1.05	1.02
87.	Calcium Carbonate Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	1.86	1.81
88.	Calcium Carbonate Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	1.85	1.80
89.	Calcium Gluconate Injection	100 mg/ml in 10 ml ampoule	10 ml Ampoule	10.99	10.69
90.	Carbamazepine Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.77	0.75
91.	Carbamazepine Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	1.52	1.48
92.	Carbamazepine Syrup	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.22	0.21
93.	Carbimazole Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	1.95	1.90

74
Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Started Questions

94.	Carbimazole Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	3.79	3.69
95.	Carboplatin Injection	150 mg /vial pack	Each pack	871.17	847.56
96.	Carboplatin Injection	450 mg/ vial	Each pack	2,677.42	2604.85
97.	Cefixime Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	8.49	8.26
98.	Cefixime Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	12.42	12.08
99.	Cefotaxime Injection	125 mg	Each Pack	13.33	12.97
100.	Cefotaxime Injection	250 mg	Each Pack	16.19	15.75
101.	Cefotaxime Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	21.12	20.55
102.	Ceftazidime Injection	250 mg	Each Pack	70.00	68.10
103.	Ceftazidime Injection	1 Gram	Each pack	253.05	246.19
104.	Ceftriaxone Injection	250 mg	Each pack	27.16	26.42
105.	Ceftriaxone Injection	1 Gram	Each Pack	61.21	59.55
106.	Cephalexin Syrup	125 mg/5ml	1 ml	1.01	0.98
107.	Cephalexin Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	5.79	5.63
108.	Cephalexin Capsules	500 mg	1 Capsule	12.87	12.52
109.	Cetrimide Solution	20% (cone, for dilution)	1 ml	0.48	0.47
110.	Cetirizine Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.99	1.94
111.	Cetirizine Syrup	5 mg/ml	1 ml	0.59	0.57

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

75

1	2	3	4	5	6
112.	Chlorambucil Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	49.93	48.58
113.	Chloramphenicol Drops	1%	1 ml	4.70	4.57
114.	Chloramphenicol Ointment	1%	1 Gram	4.70	4.57
115.	Chloroquine Phosphate Injection	40 mg/ml (64.5mg eq. to 40 mg of Chloroquine)	1 ml	1.32	1.28
116.	Chloroquine Phosphate Syrup	50 mg/5 ml	1 ml	0.27	0.26
117.	Chloroquine Phosphate Tablet	150 mg base	1 Tablet	0.78	0.76
118.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate Tablets	4 mg	1 Tablet	0.11423	0.11113
119.	Chlorpromazine Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	1.28	1.25
120.	Chlorpromazine HCl Tablet	25 mg	1 Tablet	0.30	0.29
121.	Chlorpromazine HCl Tablet	50 mg	1 Tablet	0.43	0.42
122.	Chlorpromazine HCl Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.71	0.69
123.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Injection	200 mg/100ml	1 ml	0.18	0.17512
124.	Ciprofloxacin HCl Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	2.33	2.27
125.	Ciprofloxacin HCl Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	4.01	3.90
126.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Ointment	0.30%	1 Gram	1.17	1.14
127.	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Drops	0.30%	1 ml	1.55	1.51

76
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

128.	Cisplatin Injection	10 mg	Each Pack	93.67	91.13
129.	Cisplatin injection	50 mg/vial pack	Each pack	332.63	323.61
130.	Clindamycin Tablet	300 mg	1 Tablet	14.46	14.07
131.	Clofazimine Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	1.41	1.37
132.	Clofazimine Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	2.45	2.38
133.	Clomiphene Citrate Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	8.75	8.51
134.	Clomiphene Citrate Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	13.45	13.09
135.	Clopidogrel Tablets	75 mg	1 Tablet	11.07	10.77
136.	Clotrimazole Pessaries	100 mg	1 Pessaries	9.60	9.34
137.	Clotrimazole Pessaries	200 mg	1 Pessaries	14.69	14.29
138.	Clotrimazole Pessaries Gel	2%	1 Gram	2.28	2.22
139.	Cloxacillin Capsule	250 mg	1 Capsule	1.34	1.30
140.	Cloxacillin Capsule	500 mg	1 Capsule	2.30	2.24
141.	Cloxacillin Injection	250 mg	Each Pack	5.75	5.59
142.	Codeine Phosphate Syrup	15 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.65	0.63
143.	Codeine Phosphate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.02	0.99
144.	Colchicine Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	3.18	3.09
145.	Condoms	-	1 Condom	8.35	8.12

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

77

1	2	3	4	5	6
146.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole) Suspension	40 + 200 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.29	0.28
147.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim+ Sulphamethoxazole) Tablets	80mg + 400mg	1 Tablet	0.64	0.62
148.	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim+ Sulphamethoxazole) Tablet	160mg + 800mg	1 Tablet	1.37	1.33
149.	Cyclophosphamide Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	4.14	4.03
150.	Cyclophosphamide Injection	500 mg	1 Injectable	80.29	78.11
151.	Cyclosporine Capsules	25 mg	1 Capsule	27.32	26.58
152.	Cyclosporine Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	53.28	51.84
153.	Cyclosporine Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	117.36	114.18
154.	Cyclosporine Concentrate for Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	131.00	127.45
155.	Cytosine Arabinoside Injection	100 mg/vial	Each pack	263.27	256.13
156.	Cytosine Arabinoside Injection	500 mg/vial	Each pack	569.21	553.78
157.	Cytosine Arabinoside Injection	1000 mg/vial	Each pack	1,292.50	1257.47
158.	D.P.T Vaccine Injection		1 Vial	257.11	250.14
159.	Dacarbazine Injection	500 mg	Each pack	1,136.24	1105.44
160.	Danazol Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	10.34	10.06

78 Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

161.	Danazol Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	22.44	21.83
162.	Dapsone Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	0.22	0.21
163.	Dapsone Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.24	0.23
164.	Daunorubicin Injection	20 mg vial/pack	Each Pack	390.51	379.93
165.	Desferrioxamine Mesylate Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	164.11	159.66
166.	Dexamethasone Tablet	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	0.21	0.20
167.	Dexamethasone Injection	4mg/ml	1 ml	2.77	2.69
168.	Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate Syrup	0.5 mg/5 ml	1 ml	0.33	0.32
169.	Dextran-40 Injection	10%	1 ml	0.83	0.81
170.	Dextromethorphan Tablet	30 mg	1 Tablet	5.99	5.83
171.	Diazepam Injection	5 mg / ml	1 ml	6.17	6.00
172.	Diazepam Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	1.59	1.55
173.	Diazepam Tablets	5mg	1 Tablet	1.45	1.41
174.	Diazepam Suppository	5 mg	1 Suppository	5.69	5.54
175.	Diclofenac Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	2.15	2.09
176.	Diclofenac Injection	25 mg / ml	1 ml	1.64	1.60
177.	Dicyclomine Hydrochloride Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	3.26	3.17
178.	Didanosine Tablets	250 mg	1 Tablet	26.42	25.70

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

79

1	2	3	4	5	6
179.	Didanosine Tablet	400 mg	1 Tablet	34.09	33.17
180.	Diethylcarbamazine Citrate Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	0.52	0.51
181.	Digoxin Tablets	0.25 mg	1 Tablet	1.39	1.35
182.	Digoxin Injection	0.25 mg/ml	1 ml	4.13	4.02
183.	Dihydroergotamine Tablets	1 mg	1 Tablet	18.45	17.95
184.	Diloxanide Furoate Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	1.78	1.73
185.	Diltiazem Tablets	30 mg	1 Tablet	2.50	2.43
186.	Diltiazem Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	5.29	5.15
187.	Diltiazem Injection	5 mg/ ml	1 ml	3.33	3.24
188.	Diphtheria Antitoxin Injection	10,000 IU/pack	Each Pack	1,276.37	1241.77
189.	Dobutamine Injection	50 mg / ml	Each pack	72.23	70.27
190.	Domperidone Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	2.49	2.42
191.	Domperidone Syrup	1 mg / ml	1 ml	1.14	1.11
192.	Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection	40 mg / ml	1 ml	6.11	5.94
193.	Doxorubicin Injection	10 mg/vial pack	Each pack	216.94	211.06
194.	Doxorubicin Injection	50 mg	Each Pack	1,264.44	1230.17
195.	Doxycycline Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	1.04	1.01

196.	Efavirenz Capsules	200 mg	1 Capsule	25.57	24.88
197.	Efavirenz Capsule	600 mg	1 Capsule	61.79	60.12
198.	EM LA Cream		1 Gram	22.17	21.57
199.	Enalapril Maleate Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.96	1.91
200.	Enalapril Maleate Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	3.27	3.18
201.	Enalpril Maleate / Enalaprilat Injection	125 mg/ml	Each Pack	192.34	187.13
202.	Enoxaparin Injection	40 mg	Each Pack	485.14	471.99
203.	Enoxaparin Injection	60 mg/pack	Each pack	586.27	570.38
204.	Erythromycin Estolate Syrup	125 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.50	0.49
205.	Erythromycin Estolate Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	2.86	2.78
206.	Erythromycin Estolate Tablet	500 mg	1 Tablet	5.56	5.41
207.	Esmolol Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	22.65	22.04
208.	Ethambutol Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	1.07	1.04
209.	Ethambutol Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	2.40	2.33
210.	Ethambutol Tablets	600 mg	1 Tablet	3.48	3.39
211.	Ethambutol Tablets	800 mg	1 Tablet	4.13	4.02
212.	Ethinylestradiol Tablets	0.0 lmg	1 Tablet	2.34	2.28
213.	Ethinylestradiol Tablets	0.05 mg	1 Tablet	3.89	3.78

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

81

1	2	3	4	5	6
214.	Ethinylestradiol + Levonorgesterol Tablets	0.03 mg+0.15 mg	Tablet	3.36	3.27
215.	Ethyl Alcohol 70% Solution	-	lml	0.54	0.53
216.	Etoposide Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	57.75	56.18
217.	Etoposide Injection	100 mg/5ml vial	Each pack	212.42	206.66
218.	Factor VIII Concentrate Injection	Dried	Each Pack	6,713.54	6531.57
219.	Famotidine Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	0.30	0.29
220.	Fentanyl Injection	50 mcg/ml (2m) Ampoule)	1 ml	22.37	21.76
221.	Filgrastim Injection	-	1 ml	2,365.90	2301.77
222.	Fluconazole Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	8.64	8.41
223.	Fluconazole Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	15.63	15.21
224.	Fluconazole Tablet	150 mg	1 Tablet	15.95	15.52
225.	Fluconazole Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	28.55	27.78
226.	Fluconazole Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	11.22	10.92
227.	Fluconazole Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	26.28	25.57
228.	Fluconazole Capsules	150 mg	1 Capsule	26.05	25.34
229.	Fluconazole Capsules	200 mg	1 Capsule	42.90	41.80
230.	Fluoxetine Hydrochloride Capsules	20 mg	1 Capsule	3.83	3.73

231.	Flutamide Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	9.51	9.25
232.	Folic Acid Tablets	1 mg	1 Tablet	0.28	0.27
233.	Folic Acid Tablets	5mg	1 Tablet	1.52	1.48
234.	Framycetin Sulphate Cream	0.50%	1 Gram	0.82	0.80
235.	Frusemide Tablet	40 mg	1 Tablet	0.47	0.46
236.	Frusemide Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	1.58	1.54
237.	Gemcitabine Hydrochloride Injection	200 mg	Each Pack	1,440.73	1401.68
238.	Gemcitabine Hydrochloride Injection	1 gm	Each Pack	6,590.68	6412.04
239.	Gentamicin Drops	030%	1 ml	0.99	0.96
240.	Gentamicin Injection	40 mg/ml	1 ml	2.41	2.34
241.	Gentamycin Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	3.30	3.21
242.	Gentian Violet Paint	1%	1 ml	0.06231	0.06062
243.	Glibenclamide Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	0.53	0.52
244.	Glibenclamide Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	1.06	1.03
245.	Glucagon Injection	1 mg/ml	Each pack	870.41	846.82
246.	Glucose Injection	5%	1 ml	0.06694	0.06513
247.	Glucose Injection	10%	1 ml	0.05521	0.05371
248.	Glucose+ Normal Saline Injection	5%+0.9%	1 ml	0.06404	0.06230

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

83

1	2	3	4	5	6
249.	Glutaraldehyde Solution	2%	1 ml	0.09346	0.09093
250.	Glycerin Solution	-	1 ml	0.32	0.31
251.	Glyceryl Trinitrate Sublingual Tablets	0.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.05	1.99
252.	Glyceryl Trinitrate Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	8.32	8.09
253.	Griseofulvin Tablet	125 mg	1 Tablet	0.78	0.76
254.	Griseofulvin Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	1.60	1.56
255.	Haloperidol Injection	5 mg/ml	1 ml	6.22	6.05
256.	Halotliane with vaporizer Inhalation		1 ml	6.48	6.30
257.	Heparin Sodium Injection	1000 IU/ml	1 ml	19.33	18.81
258.	Heparin Sodium Injection	5000 IU/ml	1 ml	45.21	43.98
259.	Hepatitis B Vaccine Injection	-	1 ml	111.62	108.59
260.	Homatropine Drops	2%	1 ml	6.00	5.84
261.	Hormone Releasing IUD	-	1 IUD	4,652.45	4526.35
262.	Hydrochlorthiazide Tablets	12.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.07	1.04
263.	Hydrochlorthiazide Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	1.83	1.78
264.	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate Injection	100 mg	Each Pack	41.00	39.89
265.	Hydrocortisone sodium succinate Injection	200 mg	1 ml	78.89	76.75

266.	Hydrocortisone sodium succinate Injection	400 mg	Each pack	149.83	145.77
267.	Hydrogen Peroxide Solution	6%	lml	0.05192	0.05051
268.	Hydroxychloroquine phosphate/ Sulphate Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	6.23	6.06
269.	Hydroxyethyl Starch (Hetastarch) Injection	6%	1 ml	0.82	0.80
270.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide Injection	20 mg / ml	1 ml	10.86	10.57
271.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	3.13	3.05
272.	Ibuprofen Syrup	100mg/5ml	1 ml	0.23	0.22
273.	Ibuprofen Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	0.45	0.44
274.	Ibuprofen Tablet	400 mg	1 Tablet	0.74	0.72
275.	Ifosfamide Injection	1 gm/ 2ml vial	Each Pack	380.79	370.47
276.	Imatinib Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	96.71	94.09
277.	Imatinib Tablets	400 mg	1 Tablet	296.27	288.24
278.	Imipramine Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	0.83	0.81
279.	Imipramine Tablets	75 mg	1 Tablet	2.21	2.15
280.	Indinavir Capsules	400 mg	1 capsule	21.43	20.85
281.	Intermediate Acting (Lente/NPH Insulin) Injection	40 IU/ml	1 ml	14.13	13.75
282.	Insulin Injection (Soluble)	40 IU /ml	1 ml	14.13	13.75
283.	Iodine Solution	8 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.33	0.32

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

85

1	2	3	4	5	6
284.	Ipratropium bromide Inhalation	20ug/metered dose	1 MT Dose	0.75	0.73
285.	Iron Dextran Injection	50 mg iron/ml	1 ml	31.69	30.83
286.	Isoflurane Inhalation	-	1 ml	11.85	11.53
287.	Isoniazid Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	0.80	0.78
288.	Isoniazid Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	1.40	1.36
289.	Isoniazid Syrup	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.24	0.23
290.	Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	2.12	2.06
291.	Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	3.63	3.53
292.	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	0.76	0.74
293.	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	2.08	2.02
294.	Ispaghula Granules	-	1 Gram	0.84	0.82
295.	IUD containing Copper	-	1 IUD	364.94	355.05
296.	Ketamine Hydrochloride Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	10.95	10.65
297.	Ketamine Hydrochloride Injection	50 mg/ ml	1 ml	11.55	11.24
298.	L- Asparaginase Injection	5000 KU./pack	Each Pack	1,307.19	1271.76
299.	Lamivudine Tablets	150 mg	1 Tablet	10.37	10.09
300.	Lamivudine + Nevirapine + Stavudine Tablets	150 mg + 200 mg+ 30 mg	1 Tablet	19.09	18.57

301.	Lamivudine + Zidovudine Tablets	150 mg + 300 mg	1 Tablet	21.67	21.08
302.	Leflunomide Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	16.67	16.22
303.	Leflunomide Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	31.61	30.75
304.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa Tablets	100 mg+10mg	1 Tablet	1.67	1.62
305.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa Tablets	100 mg+25 mg	1 Tablet	2.35	2.29
306.	Levodopa+ Carbidopa Tablets	250 mg+25 mg	1 Tablet	4.00	3.89
307.	Levothyroxine Tablets	50±g	1 Tablet	1.11	1.08
308.	Levothyroxine Tablets	100 ±g	1 Tablet	1.23	1.20
309.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride Topical Forms	2-5%	1 ml/Gram	1.30	1.26
310.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride Injection	1%	Each Pack	7.58	7.37
311.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride Injection	2%	1 ml	1.10	1.07
312.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride Spinal	5%+7.5% Glucose	1 ml	4.34	4.22
313.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride + Adrenaline Injection	1%+Adrenaline 1:200,000/pack	Each Pack	0.75	0.73
314.	Lignocaine Hydrochloride + Adrenaline Injection	2%+Adrenaline 1:200,000	1 ml	1.02	0.99
315.	Lithium Carbonate Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	1.56	1.52
316.	Lorazepam Injection	2 mg/ml	1 ml	8.16	7.94
317.	Losartan Potassium Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	2.76	2.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
318.	Losartan Potassium Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	4.75	4.62
319.	Magnesium sulphate Injection	500 mg/ml	1 ml	5.47	5.32
320.	Mannitol Injection	10%	1 ml	0.25	0.24
321.	Mannitol Injection	20%	1 ml	0.57	0.55
322.	Measles Vaccine Injection		Each Pack	279.31	271.74
323.	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	2.86	2.78
324.	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	5.78	5.62
325.	Mefloquine Tablet	250 mg base	1 Tablet	55.27	53.77
326.	Melphalan Tablet	2 mg	1 Tablet	119.83	116.58
327.	Melphalan Tablet	5 mg	1 Tablet	201.02	195.57
328.	Mercaptopurine Tablet	50 mg	1 Tablet	9.86	9.59
329.	Mesna Injection	200 mg	1 ml	27.13	26.39
330.	Metformin Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	1.72	1.67
331.	Methotrexate Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	36.64	35.65
332.	Methotrexate Tablet	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	5.21	5.07
333.	Methotrexate Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	8.39	8.16
334.	Methotrexate Tablets	7.5 mg	1 Tablet	12.44	12.10

335.	Methotrexate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	15.40	14.98
336.	Methyl Ergometrine Tablets	0.125 mg	1 Tablet	7.88	7.67
337.	Methyl Ergometrine Injection	0.2 mg/ml	1 ml	14.81	14.41
338.	Methyl Prednisolone Injection	40 mg/ ml	1 ml	69.05	67.18
339.	Methyldopa Tablet	250 mg	1 Tablet	2.48	2.41
340.	Metoclopramide Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.15	1.12
341.	Metoclopramide Syrup	5 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	0.52	0.51
342.	Metoclopramide Injection	5 mg / ml	1 ml	2.31	2.25
343.	Metoprolol Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	3.73	3.63
344.	Metoprolol Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	5.54	5.39
345.	Metoprolol Injection	1 mg/ml	1 ml	2.88	2.80
346.	Metronidazole Tablet	200 mg	1 Tablet	0.46	0.45
347.	Metronidazole Tablet	400 mg	1 Tablet	0.83	0.81
348.	Metronidazole Injection	500 mg/100 ml	1 ml	0.15	0.14593
349.	Metronidazole Syrup	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.18	0.17512
350.	Miconazole Cream	2%	1 Gram	1.54	1.50
351.	Miconazole Ointment	2%	1 Gram	2.42	2.35
352.	Midazolam Injection	1 mg / ml	1 ml	6.40	6.23

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

89

1	2	3	4	5	6
353.	Midazolam Injection	5 mg / ml	1 ml	27.36	26.62
354.	Mifepristone Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	394.31	383.62
355.	Misoprostol Tablets	100 ±g	1 Tablet	10.42	10.14
356.	Mitomycin- C Injection	10 mg	Each Pack	438.97	427.07
357.	Morphine Sulphate Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	23.76	23.12
358.	Morphine Sulphate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	5.57	5.42
359.	N-acetylcysteine Injection	200 mg/ml	1 ml	24.86	24.19
360.	Naloxone Injection	0.4 mg/ml	1 ml	101.03	98.29
361.	Neomycin + Bacitracin Ointment	5 mg + 500 IU/gm	1 Gram	0.93	0.90
362.	Neostigmine Tablets	15 mg	1 Tablet	5.11	4.97
363.	Neostigmine Injection	0.5 mg/ml	1 ml	4.47	4.35
364.	Nevirapine Suspension	50 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	1.08	1.05
365.	Nifedipine Capsules	5 mg	1 Capsule	0.95	0.92
366.	Nifedipine Capsules	10 mg	1 Capsule	1.30	1.26
367.	Nifedipine Sustained release capsules	10 mg	1 Capsule	1.85	1.80
368.	Nifedipine Sustained release capsules	20 mg	1 Capsule	2.42	2.35
369.	Nifedipine Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.25	1.22

370.	Nifedipine Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	0.35	0.34
371.	Nifedipine Sustained release tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.57	1.53
372.	Nifedipine Sustained release tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	2.10	2.04
373.	Nitrofurantoin Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	7.59	7.38
374.	Nitrous Oxide Inhalation	-	Cubic Meter	227.65	221.48
375.	Norethisterone Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	5.60	5.45
376.	Normal Saline Injection	0.90%	1 ml	0.08927	0.08685
377.	Ofloxacin Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	3.65	3.55
378.	Ofloxacin Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	5.41	5.26
379.	Ofloxacin Syrup	50 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	0.74	0.72
380.	Olanzapine Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	3.20	3.11
381.	Olanzapine Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	5.88	5.72
382.	Omeprazole Capsules	10 mg	1 Capsule	3.04	2.96
383.	Omeprazole Capsules	20 mg	1 Capsule	3.33	3.24
384.	Omeprazole Capsules	40 mg	1 Capsule	6.76	6.58
385.	Ondansetron Tablets	4 mg	1 Tablet	5.25	5.11
386.	Ondansetron Tablets	8 mg	1 Tablet	12.22	11.89
387.	Ondansetron Injection	2 mg/ml	1 ml	8.14	7.92

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

91

1	2	3	4	5	6
388.	Ondansetron Syrup	2 mg/5 ml	1 ml	1.15	1.12
389.	Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine (LA) Solution	-	1 ml	110.30	107.31
390.	Oral Rehydration Salts Powder for solution	As per I.P	1 Gram	0.92	0.90
391.	Oxaliplatin Injection	50 mg vial	1 Injectable	3,304.92	3215.34
392.	Oxygen Inhalation	-	Cubic Meter	17.46	16.99
393.	Oxytocin Injection	5 IU/ml	1 ml	17.92	17.43
394.	Oxytocin Injection	10 IU/ml	1 ml	41.62	40.49
395.	Paclitaxel Injection	30 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	332.61	323.59
396.	Pantoprazole Injection	40 mg	Each Pack	53.98	52.52
397.	Paracetamol Injection	150 mg/ml	1 ml	3.79	3.69
398.	Paracetamol Syrup	125 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.35	0.34
399.	Paracetamol Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	1.04	1.01
400.	Paracetamol Suppository	80 mg	1 Suppository	7.68	7.47
401.	Paracetamol Suppository	170 mg	1 Suppository	8.91	8.67
402.	Penicillamine Capsules	250 mg	1 Capsule	14.49	14.10
403.	Permethrin Cream	5%	1 Gram	1.95	1.90
404.	Permethrin Lotion	1%	1 Gram	1.00	0.97

92

Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

405.	Permethrin Lotion	5%	1 ml	1.18	1.15
406.	Pheniramine Maleate Injection	22.75mg/ml	1 ml	1.45	1.41
407.	Phenobarbitone Tablets	30 mg	1 Tablet	1.63	1.59
408.	Phenobarbitone Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	2.63	2.56
409.	Phenobarbitone Injection	200 mg/ml	1 ml	20.71	20.15
410.	Phenobarbitone Syrup	20 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.56	0.54
411.	Phenylephrine Drops	5%	1 ml	5.14	5.00
412.	Phenytoin Sodium Tablets	50 mg	1 Tablet	0.85	0.83
413.	Phenytoin Sodium Tablets	100 mg	1 Tablet	1.57	1.53
414.	Phenytoin Sodium Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	1.67	1.62
415.	Phenytoin Sodium Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	2.40	2.33
416.	Phenytoin Sodium Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	5.69	5.54
417.	Phenytoin Sodium Syrup	100 mg	1 ml	0.85	0.83
418.	Phytomenadione Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	48.38	47.07
419.	Pilocarpine Drops	2%	1 ml	10.94	10.64
420.	Piperazine Solution	750 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.31	0.30
421.	Polygeline Injection	3.50%	1 ml	0.55	0.54
422.	Potassium Permanganate Crystals for Solution	-	1 Gram	0.42	0.41

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

93

1	2	3	4	5	6
423.	Povidone Iodine Ointment	5%	1 Gram	1.81	1.76
424.	Povidone Iodine Solution	5%	1 ml	0.43	0.42
425.	Povidone Iodine Solution	10%	1 ml	1.01	0.98
426.	Praziquantel Tablets	600 mg	1 Tablet	26.36	25.65
427.	Prednisolone Tablet	5 mg	1 Tablet	0.60	0.58
428.	Prednisolone Tablet	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.02	0.99
429.	Prednisolone Tablet	20 mg	1 Tablet	1.90	1.85
430.	Prednisolone Injection	20 mg (as Sodium Phosphate or Succinate)	1 ml	4.69	4.56
431.	Prednisolone Acetate Drop	1%	1 ml	3.49	3.40
432.	Premix Insulin 30:70 injection	40 lu/ml	1 ml	14.13	13.75
433.	Primaquine Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.71	1.66
434.	Primaquine Tablets	7.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.19	2.13
435.	Procarbazine Capsules	50 mg	1 Capsule	34.93	33.98
436.	Promethazine Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.03	1.00
437.	Promethazine Tablets	25 mg	1 Tablet	2.75	2.68
438.	Promethazine Injection	25 mg / ml	1 ml	3.30	3.21

439.	Promethazine Syrup/Elixir	5 mg / 5 ml	1 ml	0.23	0.22
440.	Propofol Injection	1% oil suspension	1 ml	9.54	9.28
441.	Propranolol hydrochloride Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	1.20	1.17
442.	Propranolol hydrochloride Tablets	40 mg	1 Tablet	2.82	2.74
443.	Protamine Sulphate Injection	10 mg/ml	1 ml	9.84	9.57
444.	Pyrazinamide Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	4.16	4.05
445.	Pyrazinamide Tablets	750 mg	1 Tablet	7.63	7.42
446.	Pyrazinamide Tablets	1000 mg	1 Tablet	9.16	8.91
447.	Pyrazinamide Tablets	1500 mg	1 Tablet	10.80	10.51
448.	Pyridostigmine Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	14.01	13.63
449.	Pyridoxine Tablet	10 mg	1 Tablet	0.23	0.22
450.	Pyrimethamine Tablet	25 mg	1 Tablet	0.92	0.90
451.	Quinine sulphate Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	5.63	5.48
452.	Quinine sulphate Injection	300 mg / ml	1 ml	10.01	9.74
453.	Rabies immunoglobulin Injection	150 IU/ml	1 ml	3,132.95	3048.03
454.	Rabies Vaccine Injection	-	Each pack	333.87	324.82
455.	Raloxifene Tablets	60 mg	1 Tablet	10.92	10.62
456.	Ranitidine Injection	25 mg/ml	1 ml	1.61	1.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
457.	Rifampicin Tablet	50 mg	1 Tablet	0.62	0.60
458.	Rifampicin Tablet	150 mg	1 Tablet	1.54	1.50
459.	Rifampicin Tablet	300 mg	1 Tablet	2.87	2.79
460.	Ritampicin Tablet	450 mg	1 Tablet	4.22	4.11
461.	Rifampicin Capsule	150 mg	1 Capsule	1.93	1.88
462.	Rifampicin Capsule	300 mg	1 Capsule	3.49	3.40
463.	Rifampicin Capsule	450 mg	1 Capsule	5.06	4.92
464.	Rifampicin Syurp	100 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.35	0.34
465.	Ringer Lactate Injection	As per IP	1 ml	0.11423	0.11113
466.	Ritonavir Capsules	100 mg	1 Capsule	37.78	36.76
467.	Salbutamol Sulphate Tablet	2 mg	1 Tablet	0.16	0.15566
468.	Salbutamol Sulphate Tablet	4 mg	1 Tablet	0.19	0.18
469.	Salbutamol Sulphate Syrup	2 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.16	0.15566
470.	Salbutamol Sulphate Inhalation	100 mcg/ MT	1 MT Dose	0.53	0.52
471.	Sevoflurane Inhalation	-	1 ml	30.91	30.07
472.	Silver Sulphadiazine cream	1%	1 Gram	0.48	0.47
473.	Sodium Bicarbonate Injection	As per IP	1 ml	1.40	1.36

96
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

474.	Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate Injection	60% (Iodine Conc.= 292 mg/ml)	1 ml	8.36	8.13
475.	Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate Injection	76% (Iodine Conc. = 370 mg/ml)	1 ml	10.19	9.91
476.	Sodium Nitrate Injection	30 mg/ml	1 ml	20.59	20.03
477.	Sodium Nitroprusside Injection	50 mg/ 5 ml	Each pack	143.51	139.62
478.	Sodium Stibogluconate Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	3.60	3.50
479.	Sodium Valproate Tablets	200 mg	1 Tablet	3.39	3.30
480.	Sodium Valproate Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	7.92	7.71
481.	Sodium Valproate syrup	200 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.64	0.62
482.	Sodium Valproate Injection	100 mg/ml	1 ml	5.95	5.79
483.	Specific Antisnake Venom Injection Polyvalent Solutions	-	1 ml	48.48	47.17
484.	Specific Antisnake Venom Lyophilized Polyvalent Serum	-	1 ml	58.87	57.27
485.	Spironolactone Tablet	25mg	1 Tablet	1.94	1.89
486.	Stavudine Capsules	30 mg	1 Capsule	3.03	2.95
487.	Stavudine Capsules	40 mg	1 Capsule	3.45	3.36
488.	Stavudine+Lamivudine Tablets	30mg+ 150mg	1 Tablet	10.16	9.88

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

97

1	2	3	4	5	6
489.	Streptokinase Injection	750,000 IU	Each pack	1,200.66	1168.12
490.	Streptokinase Injection	15,00,000 IU	Each pack	2,245.83	2184.96
491.	Streptomycin Sulphate Injection	0.75 gm	Each pack	8.73	8.49
492.	Streptomycin Sulphate Injection	1 gm	1 Injection	10.68	10.39
493.	Succinyl Choline Chloride Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	6.67	6.49
494.	Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine Tablets	500 mg + 25 mg	1 Tablet	2.16	2.10
495.	Sulfasalazine Tablets	500 mg	1 Tablet	4.03	3.92
496.	Sulphacetamide Sodium Drops	10%	1 ml	2.55	2.48
497.	Sulphacetamide Sodium Drops	20%	1 ml	2.58	2.51
498.	Sulphadiazine Tablet	500mg	1 Tablet	1.18	1.15
499.	Tamoxifen Citrate Tablets	10 mg	1 Tablet	4.80	4.67
500.	Tamoxifen Citrate Tablets	20 mg	1 Tablet	3.06	2.98
501.	Terbutaline Sulphate Tablets	2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.08	1.05
502.	Terbutaline Sulphate Injection	0.5 mg/ml	Each Pack	9.66	9.40
503.	Testosterone Capsules	40 mg (as undecanoate)	1 Capsule	12.10	11.77
504.	Tetanus Toxoid Injection	-	1 ml	11.36	11.05

505.	Thiamine Tablet	100 mg	1 Tablet	4.32	4.20
506.	Thiopentone Sodium Injection	0.5 gm/pack	Each Pack	46.01	44.76
507.	Thiopentone Sodium Injection	1 gm powder	1 Gram	51.76	50.36
508.	Timolol Maleate Drops	0.25%	1 ml	4.92	4.79
509.	Timolol Maleate Drops	0.50%	1 ml	13.32	12.96
510.	Tramadol Injection	50 mg/ml	1 ml	12.95	12.60
511.	Tramadol Capsule	50 mg	1 Capsule	6.66	6.48
512.	Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Tablets	2 mg	1 Tablet	1.51	1.47
513.	Tropicamide Eye drops	1%	1 ml	10.60	10.31
514.	Urokinase Injection	500,000 IU/ml	Each Pack	2,750.34	2675.79
515.	Vancomycin Hydrochloride Injection	500 mg	Each Pack	365.02	355.13
516.	Vancomycin Hydrochloride Injection	1g	Each Pack	568.00	552.60
517.	Vecuronium injection	2 mg/ml	Each Pack	82.34	80.11
518.	Verapamil Tablet	40 mg	1 Tablet	0.77	0.75
519.	Verapamil Tablet	80 mg	1 Tablet	1.43	1.39
520.	Verapamil Injection	2.5 mg/ml	1 ml	1.12	1.09
521.	Vinblastine sulphate Injection	10 mg/pack	Each Pack	314.57	306.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
522.	Vincristine Injection	1 mg / ml	Each pack	55.87	54.36
523.	Vitamin A Injection	5000 IU/ml	1 ml	1.82	1.77
524.	Vitamin A capsule	50000 IU	1 Capsule	0.73	0.71
525.	Warfarin sodium Tablets	5 mg	1 Tablet	2.47	2.40
526.	Water for Injection	5 ml	1 Ampoule	3.81	3.71
527.	Water for Injection	10 ml	1 Ampoule	5.25	5.11
528.	Zidovudine Tablets	300 mg	1 Tablet	16.53	16.08
529.	Zidovudine+Lamivudine+Nevirapine Tablets	300 mg+150mg+200mg	1 Tablet	21.03	20.46
530.	Zinc Sulfate Syrup	20 mg/5ml	1 ml	0.63	0.61

Statement-II

Details showing reduction in price with respect to maximum price under NLEM 2011

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

Statement-III

List of 540 scheduled formulations (under revised schedule 1 of DPCO 2013) for which ceiling prices have been notified by the NPPA after 02.03.2016 (As on 11.11.2016)

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling price	Unit	S.O. & date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ketamine	50 mg/ml Injection	9.69	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
2.	Ketamine	10 mg/ml Iniection	9.83	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
3.	Propofol	10 mg/ml Injection	6.70	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
4.	Thiopentone	1 g Powder for Injection	45.86	Each Pack	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
5.	Prilocaine (A) + Lignocaine (B)	Cream 2.5% (A) + 2.5% (B)	18.97	Per GM	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
6.	Bupivacaine	0.25% Injection	2.27	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
7.	Bupivacaine	0.5% Iniection	3.64	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
8.	Lignocaine	1% Injection	7.36	Each Pack (30ml)	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
9.	Lignocaine	2% Injection	0.91	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
10.	Atropine	0.6 mg/ml injection	3.73	Per ML	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
11.	Glycopyrrolate	Injection 0.2 mg/ml	11.41	per ml	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
12.	Diclofenac	50 mg Tablet	1.77	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016

13.	Ibuprofen	200 mg tablet	0.35	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
14.	Ibuprofen	400 mg tablet	0.65	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
15.	Mefenamic acid	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	0.48	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
16.	Paracetamol	80 mg Suppository	6.04	Each Suppository	dated 10-11-2016
17.	Paracetamol	170 mg Suppository	7.14	Each Suppository	dated 10-11-2016
18.	Paracetamol	125 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.31	Per ml	dated 10-11-2016
19.	Paracetamol	120 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.49	Per ml	dated 10-11-2016
20.	Paracetamol	Tablet 650 mg	1.71	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
21.	Paracetamol	500 mg Tablet	0.83	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
22.	Paracetamol	150 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.54	Per ml	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
23.	Paracetamol	100 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.47	Per ml	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
24.	Paracetamol	250 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.56	Per ml	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
25.	Paracetamol	650 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.48	Per ml	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
26.	Paracetamol	500 mg/5ml Oral Liquid	0.59	Per ml	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
27.	Tramadol	Capsule 50 mg	4.20	Per Capsule	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
28.	Allopurinol	Tablet 300 mg	6.94	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
29.	COLCHICINE	TABLET 0.5 MG	2.88	per tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
30.	Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet 400 mg	11.08	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Hydroxychloroquine	200 mg Tablet	5.50	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
32.	Leflunomide	Tablet 10 mg	9.30	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
33.	Leflunomide	Tablet 20 mg	18.13	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
34.	Methotrexate	Injection 25 mg/ ml	42.80	per ml	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
35.	Methotrexate	Tablet 10 mg	10.81	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
36.	Methotrexate	Tablet 7.5 mg	10.32	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
37.	Methotrexate	5 MG tablet	7.45	Per Tablet	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
38.	Sulfasalazine	500 mg Tablet	3.70	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
39.	Adrenaline	1 mg/ml Injection	12.33	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
40.	Cetirizine	Oral liquid 5 mg/5 ml	0.55	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
41.	Cetirizine	10mg Tablet	1.53	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
42.	CHLORPHENIRAMINE	TABLET 4MG	0.09	per tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
43.	Dexamethasone	0.5 mg Tab	0.18	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
44.	Hydrocortisone	Powder for Injection 100mg	34.63	Each Pack	1686(E) dated 9.5.2016
45.	Pheniramine	22.75 mg/ml injection	1.03	Per ML	dated 10-11-2016
46.	Prednisolone	Oral liquid 5mg / 5ml	0.40	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
47.	Prednisolone	Oral liquid 15mg/5ML	0.71	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016

48.	Prednisolone	5 mg Tablet	0.52	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
49.	Prednisolone	10 mg Tablet	0.90	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
50.	Prednisolone	Tablet 20 mg	1.81	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
51.	Naloxone	0.4 mg/ml injection	80.49	Per ML	dated 10-11-2016
52.	Neostigmine	0.5 mg/ml injection	4.04	Per ML	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
53.	Penicillamine	250 mg Capsule	13.23	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
54.	Pralldoxime chloride (2-PAM)	25 mg/ml Injection	3.45	Per ML	dated 10-11-2016
55.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 200 mg	1.44	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
56.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 400 mg	2.83	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
57.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 400 mg	3.07	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
58.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 200 mg	1.28	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
59.	Carbamazepine	100 MG/5ml oral liquid	0.18	Per ML	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
60.	Carbamazepine	100 MG tablet	0.64	Per Tablet	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
61.	Clobazam	Tablet 10 mg	8.38	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
62.	Clobazam	Tablet 5 mg	4.77	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29,3.2016
63.	Diazepam	5mg suppository	5.54	Per Suppository	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
64.	Diazepam	5mg/ml Injection	5.62	Per ML	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
65.	Levetiracetam	ER Tablet 750 mg	16.13	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 250 mg	5.43	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
67.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 500 mg	10.97	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
68.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 750 mg	16.86	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
69.	Levetiracetam	Injection 100mg/ml	20.25	Per ml	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
70.	Lorazepam	2 mg/ml injection	7.22	Per ML	dated 10-11-2016
71.	Lorazepam	Tablet 1 mg	1.92	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
72.	Lorazepam	Tablet 2 mg	2.33	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
73.	Phenobarbitone	60 mg Tablet	1.64	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
74.	Phenobarbitone	Tablet 30 mg	1.12	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
75.	Phenobarbitone	200 mg/ml injection	17.78	Per ML	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
76.	Phenytoin	25 mg/ml injection	2.33	Per ML	dated 10-11-2016
77.	Phenytoin	50 mg/ml Injection	4.98	Per ML	3181(E) dated 7,10.2016
78.	Phenvtoin	ER Tablet 300 mg	5.39	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
79.	Phenytoin	Tablet 300 mg	4.39	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
80.	Phenytoin	50 mg Tab	0.70	Per Tablet	1686(E) dated 9.5.2016
81.	Phenytoin	100 mg Tablet	1.27	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
82.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 300 mg	3.69	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

106 Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

83.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 200 mg	2.75	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
84.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 500 mg	6.43	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
85.	Sodium Valproate	100 mg/ml Injection	5.34	Per ML	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
86.	Albendazole	Tablet 400 mg	7.15	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
87.	Mebendazole	Tablet 100 mg	2.72	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
88.	Mebendazole	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	0.73	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
89.	Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 100 mg	1.26	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
90.	Diethylcarbamazine	Oral liquid 120 mg/5 ml	0.43	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
91.	Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 50 mg	0.50	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
92.	Amoxicillin	Oral liquid 250 mg/5 ml	1.26	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
93.	Amoxycillin	500 mg Capsule	5.70	Per Capsule	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
94.	Amoxycillin	250 mg Capsule	2.05	Per Capsule	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
95.	Cefadroxil	1 Gm tablet	5.83	Per Tablet	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
96.	Cefazolin	500 mg Powder for injection	14.44	Each Pack	2692(E) dated 15.09.2016
97.	Ceftazidime	250 mg Powder for Injection	7.22	Each Pack	dated 10-11-2016
98.	Ceftazidime	250 mg Powder for Injection	194.19	Each Pack	dated 10-11-2016
99.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 2 g	118.90	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
100.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 500 mg	41.83	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for injection 1gm	47.95	Each Pack	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
102.	Ceftriaxone	Powder For Injection 250mg	22.90	Each Pack	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
103.	Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 1 g (A)+ 125 mg (B)	82.02	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
104.	Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 2 g (A) + 250 mg (B)	194.03	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
105.	Streptomycin	750 mg Powder for Injection	7.82	Each Pack	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
106.	Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 4 g (A) + 500 mg (B)	407.99	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
107.	Amoxicillin (A) + Clavulanic acid (B)	Dry Syrup 125 mg (A) + 31.25 (B)/5 ml	2.00	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
108.	Amoxicillin (A) + Clavulanic Acid (B)	500 mg (A) + 125 mg (B) Tablet	16.14	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
109.	Amoxycillin+Clavulanic Acid	1gm+200mg Powder for injection	113.91	Each Pack	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
110.	Amoxycillin(A)+ Clavulanic Acid (B)	200mg(A)+28.5mg(B) Oral Liquid /5ml	1.68	Per ML	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
111.	Ampicillin	Powder for Injection 1 g	19.81	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
112.	Cefadroxil	Tablet 500 mg	3.75	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

108 Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Started Questions

113.	Cefadroxil	Oral liquid 125 mg/5 ml	0.58	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
114.	Cefadroxil	500 mg Capsule	6.64	Per Capsule	1687(E) dated 9.5.2016
115.	Cefazolin	Powder for Injection 1 g	22.78	each pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
116.	Cefixime	Tablet 400 mg	20.48	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
117.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	1.99	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
118.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 50 mg/5 ml	1.34	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
119.	Cefixime	200 mg Tablet	8.48	Per Tablet	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
120.	Cefotaxime	Powder for Injection 1 g	31.85	each pack	1817 (E) dated 18.5.2016
121.	Azithromycin	Oral Liquid 200mg/5ml	2.85	Per ml	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
122.	Azithromycin	Tablet 500 mg	17.83	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
123.	Azithromycin	Tablet 250 mg	9.06	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
124.	Azithromycin	250 mg Capsule	9.75	Per Capsule	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
125.	Azithromycin	500 mg Capsule	15.38	Per Capsule	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
126.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	1.62	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
127.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	3.30	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
128.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 250 mg	25.98	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29,3.2016
129.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 500 mg	45.79	per tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
130.	Clarithromycin	Oral liquid 125mg/5 ml	4.01	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
131.	Doxycycline	Capsule 100 mg	2.32	Per Capsule	2568(E) dated 27.7.2016
132.	Doxycycline	100 mg Tablet	0.90	Per Tablet	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
133.	Metronidazole	Oral liquid 200 mg/5 ml	0.27	Per ML	3182(E) dated 7.10.2016
134.	Metronidazole	400 mg Tablet	0.75	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
135.	Metronidazole	Tablet 200 mg	0.40	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
136.	Nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid 25 mg/5 ml	0.76	Per ML	1561(E) dated 27.4.2016
137.	Nitrofurantoin	100 mg Capsule	6.51	Per Capsule	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
138.	Nitrofurantoin	100 mg Tablet	6.71	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
139.	Clofazimine	Capsule 100MG	2.20	Per Capsule	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
140.	Clofazimine	Capsule 50MG	1.28	Per Capsule	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
141.	Rifampicin	300 mg Tablet	2.72	Per Tablet	dated 10.11.2016
142.	Fluconazole	100 mg Capsule	23.44	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
143.	Fluconazole	200 mg Capsule	33.87	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
144.	Rifampicin	300 mg Capsule	3.37	Per Capsule	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
145.	Rifampicin	150 mg Capsule	1.82	Per Capsule	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
146.	Capreomycin	Powder for Injection 1 g	321.38	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
147.	Cycloserine	Capsule 250 mg	50.38	Per Capsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

148.	Cycloserine	250mg Tabs	43.31	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
149.	Ethambutol	Tablet 800 mg	3.77	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
150.	Ethambutol	Tablet 600 mg	3.15	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
151.	Ethambutol	Tablet 400 mg	2.14	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
152.	Ethambutol	Tablet 200 mg	0.94	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
153.	Ethionamide	Tablet 250 mg	14.65	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
154.	Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 1 g	36.27	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
155.	Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 750 mg	33.81	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
156.	Kanamycin	500 mg Powder for injection	19.80	Each Pack	2692(E) dated 15.9.2016
157.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	4.09	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
158.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	6.23	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
159.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 750 mg	10.14	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
160.	Linezolid	Tablet 600 mg	30.66	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
161.	Moxifloxacin	Tablet 400 mg	23.51	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
162.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 500 mg	3.77	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
163.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 750 mg	5.73	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
164.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 1000 mg	8.39	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
165.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 1500 mg	9.29	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
166.	Rifampicin	Capsule 600 mg	10.77	Per Ccapsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
167.	Rifampicin	450 mg Capsule	4.43	Per Capsule	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
168.	Fluconazole	Injection 200 mg/100 ml	98.74	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
169.	Fluconazole	Tablet 400 mg	28.99	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
170.	Fluconazole	150mg Tablet	10.99	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
171.	Fluconazole	Tablet 200 mg	17.43	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
172.	Fluconazole	Tablet 100 mg	7.40	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
173.	Griseofulvin	Tablet 250 mg	1.48	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
174.	Acyclovir	Tablet 200 mg	6.29	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
175.	Acyclovir	Tablet 400 mg	11.42	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
176.	Ganciclovir	500 mg Powder for Injection	1,501.69	Each Pack	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
177.	Abacavir	Tablet 300 mg	43.76	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
178.	Abacavir (A) + Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 600 mg (A)+ 300 mg (B)	84.55	Per Tablet	1817(E) dated 18.5.2016
179.	Lamivudine + Zidovudine	Tablet 150/300 mg	18.61	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
180.	Stavudine + Lamivudine	Tablet 30/150 mg	8.86	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016

181.	Tenofovir (A) + Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 300 mg (B)	39.94	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
182.	Tenofovir (A) + Lamivudine (B) + Efavirenz (C)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 300 mg (B) + 600 mg (C)	91.71	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
183.	Zidovudine	Tablet 300 mg	12.69	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
184.	Efavirenz	200 mg Tablet	20.17	Per Tablet	dated 10.11.2016
185.	Efavirenz	200 mg Capsule	21.43	Per Tablet	dated 10.11.2016
186.	Efavirenz	600 mg Capsule	55.81	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
187.	Efavirenz	600 mg Tablet	63.19	Per Tablet	2729(E) dated 17.8.2016
188.	Nevirapine	Tablet 200 mg	13.28	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
189.	Raltegravir	Tablet 400 mg	139.25	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
190.	Atazanavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 100 mg (B)	91.60	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
191.	Darunavir	Tablet 600 mg	154.88	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
192.	Lopinavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 200 mg (A) + 50 mg (B)	42.29	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
193.	Ritonavir	100 mg Capsule	26.18	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
194.	Ritonavir	100 mg Tablet	26.92	Per Tablet	2729(E) dated 17.8.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
195.	Entecavir	Tablet 0.5 mg	71.00	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
196.	Entecavir	Tablet 1 mg	112.81	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
197.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 100 mcg	14,515.85	Each Pack	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
198.	Pegylated Interferon alfa 2b	Injection 80 mcg	11,605.01	Each Pack	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
199.	Ribavirin	Capsule 200 mg	74.43	Per Capsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
200.	Sofosbuvir	Tablet 400 mg	619.31	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
201.	Tenofovir	Tablet 300 mg	43.79	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
202.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 20 mg(A)+ 120 mg (B)	11.62	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
203.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 40 mg (A) + 240 mg (B)	14.97	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
204.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 80 mg (A) + 480 mg (B)	21.50	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
205.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 120 mg	370.29	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
206.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 60 mg	194.49	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
207.	Artesunate (A) + Sulphadoxine - Pyrimethamine (B)	50 mg (A) + 1 Tablet (500 mg + 25 mg) (B) Tablet	19.69	Per Tablet	dated 10.11.2016

208.	Clindamycin	Capsule 150 mg	12.88	Per Capsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
209.	Clindamycin	Capsule 300 mg	21.02	Per Capsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
210.	Clindamycin	Tablet 300mg	13.56	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
211.	Primaquine	15 mg tablet	4.26	Per Tablet	2729(E) dated 17.8.2016
212.	Primaquine	7.5 mg tablet	1.96	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
213.	Primaquine	2.5 mg tablet	1.44	Per Tablet	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
214.	Quinine	Tablet 300 mg	5.09	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
215.	Mefloquine	Tablet 250 mg	47.31	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
216.	Flunarizine	Tablet 10 mg	4.38	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
217.	Flunarizine	Tablet 5 mg	2.56	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
218.	Propranolol	Tablet 80 mg	4.63	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
219.	Propranolol	80 mg Capsule	5.35	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
220.	Propranolol	40 mg Tablet	2.59	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
221.	Propranolol	40 mg Capsule	3.53	Per Capsule	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
222.	Propranolol	Tablet 10 mg	1.07	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
223.	Carboplatin	Injection 10 mg/ml	49.38	Per ML	1560 (E) dated 27.4.2016
224.	Chlorambucil	Tablet 5 mg	73.80	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
225.	Chlorambucil	Tablet 2 mg	32.84	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
226.	Cisplatin	Injection 1 mg /1ml	6.39	Per ML	1560 (E) dated 27.4.2016
227.	Cyclophosphamide	Tablet 50 mg	3.61	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
228.	Dacarbazine	Powder for Injection 200 mg	407.61	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
229.	Docetaxel	Powder for injection 20 mg	2,777.35	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
230.	Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 80 mg	10,559.66	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
231.	Doxorubicin	Injection 2mg per ML	33.31	Per ML	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
232.	Gefitinib	Tablet 250 mg	397.68	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
233.	Gemcitabine	Powder for Injection 1 g	4,922.43	Each Pack	1404(E) dated 12.8.2016
234.	Imatinib	400mg Tablet	213.32	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
235.	Imatinib	100mg Capsule	72.03	Per Capsule	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
236.	Imatinib	400 mg Capsule	236.99	Per Capsule	dated 10-11-2016
237.	Imatinib mesylate	100 mg Tablet	71.66	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
238.	L-Asparaginase	Powder for Injection 10000IU	1,489.49	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
239.	Melphalan	Tablet 5 mg	149.73	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
240.	Melphalan	Tablet 2 mg	87.30	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
241.	Mesna	Injection 100 mg/ml	14.93	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
242.	Methotrexate	Tablet 2.5 mg	4.26	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016

116 Written Answers to

[RAIYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

243.	Paclitaxel	Injection 100 mg/16.7ml	207.08	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
244.	Paclitaxel	Injection 30mg/5ml	207.08	Per ML	1560 (E) dated 27.4.2016
245.	Procarbazine	50 mg capsule	30.76	Per Capsule	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
246.	Rituximab	Injection 10 mg/ml	703.75	Per ML	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
247.	Temozolomide	Capsule 100 mg	1,933.28	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
248.	Temozolomide	Capsule 20 mg	553.39	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
249.	Temozolomide	Capsule 250 mg	4,348.28	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
250.	Temozolomide	20mg Tabs	347.68	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
251.	Temozolomide	100mg Tabs	1,435.03	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
252.	Temozolomide	250mg Tabs	3,551.86	Per Tablet	1687(E) dated 9.5.2016
253.	Thalidomide	Capsule 100 mg	56.68	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
254.	Thalidomide	Capsule 50 mg	32.75	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
255.	Trastuzumab	Injection 440 mg/50 ml	55,812.29	Each Pack	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
256.	Bleomycin	15 Units Powder for Injection	552.37	Each Pack	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
257.	Cyclophosphamide	500 mg Powder for Injection	71.02	Each Pack	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
258.	Dacarbazine	500 mg Powder for Injection	919.54	Each Pack	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
259.	Vincristine	1 mg/ml Injection	46.37	Per ML	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
260.	Bortezomib	Powder for Injection 2mg	11411.58	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
261.	Calcium folinate	Tablet 15 mg	36.30	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
262.	Capecitabine	Tablet 500 mg	117.27	Per Tablet	1561(E) dated 27.4.2016
263.	Bicalutamide	Tablet 50 mg	63.65	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
264.	Letrozole	Tablet 2.5 mg	36.28	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
265.	Tamoxifen	10 mg Tablet	2.39	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
266.	Tamoxifen	20 mg Tablet	2.70	Per Tablet	2730(E) dated 17.8.2016
267.	Azathioprine	50 mg Tablet	9.02	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
268.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 100 mg	91.21	Per Capsule	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
269.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 50 mg	46.85	Per Capsule	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
270.	Cyclosporine	Oral liquid 100 mg/ml	84.11	Per ML	2731(E) dated 17.8.2016
271.	Cyclosporin	25 MG capsule	24.48	Per Capsule	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
272.	Mycophenolate mofetil	Tablet 250 mg	36.94	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
273.	Mycophenolate mofetil	Tablet 500 mg	73.09	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
274.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 0.5 mg	16.76	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
275.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 1 mg	32.18	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
276.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 2 mg	71.00	Per Capsule	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
277.	Allopurinol	100mg Tablet	1.76	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016

278.	Fluoxetine	20 mg Tablet	3.68	Per Tablet	3180(E) dated 7.10.2016
279.	Metoclopramide	5 mg/ml Injection	0.41	Per ml	dated 10.11.2016
280.	Metoclopramide	Tablet 10 mg	1.08	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 27.7.2016
281.	Ondansetron	4mg Tablet	4.35	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
282.	Ondansetron	2mg/ml Injection	5.43	Per ML	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
283.	Ondansetron	Tablet 8 mg	9.06	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
284.	Tramadol	100mg Tablet	18.25	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
285.	Tramadol	Tablet 10 mg	2.13	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
286.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 25 mg	2.10	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
287.	Diazepam	Tablet 2 mg	1.39	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
288.	Diazepam	Tablet 5 mg	1.32	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
289.	Filgrastim	Injection 300 mcg	1,273.28	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
290.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 20 mg	3.38	Per Capsule	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
291.	Haloperidol	Tablet 1.5 mg	1.53	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
292.	Haloperidol	Tablet 5 mg	3.19	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
293.	Lactulose	Oral liquid 10g/15ml	0.98	Per ML	1561(E) dated 27.4.2016
294.	Loperamide	Tablet 2 mg	1.83	Per Tablet	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
295.	Loperamide	2mg Capsule	3.32	Per Capsule	1687(E) dated 9.5.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
296.	Haloperidol	5 mg/ml Injection	5.41	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
297.	Ondansetron	2 mg/ml Oral Liquid	1.04	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
298.	Levodopa (A) + Carbidopa (B)	CR Tablet 100 mg (A) + 25 mg (B)	3.10	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
299.	Levodopa+Carbidopa	100mg+25mg Tablet	2.10	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
300.	Levodopa+Carbidopa	100mg+10mg Tablet	1.44	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
301.	Levodopa+Carbidopa	250/25 mg Tablet	3.46	Per Tablet	2693(E) dated 15.9.2016
302.	Trihexyphenidyl	2mg Tablet	1.13	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
303.	Erythropoietin	Injection 10000 IU/ml	2,349.76	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
304.	Erythropoietin	Injection 2000 IU/ml	562.49	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
305.	Folic Acid	5 mg Tablet	1.28	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
306.	Folic Acid	5 mg Capsule	5.23	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
307.	Hydroxyurea	Capsule 500 mg	11.41	Per Capsule	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
308.	Iron sucrose	Injection 20 mg/ml	49.87	per ml	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
309.	Enoxaparin	40mg/0.4ml Injection	90.55	Per 0.1 ml	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
310.	Enoxaparin	60mg/0.6ml injection	90.55	Per 0.1 ml	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016
311.	Tranexamic acid	Injection 100 mg/ml	13.29	Per ml	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016

312.	Tranexamic acid	Tablet 500 mg	15.46	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
313.	Warfarin	Tablet 1mg	2.24	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
314.	Warfarin	Tablet 5 mg	2.20	Per Tablet	2196(E) dated 23.6.2016
315.	Protamine	10mg/ml Injection	8.23	Per ml	3181(E) dated 7.10.2016
316.	Coagulation factor VIII	Powder for Injection 250 IU	3,323.60	Each Pack	1405(E) dated 12.4.2016
317.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/ Enteric coated Tablet 150 mg	1.12	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
318.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/ Enteric coated Tablet 75 mg	1.14	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
319.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 150 mg	0.38	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
320.	Clopidogrel	Tablet 75 mg	6.44	Per Tablet	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
321.	Diltiazem	SR Tablet 90 mg	8.66	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
322.	Diltiazem	90mg Capsule	8.91	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
323.	Diltiazem	Tablet 30 mg	2.23	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
324.	Diltiazem	Tablet 60 mg	4.53	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
325.	Glyceryl Trinitrate	Sublingual Tablet 0.5 mg	1.68	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
326.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 30 mg	4.54	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
327.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 60 mg	5.92	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
328.	Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 10 mg	0.69	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
329.	Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 5 mg	0.71	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
330.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 25 mg	3.75	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
331.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 50 mg	5.35	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
332.	Metoprolol	50mg Capsule	5.98	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
333.	Metoprolol	25mg Capsule	3.92	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
334.	Metoprolol	25mg Tablet	2.88	Per Table	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
335.	Metoprolol	50mg Tablet	4.36	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
336.	Amiodarone	200 mg Tablet	10.51	Per Tablet	1819(E) dated 18.5.2016
337.	Amiodarone	Tablet 100 mg	5.30	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
338.	Amlodipine	Tablet 10 mg	4.71	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
339.	Amlodipine	5mg Tablet	2.33	Per Tablet	1686(E) dated 9.5.2016
340.	Amlodipine	Tablet 2.5 mg	1.53	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
341.	Atenolol	Tablet 50 mg	1.66	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
342.	Atenolol	Tablet 100 mg	3.24	Per Tablet	2569(E) dated 29.7.2016
343.	Enalapril	Tablet 2.5 mg	1.78	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
344.	Enalapril	Tablet 5 mg	2.97	Per Tablet	2195(E) dated 23.6.2016
345.	Hydrochlorothiazide	12.5 mg Tablet	0.91	Per Tablet	2693(E) dated 15.09.2016

346.	Hydrochlorothiazide	25 MG Tablet	1.57	Per Tablet	2693 (E) dated 15.09.2016
347.	Labetalol	Injection 5 mg/ml	47.03	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
348.	Ramipril	Tablet 2.5 mg	4.61	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
349.	Ramipril	Tablet 5 mg	7.28	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
350.	Ramipril	2.5mg Capsule	4.38	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
351.	Ramipril	5mg Capsule	6.85	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
352.	Sodium Nitroprusside	10 mg/ml Injection	23.95	Per ML	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
353.	Telmisartan	Tablet 20 mg	3.38	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
354.	Telmisartan	Tablet 40 mg	6.12	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
355.	Telmisartan	Tablet 80 mg	9.33	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
356.	Digoxin	0.25mg Tablet	1.11	Per Tablet	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
357.	Streptokinase	7,50,000 IU Injection	1,168.12	Each Pack	dated 10.11.2016
358.	Streptokinase	15,00,000 IU Injection	1,660.84	Each Pack	dated 10.11.2016
359.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 10 mg	5.09	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
360.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 20 mg	12.34	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
361.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 40 mg	17.91	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
362.	Donepezil	Tablet 10 mg	14.89	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
363.	Donepezil	Tablet 5 mg	10.43	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
364.	Clotrimazole	Cream 1%	2.35	Per GM	1687(E) dated 9.5.2016
365.	Fusidic acid	Cream 2%	8.46	Per GM	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
366.	Povidone iodine	Solution 7.5%	0.73	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
367.	Povidone iodine	Solution 5%	0.33	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
368.	Betamethasone	0.05% Cream	0.54	Per GM	dated 10.11.2016
369.	Benzoyl peroxide	Gel 2.5%	3.48	Per GM	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
370.	Benzoyl peroxide	2.5% Cream	2.18	Per GM	dated 10.11.2016
371.	Salicylic acid	Ointment 6%	1.67	Per GM	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
372.	Clotrimazole	Drops 1%	2.81	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
373.	Xylometazoline	Nasal drops 0.1%	4.82	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
374.	Xylometazoline	Nasal drops 0.05%	3.65	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
375.	Permethrin	5% Cream	1.62	Per Gm	3181 (E) dated 7.10.2016
376.	Tropicamide	1% Eye drop	9.34	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
377.	Cetrimide	20% (concentrate for dilution) Solution	0.29	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
378.	Mannitol	20% Injection	0.27	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
379.	Omeprazole	20mg Capsule	2.31	Per Capsule	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016

380.	Omeprazole	40 mg	7.74	Per Tablet	3180 (E) dated 7.10.2016
381.	Pantoprazole	40mg Injection	41.32	Each Pack	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
382.	Ranitidine	25 mg/ml Injection	1.48	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
383.	Ranitidine	Tablet 150 mg	0.69	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
384.	Ranitidine	Oral liquid 75 mg/5 ml	0.54	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
385.	Sucralfate	Oral liquid 1 g	0.66	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
386.	Domperidone	Tablet 10 mg	2.24	Per Tablet	2195 (E) dated 23.6.2016
387.	Dicyclomine	10 mg/ml Injection	2.44	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
388.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide	10 mg Tablet	2.77	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
389.	Bisacodyl	5 mg Tablet	0.93	Per Tablet	1951(E) dated 2.6.2016
390.	Oral Rehydration Salts	-	0.71	Per GM	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
391.	Oral Rehydration Salts	-	0.13	Per ML	1818 (E) dated 18.5.2016
392.	Somatostatin	Powder for Injection 3 mg	1,410.23	Each Pack	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
393.	Human chorionic gonadotropin	Injection 1000 IU	189.11	Each Pack	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
394.	Human chorionic gonadotropin	Injection 5000 IU	371.39	Each Pack	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
395.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 16 mg	8.28	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
396.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 8 mg	4.74	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
397.	Ethinylestradiol+ Levonorgestrel	0.03mg+0.15 mg Tablet	3.07	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
398.	Ethinylestradiol	Tablet 0.01 mg	2.10	Per Tablet	2569 (E) dated 29.7.2016
399.	Glimepiride	Tablet 1 mg	3.33	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
400.	Glimepiride	Tablet 2 mg	5.29	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
401.	Insulin (Soluble)	40 IU/ml Injection	13.40	Per ML	2193 (E) dated 23.6.2016
402.	Intermediate Acting (NPH) Insulin	40 IU/ml Injection	13.40	Per ML	2193 (E) dated 23.6.2016
403.	Metformin	Tablet 1000 mg (controlled release)	3.38	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
404.	Metformin	Tablet 1000 mg (Immediate)	3.34	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
405.	Metformin	Tablet 500 mg (controlled release)	1.77	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
406.	Metformin	500 mg Immediate Release Tablet	1.39	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
407.	Premix Insulin	30:70 40 IU/ml Injection	13.40	Per ML	2193 (E) dated 23.6.2016
408.	Clomiphene	100 mg Capsule	51.64	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
409.	Medroxyprogesteroneacetate	Tablet 10 mg	4.99	Per Tablet	2195 (E) dated 23.6.2016
410.	Norethisterone	5mg Tablet	4.75	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016

411.	Carbimazole	10 mg Tab	3.42	Per Tablet	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
412.	Carbimazole	5 mg Tablet	1.76	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
413.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 100 mcg	1.11	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
414.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 12.5 mcg	1.26	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
415.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 125 mcg	1.46	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
416.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 150 mcg	1.43	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
417.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 25 mcg	1.22	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
418.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 50 mcg	0.91	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
419.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 75 mcg	1.21	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
420.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 88 mcg	1.42	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
421.	Rabies Vaccine	Injection	304.08	Each Pack	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
422.	Baclofen	Tablet 10 mg	9.56	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
423.	Baclofen	Tablet 20 mg	13.17	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
424.	Baclofen	Tablet 5 mg	4.93	Per Tablet	1253(E) dated 29.3.2016
425.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 10 mg	168.24	Each Pack	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
426.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 4 mg	81.20	Each Pack	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
427.	Alprostadil	Injection 0.5 mg/ml	5,254.55	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
428.	Caffeine	Injection 20 mg/ml	232.89	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
429.	Caffeine	Oral Liquid 20 mg/ml	197.80	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
430.	Acyclovir	Ointment 3%	9.66	Per GM	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
431.	Ciprofloxacin	0.3% Ointment	1.04	Per GM	dated 10.11.2016
432.	Gentamicin	0.3% Drops	0.84	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
433.	Natamycin	Drops 5%	21.16	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
434.	Prednisolone	Drops 1%	3.12	Per ML	1560 (E) dated 27.4.2016
435.	Proparacaine	Drops 0.5%	9.26	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
436.	Acetazolamide	250 mg Capsule	4.03	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
437.	Acetazolamide	Tablet 250 mg	3.26	Per Tablet	2569 (E) dated 29.7.2016
438.	Pilocarpine	2% Drops	9.38	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
439.	Timolol	0.25% Drops	4.79	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
440.	Atropine	1% Drops	3.05	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
441.	Homatropine	2% Drops	5.53	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
442.	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	Injection 2%	34.79	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
443.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 0.5%	11.85	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
444.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 1%	16.44	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016

445.	Dinoprostone	Gel 0.5 mg	75.21	Per Gram	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
446.	Miferstone	200 mg Tablet	298.49	Per Tablet	1819 (E) dated 18.5.2016
447.	Misoprostol	Tablet 200 mcg	15.49	Per Tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
448.	Misoprostol	100 mcg Tablet	8.08	Per Tablet	2730 (E) dated 17.8.2016
449.	Betamethasone	4 mg/ml Injection	3.89	Per ML	dated 10.11.2016
450.	Nifedipine	Tablet 10 mg	1.15	Per Tablet	2195 (E) dated 23.6.2016
451.	Clozapine	Tablet 100 mg	7.19	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
452.	Clozapine	Tablet 25 mg	2.33	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
453.	Clozapine	Tablet 50 mg	4.46	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
454.	Fluphenazine	Depot Injection 25 mg/ml	46.42	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
455.	Haloperidol	Tablet 10 mg	4.09	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
456.	Haloperidol	Tablet 20 mg	4.57	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
457.	Haloperidol	Oral liquid 2 mg/5ml	1.91	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
458.	Risperidone	Tablet 1 mg	2.85	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
459.	Risperidone	Tablet 2 mg	4.57	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
460.	Risperidone	Tablet 4 mg	9.29	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
461.	Risperidone	Oral liquid 1 mg/ml	1.78	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
462.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 50 mg	5.39	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
463.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 75 mg	5.21	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
464.	Escitalopram	Tablet 10 mg	7.52	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
465.	Escitalopram	Tablet 20 mg	11.88	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
466.	Escitalopram	Tablet 5 mg	4.25	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
467.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 10mg	2.77	Per Capsule	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
468.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 40 mg	5.14	Per Capsule	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
469.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 60 mg	9.08	Per Capsule	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
470.	Fluoxetine	10 mg Tablet	2.31	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
471.	Fluoxetine	40 mg Tablet	4.95	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
472.	Fluoxetine	60 mg Tablet	6.86	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
473.	Lithium	300 mg Tablet	1.35	Per Tablet	3181 (E) dated 7.10.2016
474.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.25 mg	1.70	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
475.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.5 mg	2.88	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
476.	Clonazepam	Tablet 1 mg	3.92	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
477.	Zolpidem	Tablet 10 mg	7.84	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
478.	Zolpidem	Tablet 5 mg	4.99	Per Tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
479.	Clomipramine	75 mg Tablet	13.32	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016

480.	Clomipramine	25 mg Tablet	5.15	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
481.	Clomipramine	10 mg Tablet	2.33	Per Tablet	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
482.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 mcg/dose	1.22	Per MDI	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
483.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 mcg/dose	1.50	Per MDI	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
484.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution 0.5mg/ml	9.93	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
485.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution 1 mg/ml	11.98	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
486.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 400 mg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	2.74	Per MDI	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
487.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 mg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	2.19	Per MDI	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
488.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 mg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	1.74	Per MDI	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
489.	Hydrocortisone	200 mg Injection	53.39	Each Pack	dated 10.11.2016
490.	Hydrocortisone	Injection 100 mg	34.63	Each Pack	1686 (E) dated 9.5.2016
491.	Ipratropium	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 250 mcg/ml	2.35	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
492.	Salbutamol	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 5mg/ml	0.66	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
493.	Salbutamol	Tablet 4 mg	0.17	Per Tablet	2195 (E) dated 23.6.2016
494.	Salbutamol	Capsule 4 mg	0.56	Per Capsule	dated 10.11.2016
495.	Salbutamol	2 mg Tablet	0.15	Per Tablet	2730 (E) dated 17.08.2016
496.	Tiotropium	Inhalation (MDI) 18 mcg/dose	2.29	Per MDI	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
497.	Tiotropium	Inhalation (MDI) 9 mcg/dose	2.16	Per MDI	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
498.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	16.73	100ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
499.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	23.11	250ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
500.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	32.80	500ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
501.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	59.60	1000ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
502.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	15.14	100ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
503.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	20.88	250ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
504.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	28.31	500ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
505.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	48.09	1000ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
506.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	54.43	500ml Non Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
507.	Glucose Injection	Glucose-5%	70.88	1000ml Non Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016

508.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	16.78	100ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
509.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	23.21	250ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
510.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	32.97	500ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
511.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	59.97	1000ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
512.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	15.16	100ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
513.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	20.97	250ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
514.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	28.48	500ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
515.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	48.46	1000ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
516.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	55.95	500ml Non Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
517.	Glucose+Sodium Chloride Injection	Glucose-5%+Sodium Chloride-0.9%	74.49	1000ml Non Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
518.	Potassium Chloride	Injection 150 mg/ml	2.25	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

133

1	2	3	4	5	6
519.	Potassium Chloride	Oral liquid 500 mg/5 ml	0.26	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
520.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	16.29	100ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
521.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	21.96	250ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
522.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	30.52	500ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
523.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	55.06	1000ml Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
524.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	14.67	100ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
525.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	19.72	250ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
526.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	26.00	500ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
527.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	43.43	1000ml Non-Glass	2209 (E) dated 24.6.2016
528.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	22.23	100ml Non-Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
529.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	46.28	250ml Non-Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
530.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	59.93	500ml Non-Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016
531.	Sodium Chloride Injection	Sodium Chloride-0.9%	69.33	1000ml Non-Glass with special features	2210 (E) dated 24.6.2016

532.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	500mg Tablet	0.73	Per Tablet	1951 (E) dated 2.6.2016
533.	Cholecalciferol	Tablet 1000 IU	3.48	per tablet	1253 (E) dated 29.3.2016
534.	Cholecalciferol	Oral liquid 400 IU/ml	2.19	Per ML	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
535.	Cholecalciferol	1000 IU Capsule	4.42	Per Capsule	1687 (E) dated 9.5.2016
536.	Pyridoxine	Tablet 100 mg	5.20	per tablet	1405 (E) dated 12.4.2016
537.	Thiamine	Injection 100 mg/ml	23.02	Per ML	1561 (E) dated 27.4.2016
538.	Cholecalciferol	60000 IU capsule	27.40	Per Capsule	2964 (E) dated 15.9.2016
539.	Cholecalciferol	60000 IU tablet	22.50	per tablet	294 (E) dated 15.9.2016
540.	Levetiracetam	Oral Liquid 100 mg/ml	3.38	Per ML	2964(E) dated 15.9.2016

Statement-V

Details showing reduction in ceiling prices of scheduled formulations with respect to maximum price under NELM 2015 as on 11.11.2016

% 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

Raising level of the platforms in Mumbai suburban railway networks

*261. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Mumbai Suburban Railway Networks of both Central and Western Railways, there is a gap between the EMU rakes' entrance footboard and the level of the platforms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has led to numerous fatal accidents and mishaps;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have decided to raise the level of platforms; and

(d) if so, the detailed programme of implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) There exists some gap between coach floor and platforms at stations on Mumbai suburban railway stations. This gap may cause inconvenience and may occasionally result into accidents if passengers try to entrain or detrain from a moving train.

In order to reduce the gap between platform and coaches as also to reduce inconvenience to travelling public, 228 platforms on Mumbai suburban stations have been identified for raising. Out of these, 178 platforms have already been raised. 4 platforms are not to be raised as these have been planned to be dismantled in connection with 5th & 6th line project. Works of raising of balance 46 platforms have also been undertaken for completion by July, 2017.

Review of MSP of some crops

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

(a) whether Government has announced increase in MSP of wheat and pulses along with other Rabi crops in November, 2016, if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that the increase announced is not in accordance with the cost of production and the promise of the Prime Minister, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would review it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of wheat and pulses along with other rabi crops of 2016-17 season. In addition, to incentivize farmers for production of pulses and oilseeds, Government has also announced a bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal for Gram, ₹ 150 per quintal for Masur and ₹ 100 per quintal each for Rapeseed/Mustard and Safflower over and above MSPs. The MSPs of rabi crops for 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:

Crop	₹ per quintal)	
	2015-16	2016-17
Wheat	1525	1625
Barley	1225	1325
Gram	3500*	4000^
Masur (Lentil)	3400*	3950&
Rapeseed/Mustard	3350	3700 ^s
Safflower	3300	3700 ^s

* Including bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal

^ Including bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal

& Including bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal

^s Including bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal

Government fixes MSP for the major agricultural produce on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP considers, *inter-alia*, a number of important factors which include cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

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.

The MSP fixed by Government for 2016-17 season gives an adequate return over all India weighted average all paid out cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) as estimated by the CACP. The returns over cost of production of rabi crops for 2015-16 and 2016-17 (A2+FL) are given below:

Crop	Return (%)	
	2015-16	2016-17
Wheat	94.3	103.9
Barley	57.9	62.4
Gram	64.8	78.5
Masur (Lentil)	68.7	81.7
Rapseed/Mustard	96.8	97.8
Safflower	7.9	21.4

In addition, Government has taken several initiatives to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops and to increase farmers' income which *inter-alia* includes 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 (SHC) etc.

Simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

*263. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to propose to work for the conduct of general elections to both Lok Sabha and various State Assemblies at the same time;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government plans to invite views and suggestions from State Governments, members and representatives of various civil societies, etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The matter regarding conduct of simultaneous election for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Committee in its 79th Report has given certain recommendations which are under examination of the Government.

Rail coach factory in Assam

*264. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no Rail Coach Factory under North-East Frontier Railway in Assam;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether there is any plan to set up a Rail Coach Factory in Assam under the North-East Frontier Railway; and
- (d) if so, how much budget is earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing and those already sanctioned coach manufacturing facilities are considered adequate to meet the Railway's requirement of coaches.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Action taken on the enquiry report of Indore-Patna express train accident

†*265. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the facts that emerged from the enquiry into the Indore-Patna Express accident in November, 2016 and the details of the action taken on the basis of the enquiry; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of train accidents in last three years involving derailment and claiming lives of more than 100 passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 19321, Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) on 20.11.2016 between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur sections of North Central Railway has been ordered to determine the facts of the accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. During the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, there was no derailment over Indian Railways involving the fatality figure more than 100.

Entry of foreign law firms

*266. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is deliberating on allowing entry of foreign law firms;
- (b) if so, whether such firms shall be regulated by the Bar Council of India; and
- (c) whether foreign lawyers will be governed by the Advocates Act, 1961?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The matter regarding entry of foreign law firms/lawyers is under consideration of the Government subject to the outcome of Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 17150-1754 of 2012 titled as Bar Council of India *vs.* A. K. Balaji and Ors. pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Production and marketing facilities for organic produces

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

- (a) the details of organic crops being produced and the marketing facilities available therefor in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to accord priority to organic farming; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken therefor, so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) was launched in the year 2001, under Foreign Trade & Development and Regulation Act

(FTDR) with its Regulatory body as the Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce, to provide a focused and well directed development of organic agriculture. NPOP is an organic standard commonly referred to as the Third Party Certification system involving an independent agency for verification and certification of organic production processes. All the importing countries in South- East Asia, Europe and USA accept NPOP certified products. 80-85% of the NPOP certified produce are sold domestically. The details of category-wise production and exports of organic products under National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP) for the year 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government of India is promoting organic farming through the dedicated schemes under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) detailed below:

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the cluster based scheme under which the cluster is provided a financial assistance of ₹ 50 000 per ha. during the conversion period of 3 years towards Mobilization, PGS certification and training of farmers; Quality control; Conversion practices; Integrated manure management; Custom hiring centre charges; Labeling and Packaging assistance; Transport assistance and marketing through organic fairs.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): 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.

Other programmes of Government of India that support organic farming include, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Indian Council Agriculture Research (ICAR) Network Project on Organic Farming. The pattern of assistance under these programmes is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) through its Plan Scheme "Network Project on Organic Farming" (NPOF) is undertaking research to develop location specific organic farming package of practices for crops and cropping systems. ICAR has recently established National Organic Farming Research Institute (NOFRI) at Tadong, Gangtok (Sikkim). Further, a Network Project on Organic Farming of Horticulture Crops is also started by ICAR with lead centre at ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research,

Calicut from 2014. Presently, the project is being implemented in 20 centres covering 16 States and developed organic farming package of practices for 45 crops/cropping systems.

The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a subordinate office of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare (DAC&FW), undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, radio jingles and TV programmes, etc. For distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming to educate the farmers, the NCOF is publishing biannual Newsletters, monthly/ quarterly magazines, books on production and use of Biofertilizers in various languages for the distribution to the farmers to promote organic farming. The NCOF is also conducting 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth.

Statement-I

Details of category-wise production and exports of organic products under National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP) for the year 2015-16

(A) Category-wise Production of organic products under NPOP for the year 2015-16

Category	Organic Production (in MT)
Sugarcane	532364.32
Oil Seeds	252104.01
Cereals & Millets	205805.22
Cotton	163609.83
Pulses	39248.63
Medicinal Products	37221.56
Tea	27078.67
Fruits	24730.51
Spices & Condiments	24137.96
Dry Fruits	8614.32
Vegetables	8530.06
Coffee	6025.59
Coconut	4219.50
Others	2262.12
TOTAL	1335952.29

Source: Information provided by the Accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on Tracenet.

(B) Category-wise export 2015-16

Category	Quantity (MT)
Oil Seeds	131981.589
Cereals & Millets	44113.941
Processed Foods	38453.878
Sugar	28654.361
Tea	5403.843
Pulses	4817.645
Dry Fruits	2464.871
Spices & Condiments	3085.505
Medicinal, Aromatic and Herbal Products	2242.441
Coffee	2004.067
Others	464.87
TOTAL	263687.011

Source: Data provided by the Accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on Tracenet.

Statement-II

Pattern of assistance under the programmes that support organic farming in India

(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 upto maximum limit of ₹85 lakh for new laboratory and upto 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 costs 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 limited 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

(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 eft (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)

Condition of cold storages

*268. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has maintained any data regarding total produce and the percentage of perished foodgrains and fruits for last three years, if so, details thereof, State/UT, foodgrain and fruit-wise;

(b) details of any survey conducted to review the condition of cold storages, their life, etc., State/UT-wise, if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a Cold-Chain Development Scheme was proposed with financial assistance @ 50 per cent of the total cost in general areas and @ 75 per cent for North Eastern/difficult areas, if so, the details and status of this scheme, till date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) As per the data available, the production of foodgrains and fruits during last three years is as under:

(Production in million tonnes)				
Sl. No.	Crop	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Foodgrains	265.04	252.02	252.22 (4th advanced estimate)
2.	Fruits	88.97	86.60	91.44 (3rd advanced estimate)

The State-wise and crop-wise production for foodgrains during last three years is given in the Statements 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c), respectively (*See* below). State-wise and fruit-wise production during last three years is given in the Statements-II(a) and II(b), respectively (*See* below).

A study was commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015, estimated that harvest and post harvest losses of agricultural produce were in the range of 4.65% to 5.99% (cereals), 6.36% to 8.41% (pulses), 3.08% to 9.96% (oil seeds), 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits), 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables), 5.23% to 10.52% (fish), 2.71% (meat) and 0.92% (milk). The details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) National Horticulture Board commissioned an "All India Cold Storage Capacity and Technology- Base line study" during 2013. The Study was conducted by M/s Hansa Research Group Pvt. Ltd. which submitted its report in December 2014. The report contains data for cold storages which were constructed up to March, 2013 (*i.e.* up to 2012-13). As per this report, 1219 cold storages were found permanently closed and 5367 cold storages were operational in the country. Out of the 5003 cold storages, which were surveyed, 68% cold storages are at the farm gate, 8% dedicated to Mandies, 8% for processed food, 7% for Animal Husbandry, 5% dedicated to industrial facilities

or own use, 2% for port based infrastructure including sea, air and railway, 1% at distribution hubs, 1% for pharma cold storage, 0.5% dedicated to pack house.

The study recorded the age of facility, type of insulation and other technical details. The average age of construction of cold storages in India is 14.7 years and it varies from 8.0 years to over 27.4 years. Mean capacity utilization was found to be 75% across the country in the preceding 3 years. The study also revealed that external condition of over 80% of the cold stores is rated to be good. The State-wise average age of cold storages with respect to year of construction is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) Department of Agriculture, cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country since 2014. Mission includes assistance for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, Integrated Cold chain and setting up of ripening chambers.

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

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09 in the country. The financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region and difficult areas (North Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹10 crore per project is provided for setting up the cold chain infrastructure in the country. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has, so far, assisted 135 integrated cold chain project out of which 91 have commenced commercial production and remaining 44 projects are at various stages of completion. Government has also approved taking up of 100 new integrated cold chain projects in the financial year 2016-17.

Statement-1(a)

State-wise final estimates of production under foodgrains in 2013 -14

('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Barley	Coarse Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	12724.71	4.00	377.00	78.25	4862.16	46.00	22.00	0.00	5385.41
Assam	4927.12	40.44	0.00		21.62		3.34		24.96
Bihar	5505.85	4738.03	1.31	3.00	2112.09	7.14	2.09	14.25	2139.88
Chhattisgarh	6716.40	134.00	3.60	0.00	229.10	1.60	25.10	3.70	263.10
Gujarat	1636.00	4694.00	175.00	1209.64	681.00	14.00	41.00		2120.64
Haryana	3998.00	11800.00	40.00	831.00	27.00			153.00	1051.00
Himachal Pradesh	120.83	670.72	0.00	0.42	652.09	1.97	3.18	28.19	685.85
Jammu and Kashmir	610.85	601.88	0.00	8.39	530.53	2.86	2.41	7.10	551.29
Jharkhand	2810.64	370.37	0.28	0.09	517.03	8.71			526.10
Karnataka	3572.56	210.00	1317.00	331.00	3984.51	1180.29	13.00		6825.80
Kerala	509.20		0.10		0.10	0.10	0.04		0.34
Madhya Pradesh	2844.82	12937.02	373.30	379.80	1534.00	0.20	114.53	150.00	2551.83

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	3120.00	1602.00	2266.78	788.00	2729.43	142.00	29.00		5955.21
Orissa	7613.41	1.07	4.66	1.85	263.63	45.84	9.70		325.68
Punjab	11267.00	17620.00	0.00	0.80	507.00			46.00	553.80
Rajasthan	312.56	8663.23	356.67	3627.47	1502.19		4.51	942.03	6432.87
Tamil Nadu	5349.76		449.57	117.43	1855.14	362.34	35.18		2819.66
Uttar Pradesh	14636.00	29890.88	173.00	1868.00	1306.18		6.00	450.00	3803.18
Uttarakhand	578.58	842.41	0.00		35.47	153.90	78.10	31.47	298.94
West Bengal	15370.73	927.84	0.01	0.04	522.40	11.07	1.51	3.60	538.63
Others	2420.53	101.95	3.53	4.91	386.84	4.92	39.22	1.31	440.73
ALL INDIA	106645.54	95849.83	5541.80	9250.09	24259.51	1982.94	429.91	1830.65	43294.90

State-wise final estimates of production under foodgrains in 2013-14

State/UT	Cereals	Tur	Gram	Urad	Moong	Other Kharif Pulses	Other Rabi Pulses	Pulses	Total Foodgrains
									('000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	18114.11	243.00	843.00	247.00	170.00	11.00	37.00	1551.00	19665.11
Assam	4992.52	5.64	1.43	31.32	7.81		58.11	104.31	5096.83
Bihar	12383.75	36.46	70.34	14.14	105.37	9.47	286.26	522.04	12905.79

Chhattisgarh	7113.50	31.20	213.20	32.20	3.80	14.40	187.30	482.10	7595.60
Gujarat	8450.64	209.00	309.00	55.00	106.00	25.00	25.00	729.00	9179.64
Haryana	16849.00	11.00	75.00	0.60	33.40	0.15	4.90	125.05	16974.05
Himachal Pradesh	1477.41		0.48	3.56	0.10	5.55	41.35	51.04	1528.45
Jammu & Kashmir	1764.02			5.11	0.78	5.60	2.36	13.85	1777.87
Jharkhand	3707.11	205.15	181.73	88.25	10.28	15.04	78.17	578.62	4285.73
Karnataka	10608.36	587.51	716.00	50.00	81.00	96.00	70.00	1600.51	12208.87
Kerala	509.54	0.80	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70	4.00	513.54
Madhya Pradesh	18333.67	332.00	3299.14	226.00	146.08	7.70	633.40	4644.32	22977.99
Maharashtra	10677.21	1034.00	1622.00	206.00	208.00	44.00	55.00	3169.00	13846.21
Orissa	7940.16	124.44	36.21	26.33	88.69	63.21	80.38	419.26	8359.42
Punjab	29440.80	2.60	2.30	1.00	31.80	0.00	1.90	39.60	29480.40
Rajasthan	15408.66	9.41	1640.39	70.56	391.20	321.86	57.47	2490.89	17899.55
Tamil Nadu	8169.42	57.67	5.82	310.66	151.40	35.06	53.18	613.79	8783.21
Uttar Pradesh	48330.07	271.00	475.45	248.00	39.00		664.00	1697.45	50027.51
Uttarakhand	1719.93	2.73	0.66	11.52	0.00	26.40	15.21	56.52	1776.45
West Bengal	16837.19	2.12	29.27	63.27	28.82	0.60	117.64	241.73	17078.92
Others	2963.21	8.66	4.49	9.68	2.37	29.67	65.15	120.01	3083.22
ALL INDIA	245790.28	3174.40	9526.31	1700.19	1605.90	710.81	2536.48	19254.09	265044.37

Statement-1(b)*State-wise final estimates of production of foodgrains during 2014-15*

State	('000 tonnes)																	
	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Barley	Coarse Cereals	Tur	Gram	Urad	Moong	Other Kharif Pulses	Other Rabi Pulses	Pulses	Total Food grains	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Andhra Pradesh	7233.9		286.2	38.0	1938.0	34.0	14.0		2310.2	76.0	391.0	298.0	141.0	10.0	34.0	950.0	10494.2	
Assam	5222.6	28.8	0.0		93.2		3.2		96.4	5.7	2.0	34.2	7.8		61.3	111.0	5458.8	
Bihar	6356.7	3987.0	1.6	3.7	2340.5	9.8	2.0	13.4	2371.0	28.5	57.5	14.4	100.0	10.1	283.4	493.8	13208.6	
Chhattisgarh	6322.1	135.3	4.4	0.1	230.3	1.8	27.6	3.0	267.2	33.8	290.4	30.5	3.9	15.5	362.4	736.5	7461.1	
Gujarat	1830.9	3059.0	195.7	771.4	631.0	16.0	30.8		1644.9	235.0	199.0	47.0	72.5	5.0	16.0	574.5	7109.3	
Haryana	4006.0	10354.0	26.0	670.0	18.0			105.0	819.0	6.7	42.0	0.5	3.2	0.3	3.4	56.1	15235.1	
Himachal Pradesh	125.2	646.5	0.0	0.4	579.0	1.9	3.0	37.8	622.1	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.1	6.5	27.7	38.3	1432.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	517.2	314.3	0.0	9.4	360.0	4.2	2.0	4.0	379.5				4.3	0.3	2.2	2.4	9.2	1220.3
Jharkhand	3361.9	330.4	0.3	0.1	475.7	11.6			487.7	199.5	186.4	83.1	15.2	22.3	90.6	597.1	4777.0	
Karnataka	3541.0	261.0	1174.0	248.0	4214.0	1298.0	12.0		6946.0	474.0	674.0	21.0	53.0	97.0	71.0	1390.0	12138.0	
Kerala	562.1		0.1		0.1	0.1	0.0		0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	563.8	
Madhya Pradesh	3625.3	17103.9	377.0	445.0	2128.2	3.0	72.0	104.3	3129.4	511.0	2964.0	440.0	124.4	10.0	778.9	4828.3	28686.9	
Maharashtra	2946.0	1308.0	2109.0	538.0	2202.0	119.0	36.9		5004.9	726.0	1088.0	92.0	84.0	29.0	34.0	2053.0	11311.9	

Odisha	8298.2	0.7	4.2	1.4	188.2	38.0	10.5		242.3	123.8	36.4	27.6	105.0	63.6	83.0	439.3	8980.5
Punjab	11107.0	15050.0	0.0		460.0			39.4	499.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	33.0		3.1	41.6	26698.0
Rajasthan	366.7	9823.9	504.5	4456.1	1551.2		5.2	962.4	7479.5	9.7	911.1	112.2	460.6	380.5	77.7	1951.8	19621.9
Tamilnadu	5727.8		512.7	177.6	2067.9	349.6	34.9		3142.7	77.0	4.4	358.9	180.7	63.0	69.2	753.2	9623.8
Telangana	4440.8	7.0	83.0	11.0	2308.0	2.0	0.0		2404.0	109.0	81.0	16.0	44.0	2.0	11.0	263.0	7114.8
Uttar Pradesh	12167.9	22417.4	163.0	1808.0	1279.0		5.0	315.0	3570.0	174.0	367.7	302.0	46.0		549.0	1438.7	39594.0
Uttarakhand	603.7	654.2	0.0		50.9	155.7	82.6	24.4	313.6	3.2	0.6	10.4	0.0	24.1	16.3	54.6	1626.0
West Bengal	14677.2	939.3	0.0	0.0	663.1	11.1	1.6	3.0	678.9	2.9	30.8	53.3	25.6	0.7	123.1	236.5	16531.8
Others	2441.7	106.1	3.5	5.9	394.7	5.0	42.7	1.2	453.0	8.5	3.4	10.9	3.3	30.2	76.2	132.5	3133.3
ALL INDIA	105482.1	86526.5	5445.2	9184.2	24172.8	2060.9	386.0	1612.9	42862.1	2807.3	7332.4	1961.1	1503.4	772.1	2774.0	17150.3	252021.0

Statement-1(c)*State-wise fourth advance estimates of Production of foodgrains during 2015-16*

(Production in '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets Kharif	Barley	Coarse Cereals	Tur	Gram	Urad	Moong	Other Kharif Pulses	Other Rabi Pulses	Pulses	Total Food-grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	7490.0		294.2	65.0	1414.0	34.0	47.0		1854.2	129.0	500.0	411.0	137.0	24.0	27.0	1228.0	10572.2
Assam	5144.0	35.0			64.0		3.0		67.0	5.0		36.0	9.0		56.0	106.0	5352.0
Bihar	6488.9	4753.17	1.7	3.8	2397.2	7.7	2.0	14.2	2426.7	32.2	59.9	13.5	101.4	9.7	211.9	428.5	14097.3
Chhattisgarh	6094.2	137.4	4.2	0.0	193.8	1.3	15.0	1.2	215.5	29.5	219.0	30.4	6.8	15.0	210.9	511.6	6958.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Gujarat	1670.0	2484.0	144.0	789.8	572.0	15.0	26.2		1546.9	237.0	153.0	43.0	71.0	10.0	18.5	532.5	6233.4
Haryana	4145.0	11352.0	28.0	652.0	17.0			140.0	837.0	5.0	27.0	0.6	4.8	0.3	10.4	48.1	16382.1
Himachal Pradesh	119.3	679.1		0.4	671.0	1.8	2.8	31.1	707.2	0.0	0.5	13.2	0.1	3.7	14.1	31.7	1537.3
Jammu and Kashmir	416.2	497.4	0.0	9.9	479.2	4.3	1.2	4.3	499.1		0.1	0.0	0.6	7.7	1.9	10.3	1423.0
Jharkhand	2882.1	274.1	1.2	0.1	375.5	7.8			384.6	173.6	172.9	72.1	18.4	11.8	98.6	547.2	4087.9
Karnataka	2702.0	173.0	1146.0	147.0	3269.0	1132.0	11.0		5705.0	263.0	897.0	20.0	56.0	82.0	71.0	1389.0	9969.0
Kerala	558.0	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.0		0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	560.1
Madhya Pradesh	3578.8	17688.7	410.0	588.3	2580.3	32.0	50.1	167.8	3828.5	624.8	3265.0	562.0	126.3	5.0	534.0	5117.1	30213.1
Maharashtra	2627.0	758.0	1305.0	337.8	1511.0	93.0	25.2		3272.0	467.6	731.0	59.0	72.0	36.0	44.0	1409.6	8066.6
Odisha	5877.9	0.6	3.9	1.3	110.8	28.4	12.7		157.1	122.5	30.4	195.1	83.6	48.6	74.3	554.5	6590.0
Punjab	11823.0	16081.0	0.0		424.0			36.1	460.1	2.6	2.0	1.1	33.6	0.0	4.4	43.7	28407.8
Rajasthan	369.8	9871.0	344.3	3527.3	1210.4		6.7	818.9	5907.5	6.7	802.7	114.6	603.0	328.8	96.8	1952.6	18100.9
Tamil Nadu	7982.6		547.7	148.5	2383.3	266.9	39.3		3385.7	57.5	3.2	280.4	134.01	31.3	66.8	573.2	11941.4
Telangana	2960.0	5.0	73.0	6.0	1736.0	1.0	1.0		1817.0	104.0	49.0	18.0	57.0	1.0	14.0	243.0	5025.0
Uttar Pradesh	12509.0	26874.0	105.0	1775.0	1255.0		5.0	269.0	3409.0	183.0	215.7	253.3	44.0		523.0	1219.0	44011.0
Uttarakhand	630.0	761.0	0.0		39.0	151.0	75.0	18.0	283.0	3.0		9.0	0.0	25.0	14.0	51.0	1725.0
West Bengal	15748.9	960.0	0.0	0.1	720.0	12.5	1.5	3.5	737.5	4.2	36.5	54.5	40.7	0.7	193.1	329.7	17776.1
Others	2500.3	116.4	2.9	5.1	383.9	4.6	40.7	1.3	420.9	7.5	3.3	12.1	4.1	26.1	86.5	134.3	3178.2
ALL-INDIA	104316.8	93500.8	4411.0	8057.3	21806.5	1793.3	365.3	1505.4	37938.9	2457.9	7169.1	2198.6	1603.5	666.8	2371.6	16467.5	252224.1

Statement-II(A)*State-wise production of fruits during the last three years*

State/UTs	(Production in '000 MT)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(3rd Estimates)
	Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	29.73	31.60	31.42
Andhra Pradesh	10510.56	9121.62	9977.69
Arunachal Pradesh	321.26	331.40	410.84
Assam	2007.80	2030.14	2348.47
Bihar	4013.58	3990.00	4230.63
Chhattisgarh	1930.18	2071.14	2294.73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	2.59	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.60	0.00
Goa	81.19	83.10	81.28
Gujarat	8001.96	8300.60	8304.40
Haryana	554.90	703.68	737.82
Himachal Pradesh	866.34	751.94	909.23
Jammu and Kashmir	2073.94	1779.44	2556.02
Jharkhand	890.04	898.08	892.03
Karnataka	6652.42	6799.89	7306.55
Kerala	2889.50	2554.12	2517.34
Lakshadweep	0.48	0.43	0.43
Madhya Pradesh	5696.00	6119.00	6290.00
Maharashtra	13457.92	11089.53	9714.85
Manipur	515.69	521.57	470.38
Meghalaya	348.00	377.25	409.25
Mizoram	343.90	350.91	316.88

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	411.00	411.00	387.94
Odisha	2148.27	2156.49	2386.42
Puducherry	12.58	15.91	8.52
Punjab	1541.24	1644.64	1696.58
Rajasthan	581.78	735.60	863.28
Sikkim	24.05	0.03	23.53
Tamil Nadu	7369.86	5963.93	6828.89
Telangana	4440.98	5287.70	4184.98
Tripura	786.35	819.12	884.95
Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	7558.99	10074.96
Uttarakhand	678.49	785.97	786.41
West Bengal	2909.71	3313.70	3516.71
Others			
TOTAL	88977.13	86601.68	91443.41

Statement-II (b)*Production of fruits during Last 3 years (2013-2016)*

(Production in '000 MT)

Crops	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Production	Production	(3rd Estimate) Production
1	2	3	4
Fruits			
Almond	13	10	8
Aonla/Gooseberry	1225	1173	1094
Apple	2498	2134	2872
Banana	29725	29221	29124
Ber	663	401	431
TOTAL	34123	32939	33529
Citrus			
(i) Lime/Lemon	2835	2950	2978

1	2	3	4
(ii) Mandarin	3431	3699	3983
(iii) Sweet Orange (Mosambi)	3886	4229	3520
(iv) Others	994	777	1035
TOTAL (i to iv)	11147	11655	11516
Custardapple	165	228	271
Grapes	2585	2823	2597
Guava	3668	3994	4046
Jackfruit	1573	2088	1839
Kiwi	8	8	11
Litchi	585	528	556
Mango	18431	18527	18779
Muskmelon	0	0	936
Papaya	5639	4913	5699
Passion Fruit	124	129	82
Peach	94	97	127
Pear	317	303	399
Picanut	0	0	1
Pineapple	1737	1984	1964
Plum	76	72	86
Pomegranate	1346	1789	2198
Sapota	1744	1339	1286
Strawberry	2	8	5
Walnut	241	238	300
Watermelon	0	0	2290
Others	5372	2938	2926
TOTAL (Fruits)	43707	42007	46398
GRAND TOTAL	88977	86602	91443

Statement-III

Details of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural crops and commodities

Sl. No.	Name of Crops/ commodities	% average loss
1	2	3
Cereals		
1.	Paddy	5.53
2.	Wheat	4.93
3.	Maize	4.65
4.	Bajra	5.23
5.	Sorghum	5.99
Pulses		
6.	Pigeon Pea	6.36
7.	Chick Pea	8.41
8.	Black Gram	7.07
9.	Green Gram	6.60
Oilseed		
10.	Mustard	5.54
11.	Cottonseed	3.08
12.	Soybean	9.96
13.	Safflower	3.24
14.	Sunflower	5.26
15.	Groundnut	6.03
Fruits		
16.	Apple	10.39
17.	Banana	7.76
18.	Citrus	9.69
19.	Grapes	8.63
20.	Guava	15.88

1	2	3
21.	Mango	9.16
22.	Papaya	6.70
23.	Sapota	9.73
	Vegetables	
24.	Onion	8.20
25.	Tomato	12.44
26.	Cabbage	9.37
27.	Cauliflower	9.56
28.	Green Pea	7.45
29.	Potato	7.32
30.	Mushroom	9.51
31.	Tapioca	4.58
	Livestock Produce	
32.	Egg	7.19
33.	Inland Fish	5.23
34.	Marine Fish	10.52
35.	Meat	2.71
36.	Poultry Meat	6.74
37.	Milk	0.92
	Plantation Crops and Spices	
38.	Arecanut	4.91
39.	Black Pepper	1.18
40.	Cashew	4.17
41.	Chilli	6.51
42.	Coconut	4.77
43.	Coriander	5.87
44.	Sugarcane	7.89
45.	Turmeric	4.44

Source: Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Livestock Produce in India. All India Coordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Technology, (ICAR), Ludhiana (2015).

Statement-IV*State-wise average age of cold storages with respect to year of construction*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Cold Storage	Average age of construction (in years)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	8.4
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	17.4
3.	Assam	22	9.2
4.	Bihar	169	16.9
5.	Chandigarh	3	17.8
6.	Chhattisgarh	76	13.8
7.	Delhi	35	27.4
8.	Goa	7	15.1
9.	Gujarat	399	12.4
10.	Haryana	185	17.3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14	15.3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	22.6
13.	Jharkhand	19	18.1
14.	Karnataka	188	9.0
15.	Kerala	143	15.3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	156	17.1
17.	Maharashtra	451	14.1
18.	Nagaland	1	8.0
19.	Odisha	38	15.7
20.	Puducherry	2	25.0
21.	Punjab	402	16.7
22.	Rajasthan	104	14.9
23.	Sikkim	5	9.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	102	12.8

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	9	12.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1371	15.8
27.	Uttarakhand	12	16.7
28.	West Bengal	464	19.7
29.	North East	37	9.9

Source: Study conducted by M/s Hansa Research Group Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai.

National Livestock Mission

*269. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Livestock Mission (NLM) which has been launched in 2014, along with the details of the progress of the Mission, so far;
- (b) the details of funds allocated to various States by the Central Government during 2015-16 and 2016-17, so far, under the Mission;
- (c) the status of implementation of NLM; and
- (d) the various steps taken by Government to promote NLM in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched in 2014-15 and is continuing during the current year also with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector. The details of funds released to the various States and Union Territories during the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (till 5.12.2016) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The budgetary allocation of NLM for the current financial year 2016-17 is ₹292 crore and Revised Estimate is ₹250 crore under the Mission.

(d) The General Council of NLM constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister is empowered to review the progress and performance of NLM. Regular meetings are conducted with the State officials to review the progress made under the Mission. Further the policies and programmes of the Government including NLM are promoted through dissemination through Departmental websites, social media platform, Doordarshan Kisan Channel, Melas and Trade Fairs conducted at both National and Regional level. The operational guidelines of NLM is also posted on the Departmental website.

Statement

*Details of releases made during the year 2014-15 2015-16 and 2016-17 under
National Livestock Mission*

(₹ in lakh)

States/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Till 05.12.2016)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	326.24		855.69
Bihar	692.75		
Chhattisgarh	112.50	1034.63	460.977
Gujarat	1500.00		937.22
Haryana	704.48		
Himachal Pradesh	285.18		170.53
Jharkhand	700.00		218.00
Karnataka		746.49	873.00
Kerala			104.28
Madhya Pradesh	1664.50		1278.955
Maharashtra	827.42445	500.00	1387.935
Odisha	525.69	519.65	715.92
Punjab	393.50		343.70
Rajasthan		438.817	374.70
TamilNadu	1242.90	486.87	704.00
Telangana	276.74		602.84
Uttar Pradesh	813.43875	25.00	3042.00
Uttarakhand		410.542	
West Bengal	2067.65		529.92
Puducherry	50.00		24.55
Arunachal Pradesh	256.23	206.00	
Assam	452.38		
Meghalaya	143.25	87.14	269.22
Manipur		55.24	173.898

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	68.00		211.833
Nagaland	619.11	454.26	211.50
Sikkim	51.03	197.36	
Tripura	400.00		100.00
NABARD	13949.15	4820.00	6600.00
TOTAL	28122.14	9982.00	20190.67

Problems in booking of tatkal tickets

†*270. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of improvements and safeguards to a large extent, problems are persisting in getting Tatkal reservations and there is much scope for its misuse and deceitful use by agents/touts;

(b) whether due to seeking reservation through website by a large number of persons at ten o'clock in the morning, the prescribed time for opening of Tatkal reservation, it becomes difficult for genuine passengers to use above booking website; and

(c) whether it is a fact that touts/agents provide Tatkal tickets at a premium rate than the fixed rate?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) Some instances of inconvenience caused to the passengers while booking tatkal tickets do come to the notice of this office. The problems faced by passengers are generally in the nature of accommodation getting exhausted within few minutes of opening of reservation due to high demand during peak rush periods/days, transaction failure while booking or while making the payment, difficulty in log in, forced log out etc.

Some instances of unscrupulous elements involved in malpractices in selling of reserved tickets, including Tatkal tickets also come to notice. Action against the culprits is taken as per provisions of Section 143 of Railway Act, 1989. During the year 2016 (upto October, 2016) 1567 persons were apprehended/prosecuted under Section 143 of Railway Act, 1989.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, there are inbuilt features in Tatkal scheme to avoid its misuse which include provision of not granting refund on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal ticket except in case of certain special circumstances indicated in the scheme, not allowing any modification of Tatkal ticket, not allowing authorised ticketing agents to book tickets during first thirty minutes of opening of reservation, allowing only one Tatkal ticket per day per train to authorised ticketing agents, allowing only one booking in one user login session between 0800 hours and 1200 hours except for return/onward journey, allowing individuals to book only two Tatkal tickets per user ID/ per IP address between 1000 hours and 1200 hours, etc. With a view to streamline Tatkal scheme and to avoid its misuse by unscrupulous elements, some additional measures that have been introduced, which are:-

- (i) Provision of Captcha at the time of Registration, Login and Booking page to check fraudulent booking through automation software.
- (ii) Imposition of minimum time limit before proceeding to payment gateway as well as after making payment, while booking tickets through internet.
- (iii) Making OTP (One Time Password) compulsory for all Net Banking Payment options.
- (iv) A minimum time limit of 35 seconds to book reserved ticket with a view to keep a check on the use of scripted software for cornering of tickets.
- (v) Authorised ticketing agents have been restricted from booking Tatkal tickets during the first thirty minutes of opening of Tatkal booking *i.e.* from 1000 hours to 1030 hours and from 1100 hours to 1130 hours for AC and non-AC classes respectively.
- (vi) Maximum four passengers per PNR for Tatkal Tickets.
- (vii) Individuals are allowed only two Tatkal tickets per IP Address from 1000 hours to 1200 hours.
- (viii) Individuals are allowed only two Premium Tatkal tickets per user ID from 1000 Hrs to 1200 Hrs.
- (ix) Individuals are allowed only two Tatkal tickets per user ID from 1000 hours to 1200 hours.
- (x) Maximum number of tickets allowed to an individual is six per month.

- (xi) Only one booking in one user login session except for return/onward journey between 0800 hours and 1200 hours. To do another booking user needs to logout and login again.

To reduce congestion on the IRCTC website for facilitating faster booking of tickets including Tatkal tickets, following measures have been taken:-

- (i) Installation of additional servers to enhance the ticketing capacity. As a result, the booking capacity of website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has been increased from 7200 tickets per minute to 15000 tickets per minute.
- (ii) Staggering of the timings of reservation under Tatkal scheme for AC and Non-AC classes thus creating additional capacity available for Tatkal booking.

Further, to facilitate passengers, Indian Railways have also undertaken following initiatives:-

- (i) Destination SMS Alert has been introduced in select trains to inform passengers who arrive at their destination station between 2300 and 0700 hours about their destination on the mobile numbers given by the passengers at the time of booking of tickets. An SMS alert is sent to the passenger 30 minutes before the destination.
- (ii) Provision for automatic cancellation of Confirmed/RAC e-tickets and refund of money into the account from which booking transaction was made, in case of cancellation of trains.
- (iii) Cancellation of confirmed/RAC/waitlisted PRS counter tickets within the permitted time limit under Refund Rule, 2015 through:-

- IRCTC website (www.irctc.co.in) or
- 139

The permissible refundable amount can be collected on surrendering original PRS counter tickets within the prescribed time limit.

Further, the ease of ticket booking through internet and accessibility of the website is also dependent on various factors like speed of internet provided by the internet service provider, speed of personal computer, speed of payment gateway (internet banking, credit/debit card etc.).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Merging schemes of fisheries sector**

2721. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to merge all existing schemes of fisheries sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for increasing production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources both in land and marine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has restructured the existing schemes of the fisheries sector by merging them under the umbrella of a Central Plan scheme: "Blue revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" at a total central outlay of ₹ 3000 crore for five years. The Blue Revolution scheme, with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fish production and productivity from aquaculture and other fishery resources in the country. Under the Blue Revolution scheme for increase in fish production and productivity the focus is on the use of modern and innovative technology, better quality seeds and feed and optimal utilization of the various fishery resources available in the country like ponds and tanks, wetlands, brackish water, cold water, lakes and reservoirs, rivers and canals and the marine sector in a sustainable manner.

Creation of separate Ministry for Fisheries

2722. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that several times the Central Fisheries Board and the State Fisheries Ministry have recommended for creation of an independent Ministry of Fisheries at the Central Government level; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No such recommendation is available in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. However, the Government of Kerala while offering its comment on the draft National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2016 suggested for making a recommendation in the said draft Policy for a separate Fisheries Ministry in the Government of India.

(b) A separate Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was carved out of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in February, 1991 and the Fisheries Division was subsequently transferred and included in it in October, 1997 and the Department was renamed as 'Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries'. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been implementing various central plan schemes for the development of fisheries and improving the livelihood of the fishers for realizing "Blue Revolution" in the country. There is therefore, no proposal for creation of a separate Ministry for Fisheries under consideration of the Government at present.

Rabate on HSD oil for fishermen

2723. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fishermen are not getting the benefit of rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has decided to remove the BPL condition for availing the benefit of the said scheme by fishermen; and
- (d) if so, the time by when the said decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The Central Plan Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare *inter alia* provides central rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) used for fishing purposes. The central rebate provided is equivalent to 50% of the sales tax relief provided by the State Government with a ceiling of ₹3/litre and restricted to 500 litres per month per fishing boat for fishermen under the Below Poverty Line(BPL)

category. Consequent to the BPL stipulation, the Coastal States and Union Territories have not been availing the benefits of central rebate on High Speed Diesel. Further, there is no proposal to remove the BPL condition during the current financial year (2016-17).

Loss of lives and livelihood due to bird flu

†2724. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of bird flu have come to light in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States and cities wherein the cases of bird flu have come to light and the steps taken to prevent the same; and

(c) the details of loss of lives and livelihood due to bird flu during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The outbreaks of Avian Influenza have been reported from National Zoological Park, New Delhi, Gandhi Zoological Park, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Alappuzha and Kottayam districts of Kerala, Rajpura in Patiala district of Punjab, Hissar in Haryana and Bellary district in Karnataka during the months of October - November, 2016.

For Control and Containment of Avian Influenza, the Government has an action plan on 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'. In the aforesaid outbreaks of bird flu, the control and containment measures were carried out promptly and the disease was controlled at the source in the outbreaks. Sanitization Certificates have been issued by the States of Punjab, Haryana and Karnataka after completion of control and containment operations where the Post Operation Surveillance Plan (POSP) is under progress. The control and containment operation is going on in Kerala. Surveillance is continuing throughout the country.

The necessary guidelines have been issued to all the States on control and containment of the disease. The Central Government constituted a committee for constant

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

monitoring of the situation under co-ordination of Joint Commissioner, DADF comprising representatives from M/o Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) to closely monitor and render support to the State Government on the situation. The Cabinet Secretariat/ PMO have been apprised on daily basis. Press briefings were done for information of the public.

(c) There has been no loss of human life/ disease in humans so far. The farmers are compensated for the forced culling of their birds and destruction of poultry feed and eggs. The details of outbreaks and number of birds culled during last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Position of the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in India during the last three years

Sl. No.	Period	State Affected	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)
1.	8th March, 2013	Bihar	0.06
2.	5th August, 2013	Chhattisgarh	0.31
3.	November- December, 2014	Kerala	2.77
4.	18th December, 2014	Chandigarh	.00110
5.	25th January, 2015	Kerala	0.08
6.	13th March, 2015	Uttar Pradesh	0.00844
7.	13th April, 2015	Telangana	1.60
8.	18th April, 2015	Manipur	0.21
9.	16th January, 2016	Tripura	0.08
10.	9th May, 2016	Karnataka	1.21
11.	17th October, 2016	Delhi*	-
12.	21st October, 2016	Madhya Pradesh*	-
13.	24th October, 2016	Kerala**	7.45345
14.	25th October, 2016	Punjab	0.00033
15.	3rd November, 2016	Haryana	0.00944
16.	10th November, 2016	Karnataka	0.00693

*Un-domesticated birds

**Control and containment operation is going on (figures up to 05.12.2016)

Ban on rearing of quails

†2725. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has banned domestication of quails in the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that small farmers and other poor people in the country domesticate quails in order to arrange for resources to earn their livelihood; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider to revoke the ban on domestication of quails, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Central Government has not banned domestication of farm-bred variety of Japanese Quails in the country which is reared by many farmers across the country for livelihood and business. The farm-bred variety of Japanese Quails was excluded from the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as per notification on 6th December, 2013.

(c) Question does not arise.

National Livestock Mission in Jharkhand

2726. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad objectives of the National Livestock Mission;

(b) the targets proposed to be achieved under this Mission, State-wise; and

(c) the total allocation and release of funds under the Mission to Jharkhand in 2015-16 and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The broad objectives of the National Livestock Mission is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the design of NLM, projects are received from the States. Further as per budget provided in the beginning of the financial year, a tentative allocation of funds is made to all States and UTs. The States and UTs are asked to submit the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proposals after approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State as per the Guidelines. The proposals are examined with in the Department and are further approved by the Executive Committee headed by the Secretary, ADF.

(c) No allocation was done for the year 2015-16 as the committed liability of 2014-15 exceeded the Budget Estimates of ₹ 106.37 crore and no release was made to the Jharkhand State during 2015-16. During the current year, fund allocation to Jharkhand State is ₹ 630 lakhs as Central share and an amount of ₹218 lakhs has been released so far.

Statement

Broad objectives of National Livestock Mission

1. Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry.
2. Increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand - supply gap through measures which include more area coverage under quality fodder seeds, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management and processing in consonance with diverse agro-climatic condition.
3. Accelerating production of quality fodder and fodder seeds through effective seed production chain (Nucleus-Breeder-Foundation-Certified- Truthfully labelled, etc.) with active involvement of farmers and in collaboration with the dairy / farmers cooperatives, seed corporations, and private sector enterprises.
4. Establishing convergence and synergy among ongoing Plan programmes and stakeholders for sustainable livestock development.
5. Promoting applied research in prioritized areas of concern in animal nutrition and livestock production.
6. Capacity building of state functionaries and livestock owners through strengthened extension machinery to provide quality extension service to farmers.
7. Promoting skill based training and dissemination of technologies for reducing cost of production, and improving production of livestock sector.
8. Promoting initiatives for conservation and genetic upgradation of indigenous breeds of livestock (except bovines which are being covered under another scheme of the Ministry) in collaboration with farmers / farmers' groups / cooperatives, etc.

9. Encouraging formation of groups of farmers and cooperatives/producers' companies of small and marginal farmers/livestock owners.
10. Promoting innovative pilot projects and mainstreaming of successful pilots relating to livestock sector.
11. Providing infrastructure and linkage for marketing, processing and value addition, as forward linkage for the farmer's enterprises.
12. Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers.
13. Promoting activities to control and prevent animal diseases, environmental pollution, promoting efforts towards food safety and quality, and supply of quality hides and skins through timely recovery of carcasses.
14. Encouraging community participation on sustainable practices related to animal husbandry, involvement of community in breed conservation and creation of resource map for the States.

Compensation under various crop insurance schemes

2727. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the unit taken into consideration for determining crop insurance and scale of compensation provided under various crop insurance schemes;

(b) the extent to which farmers are compensated by insurance companies in the event of damage or loss of crop due to natural calamities;

(c) whether compensation under various crop insurance schemes has been provided to farmers for damage to crops owing to hailstorm, excess rainfall, storms, etc., during the last one year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time-frame drawn for compensating farmers under various crop insurance schemes?

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 *viz.* National Agricultural Insurance

Scheme (NAIS), Modified NAIS (MNAIS), and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and introduced a yield index based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured WBCIS (RWBCIS) from kharif 2016 season. The unit area under PMFBY for major crop is village/village panchayat. However, State Government can notify higher unit area for minor crops. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest. However, the claims towards yield loss due to hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses in the field due to cyclone/unseasonal rains are paid to the farmers based on the crop damage at their individual insured farm level. 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 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:

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

(c) and (d) So far, claims of ₹ 17334.94 crore have been paid under erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified NAIS (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) during the last year *i.e.* 2015-16.

Use of pesticides banned in other countries

2728. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) whether several pesticide, banned in other countries, are being used in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any research has been carried out during last three years to assess their harmful effect; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per records, 66 pesticides which are banned/ restricted/ withdrawn in some other countries are still being used in India. Detail of such pesticides are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) An Expert Committee was constituted by the Government of India on 19th August 2013 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anupam Verma, Retired Professor, Advanced Centre for Plant Virology, Division of Plant Pathology, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi for collecting and collating the information on studies carried out and evaluating the same on 66 pesticides. The committee submitted its report to Government in December 2015.

(c) Based on Dr. Anupam Verma Committee Report Government has decided to continue use of 19 pesticides, including DDT which is being used for Vector control programme. 1 pesticide has already been banned for use in agriculture. The Government has decided to ban 13 more pesticides, to phase out 6 pesticides by 2020, and to review remaining 27 by 2018.

Statement

List of pesticides which have been banned/severely restricted/withdrawn in some countries of the world but permitted for use in India and their manufacturers

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
1.	Acephate	13.	Chlorfenapyr
2.	Alachlor	14.	Carbosulfan
3.	Aluminium Phosphide	15.	Chlorothalonil
4.	Atrazine	16.	Chlorpyrifos
5.	Benfuracarb	17.	Dazomet
6.	Benomyl	18.	DDT
7.	Bifenthrin	19.	Deltamethrin
8.	Butachlor	20.	Diazinon
9.	Captan	21.	Dichlorvos
10.	Carbaryl	22.	Dicofol
11.	Carbendazim	23.	Difenthiuron
12.	Carbofuran	24.	Dimethoate

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
25.	Dinocap	46.	Paraquat Dichloride
26.	Diuron	47.	Pendimethalin
27.	Endosulfan	48.	Phorate
28.	Ethofenprox	49.	Phosphamidon
29.	Fenpropathrin	50.	Pretilachlor
30.	Fenarimol	51.	Propargite
31.	Fenitrothion	52.	Propineb
32.	Fenthion	53.	Quinalphos
33.	Iprodione	54.	Sodium Cyanide
34.	2,4-D	55.	Sulfosulfuron
35.	Kasugamycin	56.	Thiodicarb
36.	Linuron	57.	Thiometon
37.	Methomyl	58.	Thiophanate-methyl
38.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride	59.	Thiram
39.	Methyl Parathion	60.	Triazophos
40.	Malathion	61.	Trichlorfon
41.	Mancozeb	62.	Tridemorph
42.	Mepiquat Chloride	63.	Trifluralin
43.	Metaldehyde	64.	Zinc Phosphide
44.	Monocrotophos	65.	Zineb
45.	Oxyfluorfen	66.	Ziram

Infrastructure for testing quality of fertilizers

2729. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer quality testing infrastructure in the country is not adequate and up to the mark, especially in North Eastern Region (NER) if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new laboratories and upgrade the existing infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken in this regard along with the budgetary allocation and time-frame for completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) There are 81 Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) in the country with annual analyzing capacity of 1.67 lakh samples. There is one fertiliser testing laboratory each in the States of Assam, Mizoram and Tripura. The annual analyzing capacity of laboratories in Assam and Tripura is of 500 samples each and in Mizoram is of 250 samples.

Under Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, financial assistance @ ₹ 75 lakh per lab for setting up of new FQCLs and @ ₹ 30 lakh per lab for strengthening of FQCLs is provided to States based on their requirement. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 305.62 lakh for setting up of 6 new FQCLs and ₹ 469.44 lakh for strengthening of 45 FQCLs has been released to States during 2014-15 to 2016-17 (till November, 2016).

Action plan for welfare of small farmers

2730. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to ensure stability in the prices of agricultural produces for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) are not fixed; and

(b) the action plan formulated by Government for the welfare of small and marginal farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) are not fixed and are generally perishable in nature. The basic objective of MIS is 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 strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare, particularly the small and marginal ones by making farming viable by way of reducing cost of cultivation, increasing production and productivity and providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. To meet this objective, Government is implementing various schemes/programmes *viz.*, Soil Health Card, promotion of Neem Coated Urea,

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Agriculture Market, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, MSP Operations, Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme for Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers etc. Besides these Government also provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh.

Bringing more area under drip and sprinkler irrigation

2731. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extent of agricultural land under drip and sprinkler irrigation all over the country, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government has formulated any special scheme to bring more agricultural land under drip and sprinkler irrigation in view of increasing water shortage and depletion of ground water; 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 PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per available reports so far about 8.5 lakh hectare area has been covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation all over the country including Tamil Nadu. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government is focusing on improving water use efficiency by bringing more agricultural land under drip and sprinkler system. Under the Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, assistance is provided to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems (Drip and Sprinkler). This scheme is being implemented in all States across the country. It has been targeted to cover about 8 lakh hectare under drip and Sprinkler system during the year 2017-18.

Besides, micro irrigation system is also being promoted under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme(CADWM) Scheme of Har Khet Ko Pani component of the scheme. It has been envisaged under the scheme to cover at least 10% of the total culturable command area under micro irrigation.

Statement*State-wise details of the area covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation*

Sl. No.	State	Total Area Covered under MI since 2005-06 to till date		
		Drip	Sprinkler	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	944376	361445	1305821
2.	Bihar	9761	98161	107922
3.	Chhattisgarh	18081	253065	271146
4.	Goa	1019	937	1956
5.	Gujarat	534554	534261	1068815
6.	Haryana	24615	552214	576829
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3921	3247	7168
8.	Jharkhand	10831	9919	20750
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	470689	443691	914380
11.	Kerala	22870	7435	30305
12.	Madhya Pradesh	223416	206167	429583
13.	Maharashtra	921894	384474	1306368
14.	Odisha	19354	85358	104712
15.	Punjab	34478	12406	46884
16.	Rajasthan	200003	1560407	1760411
17.	Tamil Nadu	326285	34699	360984
18.	Telangana	75803	19165	94968
19.	Uttar Pradesh	16309	24619	40928
20.	Uttarakhand	1156	577	1733
21.	West Bengal	604	50576	51180
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	613	0	613
23.	Assam	310	129	439
24.	Manipur	47	30	77

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Mizoram	2125	425	2550
26.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
27.	Nagaland	200	5005	5205
28.	Tripura	100	392	492
29.	Sikkim	6044	3042	9086
TOTAL		3869459	4651846	8521305

Soil infertility

†2732. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that as per soil test reports, about one third of the land of the country has become infertile, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of grains by making the infertile land fertile and to stop the utilization of fertile land for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per available estimates of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR-2010), out of total geographical area of 328.73 million hectare, about 120.40 million hectare (37%) is affected by various kind of land degradation. This includes water and wind erosion (94.87 million hectare), water logging (0.91 million hectare), soil alkalinity/Sodicity (3.71 million hectare), soil acidity (17.93 million hectare), soil salinity (2.73 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.26 million hectare).

(b) To prevent soil erosion, land degradation and to improve productivity of degraded lands, Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which is now subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and is being implemented across the country. Government is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both organic and inorganic sources to prevent deterioration of soil health and fertility.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme with an aim to provide soil health cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide farmers with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for cultivation of various crops along with soil amendments.

Under National Food Security Mission programme, assistance is given for component such as nutrient management and soil ameliorants under components of rice/wheat and pulses for increasing soil fertility and enhancing crop yield.

Farmers' inability to buy seeds/fertilizers due to demonetization

†2733. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether farmers couldn't purchase seeds and fertilizers timely and the experts are expressing apprehensions about low production of crops on account of it;

(b) whether farmers couldn't purchase seeds and fertilizers on time due to demonetization that has affected their crops; and

(c) whether it is a fact that when the farmers were able to purchase seeds from Government seed centres through old currency notes, seeds were not available at those centres and due to that farmers couldn't purchase seeds, the factual position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Demonetization has not affected the Rabi sowing as the total area sown under five major crop categories till 2nd December, 2016 was 415.53 lakh hectares, 8.54% higher than the 382.84 lakh hectares in the same period last year. Wheat has been sown on 173.93 lakh hectares compared to 149.86 lakh hectares in the same period last year. The area covered under pulses is 112.95 lakh hectares compared to 99.83 lakh hectares in the same period last year. The area covered under oil seeds is 70.70 lakh hectares compared to 64.21 lakh hectares in the same period last year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Risk cover and PMFBY

2734. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) till now, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has considered changing the guidelines to include the coverage of risks associated with damage to crops by wildlife, theft/act of enmity, riots etc.;

(c) whether there is any plan to make the guidelines more specific to suit States that are not affected exclusively by droughts or deficient rain; and

(d) whether the insurance premium to be paid is different for different districts, if so, on what basis this has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) 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 (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage due to natural calamities/adverse weather conditions, to stabilize the income of farmers etc. State-wise list of farmers covered during Kharif 2016 under PMFBY and RWBCIS is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Under PMFBY, comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks *viz.* natural fire and lightening; Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood, Inundation and Landslide; Drought, Dry Spells; Pests/Diseases etc. However, losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and preventable risks are excluded under general exclusion clause. The losses to crops due to wild animals are preventable in nature and therefore, not covered. Further, due to the involvement of issue of moral hazard at the time of assessing the loss/risk, insurance companies are not providing cover for such risk. However, evaluation and consequent modifications/improvements in Crop Insurance Schemes is an ongoing process.

(d) Under PMFBY and RWBICS, 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. However, farmers have to pay premium on sum insured which is broadly equal to Scale of Finance declared by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC). Moreover, Scale of Finance and accordingly sum insured may be different for different districts/ crops.

Statement

*State-wise details * of farmers covered under PMFBY and RWBCIS (combined) during Kharif 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured (lakhs)
1.	Assam	0.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.09
3.	Bihar	14.61
4.	Chhattisgarh	13.26
5.	Goa	0.007
6.	Gujarat	11.91
7.	Haryana	6.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.97
9.	Jharkhand	8.49
10.	Karnataka	10.59
11.	Kerala	0.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.54
13.	Maharashtra	106.39
14.	Manipur	Data Not available
15.	Meghalaya	0.0006
16.	Odisha	17.61
17.	Rajasthan	53.06
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.13
19.	Telangana	6.55
20.	Tripura	0.02
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30.04
22.	Uttarakhand	1.28
23.	West Bengal	32.40
TOTAL		366.637

* Provisional

Import tariff on edible oil

2735. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of import tariffs on edible oils in the last ten years, year-wise and variety-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that severe cuts in import tariffs has brought in flood of cheap imports thereby pushing farmers out of oil seeds cultivation and closing down of shops by processors;
- (c) the justification the Ministry has to bring down import duty from bound level of 300 per cent once to almost zero per cent now; and
- (d) how the Ministry is planning to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The details of import tariffs on major edible oils in the last ten years, year wise and variety wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) At present, domestic production of edible oils is not sufficient to meet the demand in country. Therefore, gap between demand and supply is met through import of this commodity. Due to deficient rainfall in two successive years of 2014 and 2015, the production and productivity of oilseeds in country was less compared to earlier years.

(c) This Ministry sends proposals to the Government from time to time for enhancing import duty on edible oils to incentivize production and productivity of oilseeds and provide a stable price environment to domestic farmers.

(d) To increase production and productivity of oilseeds, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is being implemented in the country since 2014-15. The Mission envisage to increase production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and Tree borne Oilseeds from 7.06 million tons to 9.51 million tons by the end of Twelfth Plan (2016-17). Three Mini Missions during the 12th Plan are as follows:

- Mini Mission-I (Oilseeds) targets 35 million tons of oilseeds production during 2016-17
- Mini Mission-II (Oil Palm) bring additional 1.25 lakh hectare area under oil palm cultivation with increase in productivity of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) from 4927 kg per hectare to 15000 kg per hectare;
- Mini Mission-III (Tree Borne Oilseeds) Enhance seed collection of Tree Borne Oilseeds.

Statement

*Details of import tariffs on edible oils in the last ten years,
year-wise and variety-wise*

Sl. No.	Edible Oil	Rate of Duty	Date from Which Applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Crude Palm oils	60%	24.1.2007
		50%	13.04.2007
		45%	23.7.2007
		20%	21.3.2008
		Nil	1.4.2008
		2.5%	23.01.2013
		7.5%	24.12.2014
		12.5%	17.09.2015
		7.5%	23.09.2016
2.	Refined Palm oils	67.5%	24.1.2007
		57.5%	13.04.2007
		52.5%	23.7.2007
		27.5%	21.3.2008
		7.5%	1.4.2008
		10%	20.01.2014
		15%	24.12.2014
		20%	17.09.2015
		15%	23.09.2016
3.	Crude Sunflower oil	65%	24.1.2007
		50%	01.03.2007
		40%	23.7.2007
		20%	21.3.2008
		Nil	1.4.2008
		2.5%	23.01.2013

1	2	3	4
		7.5%	24.12.2014
		12.5%	17.09.2015
4.	Refined Sunflower oil	75%	24.1.2007
		60%	01.03.2007
		50%	23.7.2007
		27.5%	21.3.2008
		7.5%	1.4.2008
		10%	20.01.2014
		15%	24.12.2014
		20%	17.09.2015
5.	Soyabean oil (crude)	40%	23.7.2007
		Nil	1.4.2008
		20%	18.11.2008
		Nil	24.03.2009
		2.5%	23.01.2013
		7.5%	24.12.2014
		12.5%	17.09.2015
6.	Soyabean oil (refined)	40%	23.7.2007
		7.5%	1.4.2008
		10%	20.01.2014
		15%	24.12.2014
		20%	17.09.2015
7.	Crude Mustard/rapeseed/ colza/canola	20%	21.3.2008
		0%	1.4.2008
		2.5%	23.01.2013
		7.5%	24.12.2014
		12.5%	17.09.2015

1	2	3	4
8.	Refined Mustard/rapeseed/ colza/canola oils	27.5%	21.3.2008
		7.5%	1.4.2008
		10%	20.01.2014
		15%	24.12.2014
		20%	17.09.2015
9.	All other edible oils (Crude)	Nil	01.04.2008
		2.5%	23.01.2013
		7.5%	24.12.2014
		12.5%	17.09.2015
10.	All other edible oils (Refined)	7.5%	01.04.2008
		10%	20.01.2014
		15%	24.12.2014
		20%	17.09.2015

Source: Department of Revenue, M/o Finance

Setting up of Kamdhenu centres

2736. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 50 bull mother farms to strengthen its infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to establish Kamdhenu Centres across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with their locations planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, all the bull mother farms available with State governments and State Implementing Agencies/ State Livestock Development Boards are covered for modernization and strengthening of existing infrastructure.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government is undertaking establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres in the Country. An amount of ₹25.00 crore has been

released to Madhya Pradesh for establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre in Itarsi, Hoshangabad in Northern region of India and ₹ 25 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh for establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre in Chintaladevi, Nellore in Southern region of India.

Utilization of agro-forestry for fodder production

2737. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government for agro forestry or agro-sylviculture; and
- (b) whether Government is contemplating of utilizing agro-forestry for fodder production since these days fodder is costly and not available during summers, if so, details of the schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India brought out the National Agroforestry Policy in 2014 to promote agro forestry in the country. To take forward the recommendations of National Agroforestry Policy, a Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) under the ambit of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been made operational from 2016-17. Budget provision of ₹ 75.00 crore has been made for 2016-17 for implementation of the programme. Different agroforestry models including sustainable Agri-silvicultural systems, Silvi-pastoral systems, Agri-silvo-pastoral system etc. are supported under the programme.

Use of fallow land of forest areas for production of fodder

†2738. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to use the fallow land of forest areas for production of nutritious fodder for cattles, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (b) whether Government is considering to set up a fodder bank from the fodder available in the forest areas so that this fodder may be provided to feed cattles in situations of famine, floods, droughts and natural calamities; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken any action/steps in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The department is implementing the National Livestock Mission since 2014-15 with a Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development, wherein financial assistance is also provided to the States and Union Territories for nutritious fodder production under the component Fodder production from forest land.

(b) Earlier, this Department was implementing the component of establishment of fodder banks, but it was dropped from the Central scheme on the recommendations of the Planning Commission in the year 2005. The main reason behind this recommendation was that the States were not coming forward to implement the component. A major constraint in sustaining fodder banks is the limited shelf-life of stored fodder, coupled with uncertain and fluctuating demands. Higher transportation costs also make the price of stored fodder prohibitory, even if densified fodder blocks are transported. Generally, in normal rainfall years, sufficient fodder is available in the form of green fodder and crop residues at much cheaper rates. This is a reason as to why the / component of fodder block making units is not being utilised by entrepreneurs, as they are never sure of the demands, and storing fodder beyond a few months may reduce the quality to the extent of rendering it unfit for consumption by livestock.

(c) Government of India has already taken necessary steps to increase fodder production in various parts of the country by providing financial assistance to the States / UTs under Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development. The detailed components of the Sub-Mission are given in the Statement.

Statement

The detailed Components of the Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development

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 & Distribution
4.	Introduction of Hand Driven Chaff-Cutter
5.	Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter

Sl. No.	Name of the Components
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 Pelleting/ Feed Manufacturing Unit
10.	Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories

Utilization of money for mitigation of drought in Telangana

2739. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹237 crore had been set aside for drought mitigation measures for the State of Telangana during 2015-16 under RKVY;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Telangana has been able to spend only ₹8.6 crore out of this amount; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not utilizing the money so set aside for drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) gives complete autonomy to States to choose projects for implementation under the scheme as per their needs, priorities and agro-climatic conditions for achieving desired growth in agriculture and allied sectors. The allocation of Telangana for implementation of RKVY during 2015-16 was ₹237.16 crore which include State share of ₹ 94.86 crore. Out of this allocation, the State Government has reported utilization of ₹ 12.60 crore for drought mitigation.

Implementation of NHM in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2740. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under National Horticulture Mission (NHM);

(b) the details of potential horticulture crops focused under the above Mission and the details of forward and backward linkages adopted, State-wise; and

(c) whether any infrastructure units relating to post harvest management have been set up in the above States under this Mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) 9 districts each in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are covered.

(b) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), of which NHM is a sub-scheme, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa. MIDH promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic features.

Backward linkages under MIDH are endeavored through supply of quality planting material to the production clusters by establishment of nurseries, tissue culture labs, seed infrastructure and import of planting material. For linking the production clusters to market, NHM supports post harvest management interventions such as cold chain, cold storages, ripening chamber, pack houses, reefer vehicles etc.

(c) Post Harvest Infrastructure units established under NHM in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is as below:—

Sl. No.	Component Name	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
1	Cold storage units	66	51
2	Ripening Chamber	56	20
3	Reefer Vans	*7	9
4	Pack Houses	1018	*122

* Based upon achievement data uploaded by SHM on NHM portal.

Source: State Horticulture Mission (SHM) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Non-functioning of KVKs in Andhra Pradesh

2741. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ministry has assessed the functioning and performance of KVKs in Andhra Pradesh in the recent past;

(c) whether it is a fact that some KVKs are non-functional in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of such KVKs along with the reasons for their non-functioning and the steps taken by the Ministry to make them functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) There are 23 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh out of which 17 are with Agricultural Universities(AUs), 2 are with ICAR Institutes and 4 with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. One KVK sanctioned in 1991 under the administrative control of Vinyashram (NGO) located at Cherukupalli mandal, Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh is non-functional since 2012. The non-functioning of this KVK is due to dispute between the managing trustees of the NGO regarding the administrative control over the KVK.

The recommendations of the committee constituted by ICAR could not resolve the issue in view of the divergent and most complicated litigation and lack of reconciliation between the managing trustees. On the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, KVK staffs were paid salaries directly by the Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Zone V, Hyderabad from April, 2010 to January, 2012. The payment of salary was however stopped from February, 2012 due to non-furnishing of authenticated work done report for the mandated activities of the KVK employees. The KVK staff has also filed writ appeals W.A no.996 and 998 of 2015 in the Hon'ble High Court of Hyderabad for payment of salary arrears. ICAR constituted a committee to examine the status of KVK on 12.02.2016. It was observed that dispute between the managing trustees still persists and the functioning of the KVK can be revived only through a directive of the Court resolving the issue as the matter is *sub-judice*.

Organic farming on the banks of Ganga river

†2742. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed any memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to promote organic farming on the banks of river Ganga, if so, by when these clusters will be developed for organic farming under this agreement;

(b) the amount to be spent on development of these clusters and how the funding would be done; and

(c) the increase in areas of organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfares to promote organic clusters on the banks of Ganga in 5 Ganga basin States namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It is proposed to cover 136 gram panchayats/villages under the programme.

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) programme components will be converged with Namami Ganga programme to implement the organic cluster in these Ganga basin States. A financial assistance of ₹ 14.95 lakhs for 3 years shall provided per cluster towards organic farming practices and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of Certification. The components for which funding is made available is detailed below:—

- (i) Mobilization, PGS certification and training of farmers.
- (ii) Quality control: soil sample analysis, process documentation, inspection of fields of cluster members, residue analysis, PGS certification charges.
- (iii) Conversion practices: transition from current practices to organic farming, which includes procurement of organic inputs, organic seeds and traditional organic input production units and biological nitrogen harvest planting etc.
- (iv) Integrated manure management: procurement of Liquid Bio fertilizer consortia/ Bio pesticides, Neem cake, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure and Vermicompost.
- (v) Custom hiring: to hire agricultural implements as per Sub Mission of Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Labeling and Packaging Assistance.
- (vii) Transport assistance and marketing through organic fairs.

Production of pulses

2743. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of production of pulses is 3 per cent per year, which is very low to meet the shortfall in availability;
- (b) whether Government is considering to increase procurement and MSP of pulses to promote their production; 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 average annual growth rate of production of pulses in the country during the last 10 years *i.e.* since 2006-07 is 2.5 per cent. Total production of pulses in the country is not sufficient to meet domestic demand and the annual shortfall of about 4 to 5 million tonnes is met through imports.

(b) and (c) In order to incentivize farmers for cultivation of pulses in the country, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of pulses have been increased by the Government. The details of MSPs of major pulses during 2016-17 *vis-a-vis* 2015-16 are as under:

(₹ Per Quintal)		
Commodity	MSP in 2015-16	MSP in 2016-17
Kharif Pulses		
Arhar	4625 [^]	5050 ^{^^}
Moong	4850 [^]	5225 ^{^^}
Urad	4625 [^]	5000 ^{^^}
Rabi pulses		
Gram	3500 ^{**}	4000 [^]
Masur (Lentil)	3400 ^{**}	3950 ^{***}

[^] including bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.

^{^^} including bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.

^{**} including bonus of ₹75 per quintal.

^{***} including bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal.

Besides, the Government has also announced a bonus of ₹425/- per quintal for Kharif pulses, namely, Arhar (Tur), Urad and Moong and a bonus of ₹200/- and ₹150/- per quintal for Rabi pulses *viz.* Gram and Masur (Lentil) respectively.

Farmers are, however, free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them.

In order to ensure remunerative price to pulse growing farmers in the country, under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) pulses are procured by Central Nodal Agency such as National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), Small Farmer's Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) at the Minimum Support Price declared by the Government.

During 2016-17, total 67,597.80 Metric Tonnes of pulses (Moong) have been procured by above agencies so far.

National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development

2744. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that farmers are not interested in indigenous breeds due to economic non-viability; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to support farmers to go in for indigenous breeds as these are sustainable in the long run, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) has been launched in February, 2014 with an integrated, holistic and scientific approach to improve and upgrade the genetic makeup of bovines with the aim of enhancing their production and productivity; and development of dairy infrastructure for improved procurement, processing and marketing. The Scheme has two components namely (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).

(b) and (c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States

in the development conservation and to make them sustainable in long am Government of India is implementing following schemes throughout the country:—

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD).
- (ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (Part of NPBBDD).
- (iii) Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre.
- (iv) National Dairy Plan-I.
- (v) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (i) 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), (ii) 4 Central Herd Registration Units and (iii) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute.

Breed improvement programme for indigenous cattles

2745. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to shell out more than ₹ 580 crore under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to conserve the indigenous breed which is facing threat of disappearance due to competition from the exotic and crossbreeds;

(b) whether Government has undertaken breed improvement programme of the indigenous cattle, enhancement of milk production and productivity of native bovines, and upgradation of nondescript breeds using elite indigenous breeds; and

(c) whether Government has taken a decision to distribute disease-free high genetic merit bulls to farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated in December, 2014 with the aim to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds in a focused and scientific manner. Till date projects from 27 States have been approved with an allocation of ₹ 582.09 crore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. For genetic upgradation of indigenous bovine breeds, distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls and enhancing production and productivity of nondescript indigenous cattle, Government of India is implementing the following schemes:—

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

- (ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (Part of NPBBDD).
- (iii) Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre.
- (iv) National Dairy Plan-I.
- (v) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (a) 7 Central Catde Breeding Farms (CCBFs), (b) 4 Central Herd Registration Scheme and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute.

Setting up of Indian Institute of Pulses Research in Odisha

2746. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team has visited Odisha recently for setting up of a branch of Indian Institute of Pulses Research at Bhubaneswar and recommended to the Government to set up such a centre there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has organized workshop on strategizing pulses production in rice fallows in Eastern India at Bhubaneswar, Odisha on October 7, 2016. After detailed deliberation in the workshop, it was suggested to establish satellite pulses seed production centre in Odisha. Accordingly, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sanctioned eight seed-hubs at Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/ State Agriculture University (SAUs) during 2016-17 to increase availability of quality seed of pulses.

Implementation of e-NAM

2747. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-NAM has been successful in creating a national market for agricultural produces, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of implementation of the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of farmers who have registered on e-NAM and are receiving direct payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The response of the States for integration of APMCs with e-NAM is quite encouraging. Against a target of integration of 200 mandis by 30th September, 2016, 238 mandis from 10 States were integrated with e-NAM platform by that date. So far, 250 markets across 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM. The initiation is moving successfully towards the goal of a unified national market. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Up to 02.12.2016, the total number of farmers registered with e-NAM is 7,14,907. Trials on online payment have started in two mandis of Haryana and one mandi of Telangana.

Statement

State-wise name of mandis integrated with e-NAM

Sl. No.	APMC	Sl. No.	APMC
Gujarat (40)			
1.	Ahmedabad	18.	Jasdan
2.	Bhabhar	19.	Jhalod
3.	Bhesan	20.	Junagadh
4.	Bhiloda	21.	Kodinar
5.	Bilimora	22.	Mahuva
6.	Botad	23.	Nizar
7.	Dahod	24.	Patan
8.	Deesa	25.	Pavi-Jetpur
9.	Dhanera	26.	Petalad
10.	Dhoalka	27.	Porbandar
11.	Dhrol	28.	Rajkot
12.	Godhra	29.	Savarikundla
13.	Halvad	30.	Savli
14.	Himmatnagar	31.	Snanad
15.	Jam Jodhpur	32.	Talod
16.	Jamkhambhaliya	33.	Thara
17.	Jamnagar	34.	Tharad
		35.	Vadodara

Sl. No.	APMC	Sl. No.	APMC
36.	Valsad	64.	Pehowa
37.	Vijapur	65.	Pundri
38.	Visavadar	66.	Rania
39.	Visnagar	67.	Ratia
40.	Wadhvan	68.	Rewari
Haryana (37)		69.	Rohtak
41.	Adampur	70.	Safidon
42.	Ambala	71.	Samalkha
43.	Asandh	72.	Shahbad
44.	Ch. Dadri	73.	Sirsa
45.	Dabwali	74.	Sonepat
46.	Ellanabad	75.	Taraori
47.	Ganaur	76.	Thanesar
48.	Gharaunda	77.	Tohana
49.	Gohana	Himachal Pradesh (7)	
50.	Hansi	78.	Bhattakufar Dhalli
51.	Indri	79.	Buntar
52.	Ismailabad	80.	Kangra Jassour
53.	Jind	81.	Shimla
54.	Julana	82.	Solan
55.	Kaithal	83.	Solan Parwanoo
56.	Kalanwali	84.	Takoli
57.	Karnal	Madhya Pradesh (20)	
58.	Ladwa	85.	Ashok Nagar
59.	Madlauda	86.	Betul
60.	Mullana	87.	Chhindwara
61.	Narwana	88.	Damoh
62.	Nissing	89.	Dewas
63.	Panipat	90.	Indore

Sl. No.	APMC	Sl. No.	APMC
91.	Jabalpur	118.	Atmakur
92.	Jaora	119.	Badepally
93.	Karond	120.	Bhainsa
94.	Mandsore	121.	Choppadandi
95.	Neemuch	122.	Devarakadra
96.	Pipariya	123.	Devarakonda
97.	Ratlam	124.	Gadwal
98.	Rewa	125.	Gajwel
99.	Sagar	126.	Gangadhara
100.	Satna	127.	Golapally
101.	Sehore	128.	Jagtial
102.	Ujjain	129.	Jammikunta
103.	Vidisha	130.	Jangaon
104.	Harda	131.	Jogipet
Rajasthan (11)		132.	Kalwakurthy
105.	Atru	133.	Kamareddy
106.	Baran	134.	Karimnagar
107.	Bundi	135.	Kesamudram
108.	Fatehnagar	136.	Khammam
109.	Gangapura	137.	Mahbubnagar
110.	Hindoun	138.	Makthal
111.	Kota	139.	Malakpet
112.	Merta city	140.	Metpally
113.	Nagour	141.	Miryalaguda
114.	Padampur	142.	Nagarkurnool
115.	Ramganj	143.	Nakrekal
Telangana (44)		144.	Narayanpet
116.	Achampet	145.	Narsampet
117.	Adilabad	146.	Nizamabad

Sl. No.	APMC	Sl. No.	APMC
147.	Peddapalli	175.	Chaubepur
148.	Sadasivpet	176.	Chibramau
149.	Shadnagar	177.	Deoria
150.	Shankarpalli	178.	Etah
151.	Siddipet	179.	Etawah
152.	Suryapet	180.	Faizabad
153.	Tanduru	181.	Ghaziabad
154.	Tirumalgi	182.	Golagokarnath
155.	Vikarabad	183.	Gonda
156.	Wanaparthy Road	184.	Gorakhpur
157.	Wanaparthy Town	185.	Hapur
158.	Warangal	186.	Hardoi
159.	Zaheerabad	187.	Hathras
Uttar Pradesh (66)		188.	Jahangirabad
160.	Agra	189.	Jais
161.	Akbarpur	190.	Jhansi
162.	Aligarh	191.	Kaimganj
163.	Allahabad	192.	Kannauj
164.	Auraiya	193.	Kanpur
165.	Azamgarh	194.	Kasganj
166.	Badaun	195.	Khair
167.	Bahraich	196.	Konch
168.	Bangarmau	197.	Lakhimpur
169.	Barabanki	198.	Lalitpur
170.	Bareilly	199.	Lucknow
171.	Basti	200.	Madhoganj
172.	Bisalpur	201.	Mahmudabad
173.	Chandausi	202.	Mahoba
174.	Chandauli	203.	Mainpuri

Sl. No.	APMC	Sl. No.	APMC
204.	Mathura	228.	Dhanbad
205.	Meerut	229.	Gumla
206.	Moradabad	230.	Jamshedpur
207.	Muzaffarnagar	231.	Lohardaga
208.	Bulandshahar	232.	Ranchi
209.	Partawal	233.	Simdega
210.	Pilibhit	Chhattisgarh (5)	
211.	Powayan	234.	Bhatapara
212.	Pratapgarh	235.	Kawardha
213.	Puranpur	236.	Kurud
214.	Rae Bareli	237.	Nawapara
215.	Rampur	238.	Rajnandgaon
216.	Rath	Andhra Pradesh (12)	
217.	Robertsganj	239.	Chittoor
218.	Safdarganj	240.	Tiruchanuru
219.	Saharanpur	241.	Madanapalli
220.	Sahiyapur	242.	Bangarupallem
221.	Shahjahanpur	243.	Gurramkonda
222.	Sirsaganj	244.	Kalikiri
223.	Sitapur	245.	Palamaner
224.	Sultanpur	246.	Pakala
225.	Varanasi	247.	Tenali
Jharkhand (8)		248.	Pidugraila
226.	Chaibasa	249.	Vijaywada
227.	Daltonganj	250.	Rapur
			TOTAL 250

Challenges in implementing PMFBY

2748. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of farmers covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) the details of Government's assessment of the challenges in implementing PMFBY; and
- (c) the details of the projects that are covered under the localized risk cover of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched from Kharif 2016 and as per tentative estimates 366.637 lakh farmers have been covered in Kharif 2016 season under PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

(b) Since Kharif 2016 was the first season for implementation of PMFBY there were several challenges in terms of delay in notification of scheme by several States, awareness building, use of technology like smartphones and mobile app for transmission of yield data from Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), integrations of various stakeholders on the National Crop Insurance Portal etc.

(c) Hailstorm, landslide and inundation have been covered as localized risks under PMFBY where crop loss assessment is made on individual insured farm level.

Revitalizing the agriculture sector

2749. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Finance Minister had in the Union Budget 2016-17 highlighted, the need to revitalize the agriculture for transforming India;
- (b) whether importance of agriculture was further emphasized by putting agriculture and farmers' welfare first in his nine point agenda; and
- (c) if so, the details of achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) In the Union Budget 2016-17,

the Finance Minister put forth "Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare: with focus on doubling farmers' income in five years" as one of the nine distinct pillars in the agenda to "transform India". In order to achieve the target of doubling of income of farmers by March, 2022, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, 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.
- (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 Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. Govt has started work on 99 prioritized irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). These projects are expected to bring 7.6 million hectares under irrigation in drought-prone areas.
- (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 & 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.

Plans to increase production of spices

2750. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to increase the production, quality and marketing of spices in the country;
- (b) the recent initiatives taken up in the sector with details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any insurance scheme for the protection of workers and growers in the sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is implementing various development programmes on Spices under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for enhancing production and productivity, quality and marketing of spices in the country. Under this Mission, financial assistance is provided for area expansion, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile gardens, production and distribution of quality planting materials, Integrated Pest and Disease Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, organic farming, mechanization, Integrated Post-harvest Management, development of market yards, technology dissemination through frontline demonstration, Human Resource Development etc.

- (c) The annual spice crops are covered under the insurance scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)). In addition to that, Restructured Weather Based

Crop Insurance Schemes are also under implementation in the country for horticulture crops including spices. Apart from this, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recently approved a Revenue Insurance scheme for plantation crops for small cardamom and large cardamom to protect the farmers against losses arising from both fluctuations in yield as well as prices.

Maintenance of bull mother farms

2751. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 172 bull mother farms in the country run by Central and State Governments;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these are currently in dilapidated condition;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is an absence of quality bulls and indigenous cow breeds, as well as lack of basic amenities like sheds of good condition and other equipments required for the maintenance of cattle and farms; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the existing infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Looking towards the status of the farms and to meet demand of disease free high genetic merit bulls Government of India is undertaking strengthening and modernisation of bull mother farms under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission (part of NPBBDD). In addition this Government has initiated massive progeny testing and pedigree selection programme under NDP-I to meet shortage of quality bulls at semen stations.

Facilities provided to farmers

† 2752. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a number of important decisions in the interest of farmers;
- (b) whether Government arranges to provide new variety of seeds to farmers on time, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the facilities provided to farmers during the last two years, the details thereof?

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

The Government is implementing as Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), the main objective of this Sub-Mission is to develop/ strengthen seed sector and to enhance production and multiplication of high yielding certified/ quality seeds of all agricultural crops. The details of year-wise seeds made available to the farmers including new varieties of seeds for the last two years and current year as reported by the States are as under:—

Year	Quantity of seeds made available in lakh qtls.
2014-15	351.77
2015-16	343.52
2016-17	380.29

During the last two years, the strategy of the Government has been 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, therefore, been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), the National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The facilities provided under each of the above schemes is as below:-

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme has been formally launched on 19.2.2015 by Hon'ble Prime Minister at Suratgarh (Rajasthan). During 2015-16 as against the soil sample collection target of 1,04,68,657, 89,52,410 samples were collected, 60,08,912 samples were tested and 1,47,52,382 SHCs were issued. During 2016 as against the soil sample collection target of 1,62,32,206 for the year 2016-17, 2,20,52,552 samples have already been collected, and 1,45,03,919 tested. So far 3,80,55,120 SHCs have been issued.

- (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. Under this scheme, an area of 5 lakh acre is targeted to be covered through 10,000 clusters of 50 acre each, under organic farming from 2015-16 to 2017-18. During 2015-16 out of total outlay for ₹ 511.67 crore, ₹ 226.18 crore was released to develop 7186 clusters. During 2016-17, ₹ 143.75 crore has been allocated to the States to develop the remaining 2814 clusters.
- (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) The 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. The Scheme envisages initiation of e-marketing platform at national level and will support creation of infrastructure to enable e-marketing in 585 regulated markets across the country. As on date 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. A total number of 326.25 lakh loanee and non-loanee farmers have been covered under PMFBY/ Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme during Kharif 2016.

Apart from the above schemes, 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.

Further, 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).

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is also 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 and recommends MSP. In addition, the Government has declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the MSP. Even last year, the Government offered bonus over and above the MSP in case of pulses.

The Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations' to protect the interest of the farmers. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the MSP 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.

Public investment in fertilizer sector

2753. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to increase public investment in fertilizer sector, if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein; and

(b) whether Government proposes to call/invite private sector/NGOs/SHGs in distribution of fertilizers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. However, it is pertinent

to mention here that Government has approved for the revival of four defunct fertilizer units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam and one defunct fertilizer unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) namely Barauni unit subject to non-recourse to Government funding on 'PSU route' by nominated PSUs. Revival of all of these units is being done by setting of new urea plant having capacity of producing 1.27 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) Urea per annum. The PSUs nominated for the revival of these units will bear the cost of revival. At present, the investment per Unit for setting up a Gas based plant is around ₹ 6000 crore and that of Coal based plant is estimated as ₹ 7500 crore. The fertilizer plant proposed to be installed at Talcher unit is coal based plant while plants proposed to be installed at rest of four locations are gas-based plants.

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

Creation of low cost super absorbent polymer

2754. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian origin teen has won Google Science Fair Prize for successfully creating a low cost super absorbent polymer made out of waste products from the juice manufacturing industry;

(b) whether this polymer is bio-degradable and retains large amount of water, keeps soil moist and improves crop growth without regular water supplements; and

(c) whether this mixture could assist farmers in drought-hit areas, like Marathwada in Maharashtra and Telangana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) It is reported that an Indian origin South African has won 'Google Science Fair Prize' for developing a low cost super absorbent polymer from orange peel containing polysaccharide.

(b) Based on the preliminary studies, it is claimed that the polymer is biodegradable. It can absorb about 76% of water, retaining about 300 times its weight in liquid relative to its own mass and have beneficial effect on plant growth parameters.

(c) Preliminary study also claims that there is likelihood of plants to sustain growth in drought condition. However, no systematic studies on the efficacy of this polymer on various crops and soil types in India have been reported.

Conservation and development of grazing land

†2755. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of grazing land that was available in the country at time of independence and the quantum of the same remaining as on date; and

(b) the efforts being made to free these grazing lands, which have been illegally encroached upon, and what is being planned for the conservation and development of the remaining grazing land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the latest report furnished by Directorate of Economics and Statistics Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare in their Land Use Statistics at Glance May 2015 Report, the total permanent pasture and other grazing lands in the country were 6,675 and 10,240 thousand hectares in 1950-51 and 2012-13 respectively.

(b) The responsibility to safeguard against encroachment of land lies with the State Governments. However, this department is implementing the National Livestock Mission since 2014-15 with, a Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development wherein financial assistance is provided to the State Governments and Union Territories for fodder production from Non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable lands. These funds can be utilised for conservation and development of remaining grazing lands.

Jan Aushadhi Stores in Chhattisgarh

†2756. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores (JAGDS) are running in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has taken up the issues related to functioning of JAGDS in Chhattisgarh, if so, the result thereof;

(c) the details of the JAGDS which have been set up and are functioning in the ST dominated backward areas of the country, including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the number of JAGDS proposed to be opened in the above areas, including Balrampur in Chhattisgarh, location-wise?

†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) Presently, there are 125 functional Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMJAK) in the State of Chhattisgarh. A statement giving the addresses of these 125 PMJAK is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes. The Government of Chhattisgarh has taken up the issues regarding implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY) in the State. It has issued instructions to all Government doctors to prescribe only Jan Aushadhi Generic Medicines and for all local purchases of the medicines by Government dispensaries from Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores.

(c) PMJAY presently does not allow for making a distinction on the basis of ST dominated backward areas in the country.

(d) It will depend on the number of eligible applications received from the areas.

Statement

List of Location of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra

1. District Hospital Campus, Durg
2. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ambagarchuki - 491668
3. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chuuikhadan - 491885
4. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria - 491558
5. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh - 491445
6. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nagri - 493778
7. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bartoli - 496330
8. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhaurpur - 497116
9. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lakhanpur- 497116
10. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mainpat - 497101
11. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sitapur - 497111
12. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Udaipur - 497116
13. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mahasamund - 493554
14. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Janjgir Champa - 495671
15. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mohla - 491666
16. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargaon - 491661

17. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ghumka - 491444
18. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khairagarh - 491881
19. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manpur - 491229
20. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balod - 491226
21. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Magerlod - 493662
22. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jashpurnagar - 496331
23. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nawagarh - 491337
24. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dabhara - 495688
25. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pamgarh - 495554
26. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sakti - 495689
27. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Malkharoda
28. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Akaltara
29. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baloda
30. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bamhanideeh
31. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Jaijipur
32. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Janakpur
33. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sonhat
34. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khadgavan
35. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baikuntpur
36. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manindragarh
37. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Patan
38. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Utai
39. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhamdha
40. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baqhbahara
41. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Basana
42. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tumgaon
43. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kota
44. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Masturi
45. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohara
46. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kawardha

47. Jan Aushadhi Store, Wadrafnagar
48. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pithora
49. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saraipali
50. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Narayanpur
51. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kusmi
52. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saja
53. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Orcha
54. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kanker
55. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bagicha
56. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bishrampur
57. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pharsgaon
58. Jan Aushadhi Store, PHC, Kondagaon
59. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Keshkal
60. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kondagaon
61. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gharghoda
62. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sarangarh
63. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tamnar
64. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharamjaigarh
65. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raigarh
66. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kharsia
67. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baramakela
68. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lailung
69. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pussore
70. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raipur
71. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Abhanpur
72. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Aarang
73. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharsiwa
74. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tilda
75. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ambagarh Chowki
76. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuikhadan

77. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria
78. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh
79. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Rajnandangaon
80. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Surajpur
81. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Ambikapur
82. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mungeli
83. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lormi
84. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kurud
85. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Dhamtari
86. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gujra
87. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Makdi
88. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baloda Bazar
89. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kasdol
90. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhatapara
91. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jagadapur
92. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Darbha
93. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohandiguda
94. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tokapal
95. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bakawand
96. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kilepal
97. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanpuri
98. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Bijapur
99. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Wadraf Nagar
100. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balarampur
101. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanupratappur
102. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jahangirchapa
103. Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Korba
104. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Katghora
105. Jan Aushadhi Store, Korba
106. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gurur

107. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gunderdihi
108. Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dundi
109. Atul Jain, Korba
110. Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc., Surajpur (Ramanujnagar)
111. Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc., Surajpur (Bishrampur)
112. Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc., Surajpur (Pratappur)
113. Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Shankargarh)
114. Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Kusmi)
115. Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Marwahi)
116. Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Thankhamhariya, Saja)
117. Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Berla)
118. Lakshya Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Surajpur (Premnagar)
119. Raman Jain, Raipur (in front of AIIMS Hos.)
120. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Raipur (B.R. Ambedkar Medical College)
121. Jeevan Deep Samiti, Fingeshwar
122. Jeevan Deep Samiti, Mungeli (Patharia)
123. Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Mainpur)
124. Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Deobhog)
125. Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Basics School Ground, Shop No. 16)

Government's support to pharma industry

2757. SHRI DHARAMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not giving enough support to the development of pharma industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of Government's support, the pharma industry is in quandary and several SSIs are closed, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to incentivise the pharma industry to meet its objectives, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has informed that they have not received any representation with regard to closure of any SSI in Pharma Sector so far.

(c) The Government has taken various initiatives to help the Pharma Sector to meet its objectives and this is an ongoing process. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government are as under:—

- (i) Withdrawal of exemption of Customs Duty on certain categories of drugs/medicines to promote domestic manufacturing of these medicines;
- (ii) Implementing 'Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)' in Public Private Partnership made through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through one time grant -in- aid to be released for creation of identified infrastructure and common facilities in the form of Common Facility Centers (CFC);
- (iii) Financial support for research and development under Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) of the Department of Science & Technology;
- (iv) Section 35 of Income Tax Act grants weighted deduction for expenditure on scientific research;
- (v) The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013, Para-32 (iii) provides exemptions from price control to a manufacturer producing a new drug involving a new delivery system developed through indigenous Research and Development for a period of five years from the date of its market approval in India;
- (vi) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy has been liberalised whereby pharmaceutical companies for Greenfield Pharma Projects can invest 100% FDI through automatic route and for Brownfield Pharma Projects foreign investment upto 74% is allowed under automatic route and beyond that the companies have to come through government route;
- (vii) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has implemented various schemes/programmes such as National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), ISO reimbursement, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation (CLCSS), Cluster Development Programme etc. for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including those in Pharma Sector.

Withdrawal of exemption on customs duty on bulk drugs

2758. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether life-saving drugs for treatment of cancer, HIV and cardiac failures are likely to become costlier, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has withdrawn customs duty exemption on certain bulk drugs, the details thereof and whether pharma industry is unhappy with this move;
- (c) whether this withdrawal will impact imported drugs and those manufactured in SEZs, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) whether the 'Make in India' strategy will help in solving this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of the bulk drugs on which Customs duty exemption has been removed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) is given in the Statement (*See below*). National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has received few representations from the Pharma Associations/Companies requesting for allowing commensurate increase in drug prices to absorb the increase in cost on account of withdrawal of exemptions on customs duty.

(d) The withdrawal of exemptions on customs duty on certain bulk drugs/formulations by the Government (CBEC) was done to provide a level playing field to the domestic manufacturers to make Make-in-India a success.

Statement

*Details of the bulk drugs on which customs duty exemption
has been removed by CBE C*

Sl. No.	Description of drugs	Sl. No.	Description of drugs
1.	Allopurinol	4.	Atracurium besylate
2.	Amiodarone	5.	Carbidopa with Levodopa
3.	Amifostine	6.	Cefoperazone

Sl. No.	Description of drugs	Sl. No.	Description of drugs
7.	Ceftizoxime	34.	Tissue Plasminogen Activator
8.	Cefpirome	35.	Recombinant human Erythropoietin
9.	Dacarbazine	36.	Lopinavir plus Ritonavir (co-formulation of Lopinavir and Ritonavir)
10.	Desmopressin	37.	Capecitabine
11.	Dobutamine	38.	Infliximab
12.	Disodium Pamidronate	39.	Interlukin-3
13.	Gemcitabine	40.	Didanosine
14.	Ifosfamide	41.	Indinavir
15.	Interferon alpha-2b/interferon alpha NL(LNS)	42.	Nelfinavir
16.	Ketamine	43.	Stavudine
17.	Levodopa (L-Dopa)	44.	Abacavir sulphate
18.	Lamivudine	45.	Lopinavir
19.	Letrozole	46.	Tenofovir Disoproxil
20.	Leuprolide Acetate	47.	Cisplatin
21.	Mercaptopurine	48.	Dinazole
22.	Methyl Prednisolone	49.	Doxorubicin
23.	Mitomycin	50.	Etoposide
24.	Netilmicin	51.	Flutamide
25.	Naloxone	52.	Flutamide
26.	Nitroglycerine	53.	Ondansetran
27.	Micronised Progesterone or Injection	54.	Paclitaxel
28.	Pilocarpine	55.	Tamoxifen citrate
29.	Podophyllotoxin	56.	Exemestane
30.	Piperacillin	57.	Recombinant Human Interferon beta I-a
31.	Pralidoxime	58.	Rasburicase
32.	Prazosin	59.	Posaconazole
33.	Streptokinase and Streptodomas preparations		

Sl. No.	Description of drugs	Sl. No.	Description of drugs
60.	Abciximab	66.	Irinotecan
61.	Anti-Rabies Normal Human immunoglobulin	67.	Nalorphine
62.	Anti-D Immunoglobulin	68.	Procabazine
63.	Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	69.	Ritonavir
64.	Filgrastim/Molgramostim (G-CSF/GM-CSF)	70.	Rivastigmine
65.	Imatinib Mesilate	71.	Rituximab
		72.	Saquinavir
		73.	Trastuzumab

Status of implementation of Katoch Committee recommendations

2759. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost its self-reliance in bulk drugs due to increasing imports from China, if so, the details of import of bulk drugs from China for last five years;

(b) the major recommendations of Katoch Committee to promote domestic production of bulk drugs and status of their implementation;

(c) whether work on the proposed National Centre for R&D in Bulk Drugs, Hyderabad has been rather slow due to lack of budgetary support; and

(d) if so, the details of budget allocated and utilization thereof for the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The country is dependent on imports of bulk drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing certain essential medicines from China. 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. On the basis of the details available with the Department, India's total imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and the imports from China during the last three years are as under:—

Year	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.

(b) The Katoch Committee has *inter alia* recommended establishment of Mega Parks for APIs with common facilities such as common Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Testing facilities, Captive Power Plants/assured power supply by state systems, Common Utilities/Services such as storage, testing laboratories, IPR management, designing, guest house/accommodation, etc., maintained by a separate Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV); a scheme for extending financial assistance to States to acquire land and also for setting up common facilities; revival of public sector units for starting the manufacturing of selected and very essential critical drugs (*e.g.* penicillins, paracetamol etc.); financial investment from the Government for development of clusters which may be in the form of a professionally managed dedicated equity fund for the promotion of manufacture of APIs and extending fiscal benefits to creation of the entire community cluster infrastructure and individual unit infrastructure; extension of fiscal and financial benefits to promote the bulk drugs sector; promoting stronger industry-academia interaction, synergising R&D promotion efforts by various Government agencies; incentivising scientists, duty exemptions for capital goods imports. These recommendations are already being implemented through various schemes of the Government keeping in view the financial outlays required in the implementation of the recommendations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The National Centre for Research and Development in Bulk Drugs (NCRDBD), Hyderabad is linked with NIPER-Hyderabad Campus construction and the revised plans, layouts (NCRDBD and NIPER-Hyderabad Campus) has been submitted by National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) which has been identified as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) on 25th October, 2016.

Price fixation of important medicines by NPPA

2760. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked major pharmaceutical companies that have raised grievances against the proposed price fixation of approximately 35 important medicines to either submit complete data or accept its calculations on the price caps as final;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these cases involve drug firms not having submitted complete data to NPPA to support their stand; and

(c) if so, whether NPPA has received the desired information from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Department of Pharmaceuticals *vide* its order 31015/44/2016-P1.I dated 11/07/2016 directed National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to place provisional price fixation and calculation sheets on the website of NPPA for 10 clear working days to invite comments or any additional data. Accordingly, worksheets of ceiling/retail price of around 360 medicines have been uploaded on the NPPA website till 05.12.2016. NPPA received around 80 representations till 05.12.2016. NPPA requested the respective companies to submit the complete data/details/information to support their claim before rejecting/accepting the claim. As on 05.12.2016, 46 applications are pending for finalisation of the proposed ceiling/retail prices. This is an ongoing exercise in order to achieve absolute transparency in price fixation and also to minimise subsequent litigation.

Delinking of NLEM from DPCO

2761. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has recommended that National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) be delinked from Drugs (Prices Control) Order DPCO, if so, the reasons therefor, if not, whether the Ministry is considering such a proposal;

(b) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, an autonomous body, will be brought under Department of Pharmaceuticals, if so, the reasons therefor, if not, whether the Ministry is considering such a proposal; and

(c) by when the next DPCO will be brought out and how many drugs will be covered thereunder, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal before the Department to bring a New Drug Price Control Order.

Use of Bio-fertilizers

2762. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government's fertilizer subsidy is skewed towards chemical fertilizers, if so, the measures taken by Government to bring a balanced fertilizer subsidy policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Urea is made available to all farmers at statutorily fixed/controlled price by the Government which is at present ₹ 5360/- per MT (exclusive of 1% central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) w.e.f. 1.11. 2012.

In case of P&K fertilizers, the NBS Policy is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers based on their nutrient content. The P&K fertilizers are available in the market at less than the delivered price, to the extent of subsidy.

Government of India on 10.2.2016 has also notified a policy on promotion of city compost. As per the policy notification, the Department of Fertilizers is providing ₹ 1500/- per MT Market Development Assistance (MDA) for scaling up production and consumption of City Compost. A provision of ₹ 15 crore for this purpose has been made for the financial year 2016-17. With this, the Department of Fertilizers has taken an initiative to promote non-chemical fertilizers.

Subsidized and timely supply of fertilizers

2763. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS A FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to make fertilizers available to the farmers of Kerala on time at reasonable and subsidized rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, farmers are provided all major chemical fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK at reasonable and subsidized rates. Urea is sold at statutory fixed price, whereas for other P&K fertilizers the MRP is fixed at reasonable level as per Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability at State level and/distribution within the States is the responsibility of respective State Governments. Government has taken following steps to ensure availability of subsidized fertilizers to the farmers of all States/UTs including Kerala:—

- (I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in 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.

Steps to check carbon footprint of fertilizer sector

2764. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Ministry is taking steps to reduce carbon footprint of fertilizer sector and promote energy efficient operations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Yes, Sir. The Government has announced New Urea Policy (NUP)-2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing 25 gas based urea units with the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in the urea units; and to reduce the subsidy burden on the Government.

As per the NUP-2015, the existing gas based urea units has been classified into three groups based on pre set energy norms. These urea units have been given the target energy consumption to be achieved in the year 2018-19. A copy of notification dated 25 May, 2015 regarding NUP-2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Saving in energy by urea manufacturing units shall reduce the carbon-footprint.

Statement

Notification regarding NUP 2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units

No. 12012/1/2015-FPP

Government of India

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

25th May, 2015.

To,
CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVF/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TCL /ZACL/
INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFCL/MCFL/FCIL/HFCL/FACT/IPL/MATIX/KFCL

Subject: New Urea Policy-2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 12012/3/2010-FPP dated 2nd April, 2014, *vide* which the salient features of Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III was introduced w.e.f. 02.04.2014 for one year were communicated. It has been decided to implement New Urea Policy, 2015 as contained in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. Duration

The New Urea Policy-2015 will be effective from 1st June, 2015 to 31.3.2019. The provisions of existing Modified NPS-III and New Investment Policy, 2008 shall continue till 31st May, 2015.

2. Grouping of urea units

2.1 The existing gas based urea units will be classified into the following three groups:

(i) **Group-I** includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms between 5.0 G Cal/MT to 6.0 G Cal/ MT:

(a) NFL - Vijaipur-I & II, Kribhco - Hazira, Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur, IFFCO-Aonla-I & II, KSFL-Shahjahanpur, CFCL Gadepan-I & II, TCL-Babrara, NFCL-Kakinada-I & II and IFFCO-Phulpur-II (Thirteen units).

(ii) **Group-II** includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms between 6.0 G Cal/MT to 7.0 G Cal/ MT:

(a) IFFCO-Kalol, GSFC-Baroda, RCF-Thal and GNVFC-Bharuch (Four Units)

(iii) **Group-III** includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms more than 7.0 G Cal/MT:

(a) NFL-Nangal, NFL-Panipat, NFL-Bhatinda, ZACL-Goa, SFC-Kota, RCF-Trombay-V, IFFCO-Phulpur-I and KFCL-Kanpur (Eight units).

2.2 MFL- Manali, MCFL-Mangalore, SPIC Tuticorin, BVFCL - Namrup-II and BVFCL - Namrup-III will not be covered under this scheme because these units are not connected to gas pipeline network in the country.

2.3 BVFCL - Namrup-II and BVFCL - Namrup-III are proposed to be closed and to install a new high efficiency unit and will be dealt separately under their restructuring proposal. Till then, these two units will function under the provisions of Modified NPS-III.

2.4 The twenty five units in para 2.1 above will be eligible to get the concession rate on the basis of revised energy norms fixed for each group from 1st June, 2015 to 31st March, 2018.

3. Revised Energy Norms for three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)

3.1 For the year 2015-16 (from 1st June, 2015 onwards), 2016-17 and 2017-18, the revised energy norms would be the simple average of pre-set energy norms of

NPS-III and average actual energy consumption achieved during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 or the pre-set set energy norms of NPS-III, whichever is lower.

3.2 Energy Norms for 2018-19

(a) For Group I

Energy consumption norm for this group for financial year 2018-19 would be 5.5 G Cal/MT, except for TCL- Babrala. For TCL- Babrala, existing pre-set energy consumption norm of NPS-III i.e 5.417 G Cal/MT will continue.

(b) For Group II

Energy consumption norm for this group for financial year 2018-19 would be 6.2 G Cal/MT.

(c) For Group III

Energy consumption norm for this group for financial year 2018-19 would be 6.5 G Cal/MT.

3.3 The present provisions for conversion of FO/LSHS urea units to Natural Gas issued by the Department of Fertilizers for urea units at Bathinda, Nangal and Panipat of NFL and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation^v Bharuch will continue.

3.4 The units which have converted to gas from Naphtha *viz.*, ZACL and KFCL will continue to get saving on energy consumption over the pre-set norms of NPS- iii to recover their investment for conversion from Naphtha to Natural Gas. The data from each such unit will be obtained and based on this data, the Department of Fertilizers, in consultation with Department of Expenditure, shall work out the period for which existing pre-set energy norms will be allowed, which shall not be more than five years from the date of conversion so that each unit may be in a position to recover the investment with interest thereon from energy savings.

4. The compensation for other variable cost *e.g.* the cost of bag, water charges and electricity charges and fixed cost will be determined in accordance with existing provisions of NPS-III and Modified NPS-III.
5. For production beyond the Re- Assessment Capacity (RAC), the units will be entitled for their respective variable cost and a uniform per MT incentive equal

to the lowest of the per MT fixed costs of all the indigenous urea units subject to import parity price plus weighted average of other incidental charges which the Government incurs on the imported urea.

6. All other existing policy guidelines related to escalation/de-escalation of concession rate, Neem coated urea, distribution and movement, import of urea and taxes on inputs for urea production, freight reimbursement, issued by this department from time to time will continue.
7. In case, any modification of the policy is required in relation to the operational issues, which does not alter the basic framework of the policy *i.e.* pooling of gas and energy efficiency target and is financially beneficial to the Government, the Department of Fertilizers is authorized to take a decision in the matter in consultation with Department of Expenditure.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-

(Sham Lal Goyal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

011-23388481

Copy to:

The Executive Director,
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee,
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

Turnover of BSNL

†2765. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present financial condition of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), which was in loss a few years ago;

(b) the turnover of BSNL during the years 2014-2016; and

(c) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the turnover of BSNL during the years 2014-2016, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The financial position of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in Crore)

	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17 (upto 30.6.2016)
Total Income (Revenue from Operation+ other income)	27,996	28,645	32,919	7,331
Net Profit/(Loss)	(7019)	(8234)	(3880)	(1721)

(b) and (c) Turnover of BSNL *i.e.* revenue from operation during the years 2014-16 is as under:

(₹ in Crore)

	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17 (upto 30.6.2016)
Revenue from Operation	26,153	27,242	28,449	7,183

The turnover *i.e.* revenue from operation has increased from ₹26,153 crore in 2013-14 to ₹27,242 crore in 2014-15 and to ₹28,449 crore in 2015-16.

Auction of airwaves in 2016

2766. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total revenue anticipated from airwaves auction in 2016;
- (b) the total revenue Government raised from the sale of airwaves in 2016;
- (c) the total percentage of airwaves, which was put on the block, remained unsold;
- (d) the reasons of premium 700 MHz (4G) band remaining unsold in the spectrum auction; and
- (e) whether Government would assure that after this airwaves auction, there will be no problem of call drops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The total revenue anticipated from airwaves auction is based on the Reserve Price (RP) of each band of spectrum in each Licensed Service Area (LSA) put to auction, fixed by the Government on the recommendation of TRAI. However, budgetary target projection by DoT can be taken as the revenue target from spectrum auction. For 2016-17, DoT estimated ₹34586.00 Cr. from Spectrum Auction which was raised by Finance Ministry to ₹ 63580.92 Cr. Against DoT projection of ₹ 34586.00 Cr. ₹ 32434.10 Cr. has been collected as upfront payment from 2016 auction.

(b) The total revenue Government raised from the sale of airwaves in 2016 is ₹ 65789.12 crores.

(c) The total percentage of airwaves, which was put on the block, remained unsold is 59.03% (*i.e.* 1389.95MHz remained unsold out of total 2354.75 MHz)

(d) No bid was received in any of the 22 LSAs in 700 MHz. Absence of eco-system in 700 MHz band including the non-availability of devices together with industry perception of high reserve price appear to be the main reason for no bids in the 700 MHz band. In addition, companies appeared to be preserving cash to protect market share in the days to come.

(e) Spectrum shortage cannot be a reason for call drop after recent spectrum auction. Call drop is an international phenomenon and cannot be eliminated completely.

Sale of products of other insurance companies in rural areas

†2767. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts proposes to sell the products of other insurance companies, particularly in rural areas, besides sale of its own policies, in view of very little coverage of insurance in rural India and its immense possibilities there, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Department of Posts is considering the sale of policy products like crop insurance, accident insurance, farm equipment insurance besides postal life insurance; and

(c) the number of post offices in Maharashtra linked under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the mandate of India Post Payments Bank

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(IPPB), a Public Limited Company 100% owned by Department of Posts, includes distribution of third party financial products such as insurance (health and general), mutual funds and pension products. All Post Offices of Maharashtra Circle will also be linked under IPPB.

Under reporting of revenue by telecom operators

2768. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CAG had reported that some of the mobile operators had under-reported their revenue between 2006-07 and 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss incurred by Government due to above under-reporting;

(c) whether notices have been issued to the mobile operators indicated by the CAG;

(d) if so, the details thereon, circle-wise; and

(e) the definition of 'adjusted gross revenue' and why there is dispute between Government and operators on the definition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) C&AG conducted the audit of six private Telecom Service Providers; and submitted audit report No. 4 of 2016. As per this report total under-reporting of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) is ₹ 46,045.75 crore for the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

(b) As per report No. 4 of 2016 of Comptroller and Auditor General of India; the under-reporting of AGR lead to underpayment of License Fee/SUC, interest and penalty of ₹ 12488.93 crores. The operator-wise details are as follows:

		(Amount in Crore)
Sl. No.	Name of Company	Total
1.	Bharti Airtel	2651.89
2.	Vodafone	1665.39
3.	Reliance	3728.54
4.	Idea	964.89
5.	Tata	3215.39
6.	Aircel	262.83
TOTAL		12488.93

(c) Based on C&AG Report, License Agreement and extant orders of DoT, demand-cum-show cause notices for License Fee (LF) for four financial years have been issued to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

(d) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue as per clause 19.1 and 19.2 of License Agreement of Unified Access Service License is as below:—

19.1 Gross Revenue:

The Gross Revenue shall be inclusive of installation charges, late fees, sale proceeds of handsets (or any other terminal equipment etc.), revenue on account of interest, dividend, value added services, supplementary services, access or inter-connection charges, roaming charges, revenue from permissible sharing of infrastructure and any other miscellaneous revenue, without any set-off for related item of expense, etc.

19.2 For the purpose of arriving at the "Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)" the following shall be excluded from the Gross Revenue to arrive at the AGR:—

- (I) PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) related call charges (Access Charges) actually paid to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers within India;
- (II) Roaming revenues actually passed on to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers; and
- (III) Service Tax on provision of service and Sales Tax actually paid to the Government if gross revenue had included as component of Sales Tax and Service Tax.

The dispute between Government and TSPs is that the TSPs are interpreting the definition differently in their own interest. The TSPs are contending that only revenue under the License must be taken for computation of AGR. The License Agreement has an all-inclusive definition of AGR. The contention of the TSPs is not in consonance with that contained in the License Agreement and the stand of the Government has been duly upheld by Hon'ble Apex Court in their considered judgement dated 11.10.2011 in Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI) case/AGR matter (2011) 10 SCC.

Statement*Details of mobile operators and circle where demand notices have been issued*

Sl. No.	Name of Mobile Operators	Circles where demand notices has been issued
1.	M/s Bharti Group of Companies	North East, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chennai, Delhi, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mumbai, Odisha, U.P.(East), Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, U.P.(West) and Kolkata.
2.	M/s Aircel/Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Odisha, North East, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Chennai.
3.	M/s Tata Group of Companies.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chennai, Delhi, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mumbai, Odisha, U.P.(East), Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, U.P.(West) .Kolkata and Rajasthan.
4.	M/s Reliance Group of Companies	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, North East and Kolkata, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chennai and Delhi.
5.	M/s Idea Group of Companies	U.P.(East), Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, U.P.(West), Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and NLD.
6.	M/s Vodafone Group of Companies	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kolkata, Mumbai, Andhra Pradesh, Chennai, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P.(East), Karnataka, Punjab, U.P.(West), West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi

Digital finance

2769. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is losing US\$ 2 billion annually simply because of time it takes travelling to and from bank;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Digital Finance is an important opportunity to address the above and similar other issues; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to adopt Digital Finance totally in all sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Information not available at present.

(c) (i) The Banks have already provided the mobile banking products like Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI) etc. for facilitating transfer of funds for the customers and thereby facilitating moving towards cashless system.

(ii) Bharat Bill Payment System has also been introduced to facilitate interoperable bill payments in the country thus enabling greater adoption of electronic payments.

(iii) Scheduled Commercial Banks have already taken various initiatives for expanding card acceptance infrastructure to semi-urban and rural areas to provide cashless transaction system.

Poor internet connectivity

2770. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to poor internet connectivity, the country is facing problems in different sectors of business and services, particularly in North-East and Jammu and Kashmir hill areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for many countries, telecom agreement between the countries has lapsed for a long period of time and thus, BSNL/MTNL international roaming is not working abroad therefor; and

(c) if so, for both cases, action plan of Government to upgrade/develop the mechanism and for renewal of agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) through the quarterly performance monitoring reports has been monitoring the performances of service providers against the quality of service benchmarks for the various parameters laid down by the TRAI from time to time.

In respect of Broadband wireline services, the performance on connectivity is assessed through the parameters "Service availability/uptime (for all users) in %age (benchmark >98%), packet loss (benchmark <1%) and network latency. As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending June, 2016 issued by TRAI on 1st December, 2016, all the service providers are meeting the above benchmarks in all the service areas including Jammu and Kashmir and North East service areas.

As regard to wireless internet, the performance of cellular mobile service providers (2G & 3G) on connectivity is assessed through the parameters "successful data transmission download attempts (benchmark >80%), successful data transmission upload attempts (benchmark >75%), Latency {benchmark Data <250 milliseconds, (ms)}, Packet Data Protocol (PDP) Context Activation Success Rate (Benchmark >=95%) and Drop Rate (Benchmark <5%)". As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending June, 2016 issued by TRAI, all the service providers are meeting the benchmarks for the above parameters in North East and Jammu and Kashmir service areas.

The telecom service area-wise status of internet subscribers base and internet subscribers per 100 population in the country, as per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending June 2016 issued on 1st December, 2016 by TRAI, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The number of internet subscribers per 100 population in Jammu and Kashmir and North East service areas are 28.46 and 29.43 respectively as against overall average of 27.51 in the country.

(b) No Sir, appropriate agreements of BSNL/MTNL are in place and their international roaming is working abroad.

(c) BharatNet has been planned to create network infrastructure for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The Project is being implemented in a phased manner, with phase-I to connect 1,00,000 GPs being implemented currently to be completed by March, 2017. This includes 3913 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in North Eastern Region (NER) and 624 in Jammu and Kashmir.

Remaining GPs are to be covered in phase-II. Under this project, 1,76,931 Kms of pipe and 1,48,604 Kms of fibre has been laid and connectivity to 15,134 GPs has been provided upto 04.12.2016.

Schemes under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for creation of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) infrastructure in North East are also being implemented to provide sufficient backhaul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas by OFC network augmentation between the Block HQ and Districts HQ. In Assam, the scheme is being implemented by BSNL and estimated cost is ₹ 98.89 Crore. 308 nodes have been installed out of targeted 323 nodes. In North East-I (Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram), the scheme is being implemented by M/s RailTel and estimated cost is ₹89.50 Crore. 123 nodes out of targeted 188 nodes are connected on OFC. In North East-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland), the scheme is being implemented by M/s RailTel and estimated cost is ₹298.50 Crore. 77 nodes out of targeted 407 nodes are connected on OFC.

Statement

Details of Service area-wise internet subscriber-base and internet subscribers per 100 population as on 30th June, 2016

Telecom Service Area	Internet Subscribers (in million)	[Subscribers in Millions]
		Internet subscribers per 100 population
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	25.86	29.19
Assam	6.72	20.64
Bihar	20.05	14.62
Delhi	21.42	99.70
Gujarat	21.71	34.02
Haryana	7.50	27.15
Himachal Pradesh	3.09	43.38
Jammu and Kashmir	3.55	28.46
Karnataka	22.56	36.07
Kerala	14.82	41.38
Madhya Pradesh	20.98	20.13

1	2	3
Maharashtra	30.36	37.67
Mumbai	15.80	
North East	4.12	29.43
Odisha	8.42	19.77
Punjab	13.64	44.00
Rajasthan	17.78	24.26
Tamil Nadu	27.96	39.27
UP (East)	24.00	17.82
UP (West)	16.97	
Kolkata	9.31	24.38
West Bengal	13.86	
TOTAL	350.48	27.51

Spectrum sale

2771. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had fetched the exchequer ₹3.60 lakh crore in spectrum sale from the six auctions held during the last six years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in all the auctions, Government could not realize the target it had fixed, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The details of sale of spectrum by the Government through the six auctions held during the last six years are as under:-

Year of Auction	Name of the bands	Name of the company	Total Bid Amount (₹ in crores)	Upfront amount received (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2010	BWA (2300/2500 MHz)	Bharti Air Tel Ltd.	3314.36	3314.36
		Augere (Mauritius) Ltd.	124.66	124.66
		Infotel Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	12847.77	12847.77

1	2	3	4	5
		Aircell Ltd.	3438.01	3438.01
		BSNL	8313.80	8313.80
		MTNL	4533.97	4533.97
		Qualcomm Incorporated	4912.54	4912.54
		Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	1058.20	1058.20
	2100 MHz	Bharti Air Tel Ltd.	12295.46	12295.46
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	5768.59	5768.59
		Aircell Ltd.	6499.46	6499.46
		BSNL	10186.58	10186.58
		MTNL	6564.00	6564.00
		Vodafone Ltd.	11617.86	11617.86
		Reliance Telecom Ltd.	8585.04	8585.04
		S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	337.67	337.67
		Tata Teleservices	5864.29	5864.29
		TOTAL	106262.26	106262.26
2012	1800 MHz	Bharti Air Tel	8.67	8.67
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	2031.31	15.32*
		Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	2221.44	0.00**
		Vodafone Ltd.	1127.94	372.22
		Telewings Communications Services Pvt. Ltd.	4018.28	1326.03***
		TOTAL	9407.64	1722.24
		* ₹ 684.59 crore set-off given		
		** ₹ 1506.82 crore set-off given		
		*** ₹ 1658.57 crore set-off given		
2013	800 MHz	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	3639.48	0.00#
		TOTAL	3639.48	Nil

₹ 1626.32 crore set-off given

1	2	3	4	5	
2014	1800 MHz	Bharti Airtel	9814.93	3369.74	
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	6719.41	2217.41	
		Vodafone Ltd.	8373.00	2763.09	
		Telewings Communications Services Pvt. Ltd.	807.41	266.45	
		Aircel Ltd.	182.86	60.34	
		Reliance Jio	11026.93	3638.89	
		Reliance Communications	163.20	53.86	
	900 MHz	Bharti Airtel	8623.62	2155.91	
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	3704.80	926.20	
		Vodafone Ltd.	11261.20	2815.30	
	TOTAL			60677.36	18267.19
	2015	2100 MHz	Bharti Airtel	5833.52	1925.07
			Idea Cellular Ltd.	577.98	190.73
			Vodafone Ltd.	3703.93	1222.30
1800 MHz		Bharti Airtel	1040.71	354.48	
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	1919.76	633.52	
		Vodafone Ltd.	867.48	286.27	
		Reliance Jio	1886.87	622.66	
		Aircell Ltd.	2250.00	742.50	
		Reliance Communications	393.42	129.83	
		Tata Teleservices	631.28	208.32	
900 MHz		Bharti Airtel	22254.88	9095.18	
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	27639.80	6909.95	
		Vodafone Ltd.	21234.65	5308.66	
		Reliance Communications	1834.76	458.68	
800 MHz		Reliance Jio	7876.42	1969.11	

1	2	3	4	5
		Reliance Communications	2062.32	515.58
		Tata Teleservices	7220.00	1805.01
		TOTAL	109227.78	32377.85
2016	2500 MHz	Idea Cellular Ltd.	2520.80	1260.40
		Vodafone Ltd.	9220.80	4610.40
	2300 MHz	Bharti Airtel	7006.78	3508.39
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	888.28	444.14
		Reliance Jio	7895.06	3947.53
	2100 MHz	Bharti Airtel	4840.00	2770.00
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	3985.00	1992.50
		Vodafone Ltd.	7315.00	3657.50
	1800 MHz	Bharti Airtel	2396.8	1288.81
		Idea Cellular Ltd.	5403.9	2701.95
		Vodafone Ltd.	3743.50	1871.75
		Reliance Jio	2153.91	1076.96
		Aircell Ltd.	111.60	55.80
		R.Com	65.00	32.50
		Tata Teleservices	4619.20	2309.60
	800 MHz	Reliance Jio	3623.49	905.87
		TOTAL	65789.12	32434.10
		GRAND TOTAL	355003.64	191063.64

(b) No, the information in respect of DoT Target Projection and Actual Receipts for last six years on the spectrum auction are furnished below:

The year-wise figures of revenue projection by DoT for budget purpose and actual revenue realization against that target are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	DoT Target Projection (₹ in cr.)	Achievement (Actual Receipts) (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	2011-12	13000	Nil
2.	2012-13	40000	1722.24

1	2	3	4
3.	2013-14	11343	18267.18
4.	2014-15	Nil	10791.08
5.	2015-16	16000	21587.00
6.	2016-17	34586	32434.10

During the F.Y. 2011-12, spectrum auction was not held hence could not achieve the target.

During the F.Y. 2012-13, although spectrum auctions were held but could not achieve the target due to non-receipt of bid in 800 MHz in November 2012 auction and in 1800 MHz & 900 MHz bands in March 2013 and also set off given by the Government to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) of quashed licenses.

During the Financial Year 2016-17, no bid was received in any of the 22 LSAs in 700 MHz and 4 LSAs in 900 MHz spectrum bands in Auction held in October 2016. Absence of eco-system in 700 MHz band including the non-availability of devices together with industry perception of high reserve price appear to be the main reason for no bids in the 700 MHz band. Availability of small blocks of spectrum in 900 MHz band resulted in no bids in this band. In addition, companies appeared to be preserving cash to protect market share in the days to come.

Issuing debit cards to holders of savings account in post offices

2772. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post offices have also started issuing debit cards to those who are holding savings account with them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether arrangements have been made for setting up adequate ATM machines, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. Department of Posts has started issuing debit cards for post office savings bank customers. As on 6.12.2016, 5.12 lakh cards have been issued. The details of cards issued circle-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As on 6.12.2016 Department of Posts has installed 965 ATMs across the country, out of the proposed 1000 ATMs. The details of ATMs installed circle-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement*Circle-wise details of the cards issued*

Name of Circle	Number of Cards issued
Andhra Pradesh	40239
Assam	11010
Bihar	14506
Chhattisgarh	6244
Delhi	14466
Gujarat	39021
Haryana	6136
Himachal Pradesh	7472
Jammu and Kashmir	517
Jharkhand	7910
Karnataka	41729
Kerala	7303
Madhya Pradesh	24476
Maharashtra	46737
North East	3938
Odisha	17866
Punjab	15296
Rajasthan	26167
Tamil Nadu	97574
Telangana	18462
Uttar Pradesh	26758
Uttarakhand	2518
West Bengal	36399
GRAND TOTAL	512744

Statement-II*Circle-wise details of the ATMs installed*

Circle	No. of ATMs Planned for installation	No. of ATMs installed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	95	95
Assam	26	26
Bihar	44	43
Chhattisgarh	14	14
Delhi	26	26
Gujarat	41	41
Haryana	20	20
Himachal Pradesh	22	20

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	13	7
Jharkhand	19	19
Karnataka	76	76
Kerala	52	41
Madhya Pradesh	52	52
Maharashtra	75	75
North Eastern	23	12
Orissa	44	44
Punjab	26	26
Rajasthan	64	64
Tamilnadu	97	97
Uttar Pradesh	88	86
Uttarakhand	18	18
West Bengal	65	63
GRAND TOTAL	1000	965

Wastage of Foodgrains

2773. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in metric tonnes of foodgrains, which have got rotten and wasted, in the previous three years;

(b) whether the Ministry has surplus stock of foodgrains to meet the demand, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to improve storage facilities to keep the foodgrains safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Quantity of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non issuable in Food Corporation of India (FCI) during last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity in tons
2013-14	24695.455
2014-15	18847.226
2015-16	3115.684

(b) Government has enough stocks of foodgrains to meet the demands of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes. Stock position of foodgrains in Central Pool against the Stocking Norms as on 01.10.2016 is as under :

(Figures in lakh tons)

Commodity	Stocking Norms as on 01.10.2016	Stock in Central Pool as on 01.10.2016	Stock of foodgrains over and above Stocking Norms
Wheat	195.20	213.28	18.08
Rice	112.50	158.72	46.22

(c) Scientifically constructed godowns provide adequate protection and are used for storage of Central Pool foodgrains. As on 31.10.2016, total 782.99 lakh ton capacity (including State Government/agencies capacity) is available for storage of Central foodgrains. There are already standing instructions for preservation of foodgrains in godowns holding Central foodgrains stocks.

Demand of foodgrains by States under PDS

†2774. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries along with the quantum of foodgrains/commodities being provided, State-wise, in the country, under the Public Distribution System; and

(b) the details of quantities demanded and the number of beneficiaries proposed by States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, at the all India level, for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains, corresponding to which State/UT-wise coverage was determined by the then Planning Commission. Within the coverage determined for States/UTs, foodgrains are allocated on the basis of identification of eligible households reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations and availability of their details on the PDS portal. The State/UT-wise details of coverage determined under NFSA, the number of persons currently covered and monthly allocation of foodgrains is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise coverage and monthly allocation of foodgains under NFSA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Coverage determined under NFSA (In lakh)	No. of persons currently covered (In lakh)	Allocation of foodgrains (In thousand tons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.23	268.21	155.99

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.71	8.21	007.42
3.	Assam	251.90	251.63	141.26
4.	Bihar	871.16	857.12	457.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.77	200.77	115.34
6.	Delhi	72.78	72.73	37.58
7.	Goa	5.32	5.32	4.92
8.	Gujarat	382.84	357.81	185.81
9.	Haryana	126.49	126.49	66.25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.82	28.64	42.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.13	74.1322	62.59
12.	Jharkhand	264.25	263.70	144.96
13.	Karnataka	401.93	401.93	217.40
14.	Kerala	154.80	154.80	118.75
15.	Madhya Pradesh	546.42	529.61	289.34
16.	Maharashtra	700.17	700.17	383.77
17.	Manipur	25.06	21.19	11.80
18.	Meghalaya	21.46	21.40	14.67
19.	Mizoram	7.06	6.68	5.48
20.	Nagaland	14.79	14.05	7.63
21.	Odisha	326.21	321.97	178.44
22.	Punjab	141.45	141.45	72.51
23.	Rajasthan	446.62	446.62	232.63
24.	Sikkim	4.06	3.78	3.69
25.	Tamil Nadu	364.70	357.34	306.48
26.	Telangana	191.70	191.62	111.50
27.	Tripura	25.02	25.01	22.58
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1520.61	1469.96	796.04
29.	Uttarakhand	61.94	61.94	41.92
30.	West Bengal	601.84	601.84	330.52
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.63	0.55	2.46

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	1.19	1.08	0.55
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.36	1.82	0.39
34.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	0.75
35.	Chandigarh	4.96	2.46	0.00
36.	Puduchery	6.34	6.15	0.00
TOTAL		8134.94	7998.38	4571.58

Note: In Chandigarh, Puduchery and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, NFSA is being implemented in Cash Transfer mode.

Supply of foodgrains to States

2775. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to allocate and supply foodgrains, particularly wheat, to the States as per their demand under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the allocations and off-take during current year under TPDS and OWS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) During the year 2016-17, 341.95 lakh tons of rice and 254.61 lakh tons of wheat was allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS). The offtake of rice under TPDS upto November, 2016 is 192.11 lakh tons and wheat is 155.20 lakh tons. Under OWS the offtake of rice up to October, 2016 is 15.62 lakh tons and that of wheat is 7.53 lakh tons.

(b) The State-wise allocation and offtake of foodgrains during current year under TPDS and OWS, is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of Wheat and Rice for the year 2016-17 (Upto November, 2016) Under TPDS (Normal and Additional Allocation)

(In Thousand tonnes)

Sl. No	State/UT	Annual Allocation (2016-17)			Offtake (upto November, 2016)		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1828.020	43.824	1871.844	1208.318	15.569	1223.887
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.992	0.000	88.992	58.070	0.007	58.077
3.	Assam	1633.142	53.724	1686.866	960.229	50.119	1010.348
4.	Bihar	3296.316	2197.544	5493.861	2183.113	1340.513	3523.626
5.	Chhattisgarh	1384.056	0.000	1384.056	807.366	0.000	807.366
6.	Delhi	92.863	357.735	450.598	61.861	237.845	299.706
7.	Goa	52.775	6.239	59.014	32.484	5.963	38.447
8.	Gujarat	527.715	1651.660	2179.375	297.822	1130.201	1428.023
9.	Haryana	0.000	795.000	795.000	0.000	550.862	550.862
10.	Himachal Pradesh	253.025	254.995	508.020	123.196	214.831	338.027
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	556.078	195.003	751.081	358.187	148.890	507.077
12.	Jharkhand	1486.149	189.727	1675.875	954.590	118.805	1073.395
13.	Karnataka	2164.436	444.400	2608.836	1196.942	302.828	1499.770
14.	Kerala	1156.375	244.228	1400.603	723.779	166.472	890.251
15.	Madhya Pradesh	969.276	2502.757	3472.033	517.629	1594.005	2111.634
16.	Maharashtra	2021.100	2584.092	4605.192	1271.266	1617.861	2889.127
17.	Manipur	141.559	0.000	141.559	91.238	0.000	91.238
18.	Meghalaya	156.911	19.087	175.998	104.814	19.088	123.902
19.	Mizoram	62.010	3.748	65.758	37.683	4.026	41.709
20.	Nagaland	111.301	17.661	128.962	60.865	18.123	78.988
21.	Odisha	1770.687	325.033	2095.720	1337.538	221.549	1559.087
22.	Punjab	0.000	870.120	870.120	0.000	519.113	519.113

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	2791.572	2791.572	0.000	1738.611	1738.611
24.	Sikkim	41.937	2.389	44.326	28.115	2.387	30.502
25.	Tamil Nadu	3642.416	154.863	3797.279	2436.591	106.663	2543.254
26.	Telangana	1295.718	42.283	1338.001	848.717	34.410	883.127
27.	Tripura	252.151	26.859	279.010	157.819	19.780	177.599
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3671.476	5680.832	9352.308	2287.034	3721.960	6008.994
29.	Uttarakhand	305.091	197.909	503.000	172.194	146.997	319.191
30.	West Bengal	1504.814	2287.249	3792.063	883.573	1469.712	2353.285
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.173	6.948	25.121	1.816	0.895	2.711
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.226	0.754	8.980	4.733	0.413	5.146
34.	Daman and Diu	3.040	3.380	6.420	1.649	1.935	3.584
35.	Lakshadweep	4.620	0.000	4.620	1.941	0.000	1.941
36.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		30500.448	23951.615	54452.063	19211.172	15520.433	34731.605

Note: Above allocation and offtake includes addl. APL and BPL allocation and offtake also.
Offtake Source: FCI.

Statement-II

Details showing State-wise allocation and offtake of foodgrains under Other Welfare Schemes during the year 2016-17

(Fig. in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation			Offtake (Upto Oct., 2016)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	1.087	1.087	0.000	0.553	0.553
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	313.270	313.270	0.000	155.867	155.867

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	6.028	6.028	0.000	2.704	2.704
4.	Assam	4.000	172.874	176.874	0.000	48.224	48.224
5.	Bihar	0.000	470.011	470.011	0.000	201.844	201.844
6.	Chandigarh	0.516	0.755	1.272	0.088	0.272	0.360
7.	Chhattisgarh	62.147	160.218	222.365	31.154	46.723	77.878
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.120	1.062	1.183	0.043	0.540	0.582
9.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.395	0.395	0.000	0.204	0.204
10.	Delhi	14.395	13.668	28.063	6.360	6.257	12.617
11.	Goa	3.808	5.211	9.020	2.303	2.521	4.824
12.	Gujarat	130.520	79.492	210.012	64.163	34.511	98.674
13.	Haryana	46.067	43.669	89.736	21.005	15.628	36.633
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12.251	21.447	33.698	8.059	11.710	19.769
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.583	46.849	49.432	1.420	12.350	13.770
16.	Jharkhand	38.278	131.484	169.762	19.141	73.798	92.939
17.	Karnataka	116.874	229.906	346.779	54.598	100.727	155.325
18.	Kerala	16.860	63.957	80.817	9.223	37.060	46.283
19.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.276	0.276	0.000	0.121	0.121
20.	Madhya Pradesh	289.970	157.507	447.477	157.820	63.658	221.479
21.	Maharashtra	160.205	292.781	452.985	82.086	145.629	227.715
22.	Manipur	0.000	25.495	25.495	0.000	13.315	13.315
23.	Meghalaya	0.000	13.557	13.557	0.000	8.363	8.363
24.	Mizoram	2.240	6.522	8.762	1.112	3.598	4.710
25.	Nagaland	1.128	23.711	24.840	1.128	11.100	12.228
26.	Odisha	103.529	189.676	293.206	55.069	94.976	150.045
27.	Puducherry	0.000	1.497	1.497	0.000	0.540	0.540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	34.679	30.313	64.992	14.423	14.105	28.528
29.	Rajasthan	97.059	33.636	130.694	45.929	19.646	65.576
30.	Sikkim	0.500	2.086	2.586	0.215	1.497	1.712
31.	Tamil Nadu	61.545	194.777	256.322	31.779	71.854	103.633
32.	Telangana	20.987	204.504	225.491	10.454	93.948	104.402
33.	Tripura	0.000	24.076	24.076	0.000	11.122	11.122
34.	Uttar Pradesh	289.323	200.753	490.076	134.524	99.702	234.226
35.	Uttarakhand	0.000	107.119	107.119	0.000	12.587	12.587
36.	West Bengal	0.293	424.523	424.816	1.236	144.893	146.130
TOTAL		1509.879	3694.192	5204.071	753.334	1562.145	2315.479

Note: Information received from FCI as on 17.11.2016.

Subsidy arrears Government owes to FCI

2776. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy arrears that Government owes to Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the last three years;

(b) whether loan arrangement is being made with National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) in favour of FCI, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost Government is likely to bear on annual basis for the proposed loan from NSSF and at what rate of interest; and

(d) whether any institutional financial mechanism has been found to tide over the subsidy arrears to be paid to FCI by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The amount of subsidy arrears that Government owed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) at the end of each of the previous three years is as under:—

Year	Arrears at the end of (FY) (₹ cr.)
2013-14	45633.00
2014-15	58654.00
2015-16	50037.00

(b) to (d) No decision has yet been taken by the Government in this regard.

Gap between wholesale and retail prices

2777. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any norms to minimize the vast gap between wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to bridge the Mandi-retail price gap and also to keep it under control by holding talks with all stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Sir. Government has not formulated such norms with respect to 22 essential food items that is monitored by the Department of Consumer Affairs. However, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 State Governments are empowered to control the prices at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold.

Government has launched National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) on 14th April, 2016 with the objective to reduce the farm gate and retail price gap, induce competition and transparency in sale transactions through integration of mandis to e-NAM portal. This would facilitate on-line trading of agricultural produce and help reduce the supply chain in the physical marketing of foodgrains in the Mandi System. As of now, 250 markets of 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM. Tradable parameters of 69 agri-commodities have been formulated and uploaded on the e-NAM portal to assist e-trading.

Misleading advertisements

†2778. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating taking strict action against those issuing misleading advertisements;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2015. This was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for further examination and report. The Standing Committee submitted its report on the Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 in April, 2016, recommending, *inter alia*, stringent provisions to tackle misleading advertisements. The recommendations of the Standing Committee are under examination.

Increasing limit of purchase under MSP

†2779. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchase to be made under MSP gets already fixed that is far less than the total production of the country, if so, whether Government proposes to increase the limit of purchase to be made under MSP, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the basis of price fixation of crops in the country is not the production cost of farmers but the demand and supply and import and export, if so, whether Government intends to make changes in it, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is a Uniform Policy for procurement by Government Agencies across the country. Under this policy, whatever foodgrains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India, are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market *i.e.* to private trader/ anyone.

However, procurement of wheat and rice depends on various factors such as prevailing market prices, choice of farmers to retain stocks in anticipation of price rise, purchases by private players, etc. Moreover, farmers also retain stocks for self

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consumption and seeds etc. As such, whatever targets are fixed before commencement of procurement is only indicative to facilitate planning for Central Pool requirements and logistics.

(b) No Sir, 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) which estimates the MSP based on the important factors that include cost of cultivation, margins to farmers, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price levels, effect on cost of living etc.

Releasing of extra foodgrains to States affected by natural calamities

2780. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for releasing additional foodgrains to States affected by natural calamities;

(b) whether Government has received any request from various State Governments for releasing additional foodgrains to them for distribution among the families in the areas affected by recent floods;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of foodgrains made available to the States;

(d) whether foodgrains were supplied free of cost by way of Central assistance; and

(e) 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) As per existing policy, in case of natural calamities, the allocation of foodgrains for 3 months of demand can be made to the States/UTs on the basis of the request received so that the relief measures are not affected. However, for the demand beyond 3 months the proposal must be recommended by Ministry of Agriculture (in case of drought) and Ministry of Home Affairs (in case of natural calamities other than drought). The allocation of foodgrains is made at MSP and MSP derived prices for wheat and rice respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the request received from the State of Bihar for additional allocation of foodgrains for flood relief, Government of India has allocated 20,000 tonnes of rice in August, 2016.

(d) and (e) As per the extant policy of Government of India foodgrains for flood relief is being allocated at MSP and MSP derived rates for wheat and rice respectively. Responsibility for distribution lies with the State Government for persons in the flood affected areas.

Production of sugar

2781. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is self-sufficient in production of sugar;
- (b) if so, the total production of sugar, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the country is exporting sugar to other countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The production of sugar during last six sugar seasons (October-September) has been more than the domestic requirement. During the current sugar season 2016-17, a shortfall in production of sugar is estimated. However, with sufficient carry over stock of last sugar season, there will be sufficient availability of sugar to meet the domestic requirement. The details of State-wise estimates of sugar production for current sugar season are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The country has been exporting sugar to other countries through merchant exporters as per their commercial prudence. The total quantity of sugar exported during last six sugar seasons *i.e.* from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is about 137.90 Lakh M.T mainly to the countries namely, Myanmar, Saudi Arab, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and United Arab Emirates.

Statement

Details of State-wise, estimates of sugar production during the current sugar season 2016-17

(Figures in Lakh Tonns)

Sl. No.	State	Initial Estimates of Sugar Production during 2016-17
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.40
2.	Bihar	5.70

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.57
4.	Gujarat	11.67
5.	Haryana	6.19
6.	Karnataka	30.90
7.	Maharashtra	53.28
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.10
9.	Odisha	0.52
10.	Punjab	6.50
11.	Tamil Nadu	15.00
12.	Telangana	2.22
13.	Uttar Pradesh	80.00
14.	Uttarakhand	2.93
15.	Puducherry	0.08
16.	Others*	0.15
TOTAL		225.21

* Goa, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

Burden on sugar industry

2782. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar industry is demanding for restructuring their loans, which shot up to ₹40,300 crore as of March, 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that debt burden on sugar industry has gone up to ₹55,000 crore;

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at this and whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Finance to restructure sugar loans; 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) Apex

representative bodies of sugar industry have represented to the Central Government that there is a massive increase in debt burden of the sugar industry and they have requested for restructuring of outstanding term loans of sugar mills.

(c) and (d) The matter has been taken up with Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, and it has been informed by DFS that restructuring of sugar loan accounts is governed by the guidelines framed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances". As per these guidelines, banks are free to restructure their accounts as per their commercial judgement and Board approved loan policy within the broad prudential guidelines prescribed by RBI.

Procurement of foodgrains by FCI in Punjab

2783. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procurement and lifting of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the last two years and the current year in Punjab;

(b) whether FCI has failed to achieve its target in procurement and lifting of foodgrains, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure procurement of the entire produce of farmers in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The quantity of wheat and paddy in terms of rice procured in the Central Pool by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies in Punjab during last two years and current year is as under:—

(Figures in Lakh Metric Tonne)

KMS	Paddy in terms of Rice
2014-15	77.86
2015-16	93.50
2016-17*	110.08

RMS	Wheat
2014-15	116.41
2015-16	103.44
2016-17	106.49

*KMS 2016-17 is under progress. Data reported as on 01.12.2016.

Movement of Foodgrains Ex- Punjab to other States during last two years and current year excluding stocks lifted under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) schemes by State Government and lifting under open sale scheme is as follows:—

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	Dispatch		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
2014-15	97.68	124.1	221.81
2015-16	100.97	76.54	177.51
2016-17 (upto Oct'16)	80.92	43.91	124.83

(b) No, Sir. Procurement always fluctuates based on the crop production and market situation in a particular season. During the last three years the procurement has been more than 90% of the target, which is a good performance.

The estimated/targeted and actual procurement of wheat and paddy in terms of rice in the State of Punjab during last three years is as under:-

(Figures in Lakh MT)

RMS	Estimated Procurement	Actual Procurement
2014-15	110.00	116.41
2015-16	120.00	103.44
2016-17	110.00	106.49

KMS	Estimated Procurement	Actual Procurement
2014-15	82.00	77.86
2015-16	82.00	93.50
2016-17*	94.50	110.08

*As reported on 01.12.2016.

(c) There is no plan for procurement of the entire produce of farmers, since farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market or to FCI and other procuring agencies, depending on prices.

Fall in stocks of FMCG

2784. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed a steep fall in stocks of Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) following demonetization;
- (b) if so, how does Government intend to make this up;
- (c) whether Government intends to leave it as a passing phenomenon; and
- (d) the long term solution Government proposes for this ailment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Information on stocks of FMCG is not maintained by the Central Government.

Cases of bogus Aadhaar cards

†2785. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the bogus Aadhaar Card recovered from Pakistani diplomat has put a question mark on UID scheme itself, if so, whether any new precautions are being taken, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of Aadhaar cards issued so far, the number of cards that are due and by when they would be issued; and
- (c) the number of cases of bogus Aadhaar cards that have come to light so far and the action taken in this regard, the details thereof for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (c) UIDAI only issues Aadhaar to the residents of the country. Aadhaar is not a proof of citizenship or nationality.

The methodology approved for issuance of unique identity for every resident of the country involves use of certain basic demographic information combined with ten

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

finger prints, both irises and photograph to uniquely identify a resident through a process of de-duplication. The demographic and biometric attributes of residents are collected by various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The information is subsequently uploaded by these agencies to UIDAI where it undergoes a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication before an Aadhaar is generated.

The verification procedure for demographic data submitted by the resident during enrolment includes supporting documents, introducer 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.

There are well defined processes and guidelines of Aadhaar enrolment that the Registrars and Enrolment Agencies are bound to follow. A proper deterring mechanism is in place discouraging any deviation from these laid down processes and guidelines. The complete trail of each and every enrolment is maintained. There is provision for concurrent evaluation of the Enrolment Centres.

Aadhaar is generated after a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake/bogus 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. The entities requiring a resident to produce Aadhaar as a proof of identity can authenticate the Aadhaar holder online, anytime and anywhere.

(b) As on 30th November, 2016, a total of 108.41 crores Aadhaars have been generated. The state/UT wise details *vis-a-vis* the population as per 2011 census is given in the Statement (*See* below). Though a target of universal enrolment is being pursued, enrolment for Aadhaar is voluntary and an on-going process.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of population vis-a-vis population as per 2011 Census*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population as per 2011 Census	Aadhaar generated as on 30.11.2016	% Aadhaar generated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	387171	102
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49378776	50483253	102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	913536	66
4.	Assam	31169272	1882365	6
5.	Bihar	103804637	80093502	77
6.	Chandigarh	1054686	1101357	104
7.	Chhattisgarh	25540196	26119702	102
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	343477	100
9.	Daman and Diu	242911	203224	84
10.	Delhi	16753235	20269779	121
11.	Goa	1457723	1480161	102
12.	Gujarat	60383628	55040488	91
13.	Haryana	25353081	27073732	107
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	7228341	105
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	8776819	70
16.	Jharkhand	32966238	33286416	101
17.	Karnataka	61130704	58660859	96
18.	Kerala	33387677	34568836	104
19.	Lakshadweep	64429	67230	104
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	69192767	95
21.	Maharashtra	112372972	109643730	98
22.	Manipur	2721756	1908217	70
23.	Meghalaya	2964007	255805	9
24.	Mizoram	1091014	560975	51

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	1980602	1120902	57
26.	Odisha	41947358	36718293	88
27.	Puducherry	1244464	1275702	103
28.	Punjab	27704236	29383989	106
29.	Rajasthan	68621012	61467361	90
30.	Sikkim	607688	588255	97
31.	Tamil Nadu	72138958	66443881	92
32.	Telangana	35220187	37815374	107
33.	Tripura	3671032	3620456	99
34.	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	167291596	84
35.	Uttarakhand	10116752	9635926	95
36.	West Bengal	91347736	79213055	87
TOTAL		1210126852	1084116532	90

Use of social media for grievance redressal

2786. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more and more people are using social media to publicise their grievances and Governments have finally taken cognizance of it;

(b) whether as a part of this initiative, some State Governments have organized training programmes for their officials on how to use the platform to communicate with the people; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would make it mandatory for its employees to use this platform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has set up MyGov as a social media platform for enabling greater people participation in matters relating to public policy. MyGov provides opportunities for citizens to do various tasks, discuss issues and disseminate information.

In addition, Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations are using various other social media platforms to engage with people. Several people have used these

social media platforms to raise their grievances. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through new media wing has initiated a hashtag, #MIBConnect to respond to such grievances. Several other Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations are also responding to public grievances raised on social media platform.

(b) MyGov has not organized any training programmes for the State Governments on use of social media.

(c) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance, no guidelines have been issued for use of Social Media as a platform for raising grievances.

Density of laid fibre optic cables

2787. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the density of laid fibre optic cables is grossly inadequate when compared to international standards;

(b) the details regarding the target set for achieving in terms of fibre optic cable density and the time-frame set by Government to achieve the same;

(c) whether there are any plans in place for connecting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as part of this project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated, disbursed and spent on this project over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Data regarding density of laid fibre optic cables is not maintained. However, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), as a onetime measure, had collected data in October, 2014 regarding Optical Fibre Cable(OFC) laid in the country, according to which total OFC route km. was 14,14,220. Further as per information available with TRAI, 4,08,814 route km. of OFC has been laid in the country since then.

(b) No target has been set for achieving fibre optic cable density.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Software Technology Parks

2788. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Software Technology Parks in rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose, State/ location-wise, including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total of 56 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres have been set up across the country. State-wise list of STPI centres is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Currently, one STPI centre is operational in Gurgaon at Haryana. Further, 23 new STPI centres have been approved as per the list which is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

While the initiative for setting up a new STPI Centre lies with the State Government, STPI jointly with the State Government concerned is required to conduct a feasibility study to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposed location. Further, as per policy for setting up a new STPI Centre, State Government or centres of Excellence/Higher Educational Institution is required to provide minimum 2 acres of developed land or 50,000 sq. ft. built-up area free of cost on long term lease. In case, State Government/Centres of Excellence/Higher Educational Institution provides minimum 2 acres of land, STPI will construct minimum 20,000 sq. ft. built-up space. The cost for setting up of new STPI centre shall be borne by STPI only from its internal accruals. Hence, no funds are allocated by the Government for the same.

Statement-I

State-wise list of existing STPI Centres in the country

State	Location	State	Location
Andhra Pradesh	1. Kakinada	Chhattisgarh	7. Bhilai
	2. Tirupati		Gujarat
	3. Vijayawada	9. Surat	
	4. Vizag	Haryana	10. Gurgaon
Assam	5. Guwahati		Himachal Pradesh
Bihar	6. Patna		

State	Location	State	Location
Jammu and Kashmir	12. Jammu		34. Rourkela
		Puducherry	35. Puducherry
	13. Srinagar	Punjab	36. Mohali
Jharkhand	14. Ranchi	Rajasthan	37. Jaipur
Karnataka	15. Bengaluru		38. Jodhour
	16. Hubli	Sikkim	39. Gangtok
	17. Mangalore	Tamil Nadu	40. Chennai
	18. Manipal		41. Coimbatore
	19. Mysore		42. Madurai
Kerala	20. Thiruvananthapuram		43. Tirunelveli
Madhya Pradesh	21. Gwalior		44. Trichy
	22. Indore	Telangana	45. Hyderabad
Maharashtra	23. Aurangabad		46. Warangal
	24. Kolhapur	Uttar Pradesh	47. Allahabad
	25. Nagpur		48. Kanpur
	26. Nasik		49. Lucknow
	27. Mumbai		50. Noida
	28. Pune	Uttarakhand	51. Dehradun
Manipur	29. Imphal	West Bengal	52. Durgapur
Meghalaya	30. Shillong		53. Haldia
Mizoram	31. Aizawl		54. Kharagpur
Odisha	32. Berhampur		55. Kolkata
	33. Bhubaneswar		56. Siliguri

Statement-II*State-wise list of approved new STPI Centres in the country*

State	Location	State	Location
Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar		3. Darbhanga
Bihar	2. Bhagalpur	Goa	4. Goa

State	Location	State	Location
Jharkhand	5. Bokaro		14. Balasore
	6. Deoghar		15. Jajpur
	7. Dhanbad		16. Koraput (Jeypore)
	8. Jamshedpur		17. Sambalpur
Madhya Pradesh	9. Bhopal	Punjab	18. Amritsar
	10. Chhindwada	Tripura	19. Agartala
	11. Jabalpur	Uttar Pradesh	20. Agra
Nagaland	12. Kohima- Dimapur		21. Gorakhpur
			22. Meerut
Odisha	13. Angul		23. Varanasi

Law on data security breach

2789. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce a legislation on data security breach in the light of recent security breach of around 6 lakh ATM cards, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place that mandates public disclosure when such security breach occurs, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides adequate legal framework for data security breach. Section 43, Section 43 A, Section 72 and Section 72 A of the IT Act, 2000 provides for privacy and security of data in digital form. Further, payments systems including ATM's are governed by Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and regulations framed thereunder. Currently there is no proposal with the Government to introduce a new legislation for data protection in India.

(b) Banks are required to report cyber incidents to Reserve Bank of India. Further, banks also disclose major incidents to stock exchanges.

Privacy and data protection laws related to Aadhaar card

2790. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to initiate broad-ranging privacy and data protection laws that can address systematic concerns relating to breach of privacy of citizens while implementing the Aadhaar Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to ensure absolute safety of biometric authentication and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 [Act 18 of 2016], was passed by the Parliament on 16-03-2016. It is designed to promote good governance, financial inclusion and for targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services to deserving individuals in a transparent manner. In the Act, all important, legally validated and well certified principles of data privacy and protection of information have been incorporated. The specific provisions of the Act, in this regard, are as follows:-

- (i) The Act provides that the resident shall be informed, at the time of enrolment, of the manner in which the information collected shall be used and the nature of recipients with whom the information is intended to be shared during authentication [Section 3(2)]. Further, consent of the individual would be obtained for using his identity information during authentication and he would also be informed of the nature of information that may be shared upon authentication and usage thereof [Section 8 and 29(3)].
- (ii) Section 29 provides that no core biometric information (iris and fingerprints) shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever and the same shall not be used for any purpose other than Aadhaar generation and authentication. It further provides that no Aadhaar number or core biometrics collected or created under this Act in respect of an Aadhaar number holder shall be published, displayed or posted publicly, except for the purposes as may be specifically provided for by the regulations framed under this Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, passed by the Parliament on 16.03.2016 and subsequently, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 26th March, 2016 as Act No. 18 of 2016, provide that no core-biometric information (fingerprints, iris scan) shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever (Sec. 29) and that the biometric information shall not be used for any other purpose

other than generation of Aadhaar and authentication. Further, the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 have also been notified in September, 2016. These Regulations *inter alia* provide for biometric authentication to be done only by authentication Users Agency (AUA) authorized by UIDAI, transmission of biometric information in encrypted form, use of only certified device, etc.

Programme to develop IT and computer education in rural areas

2791. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes launched by Government to develop Information Technology (IT) and computer education in rural areas of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronics and IT has implemented two digital literacy schemes *viz.* National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (DISHA) to impart Digital Literacy training to 52.5 lakh beneficiaries (one person per household) across the country including rural areas. In the state of Uttar Pradesh 6,02,602 beneficiaries have been certified under these two Schemes.

National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous society under the Ministry of Electronics and IT is implementing following projects for spreading IT Education in rural areas:—

- (i) 'Courses on Computer Education in Rural India' for Training and Certification of one lakh Common Service Centre (CSC) Operators / village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) in every state of the country with financial support of ₹ 750.00 lakh. So far, 16,861 VLEs have been registered in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 4051 have been certified.
- (ii) 'Empowering Women in Rural India through Digital Literacy' (WDLP) with financial support of ₹ 287.50 lakh by MeitY, with an aim at training and empowering 25,000 rural women on the course of Basic Computer Concepts (BCC) to acquire digital literacy skills and enable them to further their education, gain employment etc.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is promoting e-Learning since it provides for the students all over India to access good academic resources. Many initiatives have been taken in this regard under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT). The major e-Education programmes are:-

- (i) SWAYAM programme for hosting Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) that benefit about 3 crore students.
- (ii) NMEICT to leverage the potential of ICT in teaching and learning process for providing high quality e-content free of cost to all learners in the country in any time any where mode.

Budget earmarked for the e-Education Scheme of Department of Higher Education for current year 2016-17 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget for current FY 2016-17
1	SWAYAM	75
2	NMEICT	200

Misuse of Aadhaar cards and data collected under UID scheme

2792. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani spy caught in New Delhi in October carried an Aadhaar card issued in his name;

(b) if so, whether the system of issuing Aadhaar cards is faulty or lacks proper supervision; and

(c) whether Government is assessing the possibility of misuse of Aadhaar cards and the data collected under the UID scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) UIDAI only issues Aadhaar to the residents of the country. Aadhaar is not a proof of citizenship or nationality.

The methodology approved for issuance of unique identity for every resident of the country involves use of certain basic demographic information combined with ten finger prints, both irises and photograph to uniquely identify a resident through a

process of de-duplication. The demographic and biometric attributes of residents are collected by various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The information is subsequently uploaded by these agencies to UIDAI where it undergoes a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication before an Aadhaar is generated.

The verification procedure for demographic data submitted by the resident during enrolment includes supporting documents, introducer 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.

There are well defined processes and guidelines of Aadhaar enrolment that the Registrars and Enrolment Agencies are bound to follow. A proper deterring mechanism is in place discouraging any deviation from these laid down processes and guidelines. The complete trail of each and every enrolment is maintained. There is provision for concurrent evaluation of the Enrolment Centres.

Aadhaar is generated after a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake/bogus 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. The entities requiring a resident to produce Aadhaar as a proof of identity can authenticate the Aadhaar holder online, anytime and anywhere.

Common Service Centres

2793. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued a framework where all Government departments and bodies, belonging to both-Centre and State, should make their payments in a cashless manner, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise data regarding the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) that have been set up; and

(c) whether CSCs are being made internet hubs in villages across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Department of Economic Affairs under Ministry of Finance, Government of India has issued the Guidelines on 29th February, 2016 for the promotion of cashless payments through cards and digital means.

The detailed guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance *vide* Office Memorandum No. F.No-01/02/2015-Cy.I dated 29th February, 2016 are available at the following link: http://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/Promo_PaymentsMeans_Card_Digital_0.pdf

(b) The State/UT-wise status of Common Service Centres (CSCs) that have been set up across the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The CSCs are internet enabled access points for delivery of various e-Services to the citizens. The CSC ecosystem has been designed not only to enable delivery of eServices, but also to mitigate digital divide in the rural areas. Altogether, these CSCs are becoming a game changer by providing a common Information Technology (IT) platform for rural citizens. In this regard, the Government is extending the CSC network till Gram Panchayat (GP) level under Digital India Programme.

Presently, CSCs are acting as the following:—

- Service Delivery Centres for - Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Consumer (B2C), Utility Services, etc.
- Permanent Enrolment Centres (PEC) for Aadhaar, and Aadhaar Printing Centres
- Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) under Financial Inclusion for Banking services
- Insurance Service Centres
- Educational and Skill Development Centres
- Electoral Registration Centres
- Information Centre for various schemes of the Government for creating awareness leading to empowerment among the citizens, etc.

Statement*State-wise Summary Statement of CSCs set up as on 31 October, 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CSCs Set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212
3.	Assam	4507
4.	Bihar	13341
5.	Chhattisgarh	10330
6.	Goa	6
7.	Gujarat	16303
8.	Haryana	6393
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1984
11.	Jharkhand	6405
12.	Karnataka	4455
13.	Kerala	3287
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17660
15.	Maharashtra	36421
16.	Manipur	664
17.	Meghalaya	372
18.	Mizoram	474
19.	Nagaland	228
20.	Odisha	11115
21.	Punjab	7124
22.	Rajasthan	14722
23.	Sikkim	422
24.	Tamil Nadu	14466
25.	Telangana	4955
26.	Tripura	425
27.	Uttarakhand	5408

Sl. No.	State	CSCs Set up
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48242
29.	West Bengal	11051
TOTAL		252205
Union Territory (UT)		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	53
2.	Chandigarh	49
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18
4.	Daman and Diu	16
6.	Delhi	718
7.	Lakshadweep	15
8.	Puducherry	86
TOTAL		955
GRAND TOTAL		253160

Rumour-mongering through internet technology

2794. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent past, rumour-mongering through the use of internet technology has emerged as a major challenge for law and order enforcing authorities across the country;

(b) if so, the action Government has taken to ensure that no rumour-mongering can be done by the misuse of internet technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Internet technology has become a popular mode of communication for sharing audio, video, image, email, data etc. Sometimes, internet is misused for rumour-mongering which pose a challenge for the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

(b) The LEAs take appropriate action including barring of access to internet under existing legal provisions as and when required.

Digital Literacy Mission

2795. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to launch Digital Literacy Mission for 60 million rural Indians with a view to digitally literate them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Finance Minister, while presenting the Union Budget 2016-17, had announced to launch a new Digital Literacy Mission Scheme for rural India to cover around 6 crore additional households within the next three years. As a follow-up to this announcement, a new scheme to cover 6 crore rural households within the next three years has been formulated.

Availability of cold storages

†2796. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that food products of the value of ₹92,600 crore get wasted every year in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that poor handling of these products by farmers and traders, non-availability of cold storages in nearby villages and old cold storage are the main reasons for wastage of food products; and

(c) whether Government will provide help of experts to the farmers and traders to check wastage of food products and to improve the economical conditions of the farmers, if so, by when?

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.

(b) The CIPHET study has assessed the losses at each stage of supply chain viz. harvesting, collection, thrashing, grading/sorting, winnowing/cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation and storage depending upon the commodity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It may further be mentioned that National Center for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare had commissioned a study on "All India Cold Chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status & Gap)" conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS). As per the gap study, the cold chain requirement in the country stands at 35 million tonnes of cold storage *vis-a-vis* available capacity of 32 million tonnes. This study however, excluded the requirement for milk, meat, marine and processed products.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under Component of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SAME) provide support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms. This Programme is under implementation in 652 rural districts of 29 States & 3 UTs across the country and provides training, information and extension support to farmers through trainings, exposure visits, demonstrations, study tours, farm schools etc. Through above interactions, farmers are educated on aspects of agriculture including improved methods of storage. This Scheme has recently been revised to include manpower support; roping in the farmers' feed back into planning by setting up Farmer Advisory Committees (FACs) at Block/District and State Level and providing farmer-to-farmer learning and extension support through Farmer Friend. The Modified Scheme has dedicated Specialists and Functionary Support at State (2 per State), District (5 per district) & Block level (4 per Block). Various activities supported under this initiative for educating and creating awareness amongst farmers include trainings, exposure visits, demonstration, study tours of farm schools etc. Since inception, 4 crore farmers have been benefited through various farmer oriented activities which includes trainings in modern and affordable methods to farmers for prevention of wastages.

Setting up of food processing industries/zones

2797. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the quality and standard of packed foods and food products in the country;

(b) whether Government has any plans to start Food Processing Industries and Special Food Processing Zones in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has provided any funds, logistic support to various States/Union Territories in the country to start such Food Parks and Food Processing Zones, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, they have laid down standards for food products under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. The labelling provisions for packed food products are prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011. Standards for food products prescribed by FSSAI are enforced through the State/UT Governments. Food Safety Departments of State/UT Governments undertake regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling and testing of food products. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(b) No, Sir.

- (c)
- (i) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing a Mega Food Parks Scheme since Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Scheme of Mega Food Parks is project oriented and not State specific. The primary objective of setting up of Mega Food Parks (MFPs) is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing sector in the country. The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park would vest with a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act. However, State Government / State Government entities / Cooperatives applying for the project under the scheme will not be required to form a special SPV.
 - (ii) 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 sanctioned.
 - (iii) Out of 34 approved Mega Food Parks, 3 Mega Food Park projects have been completed during last three years *i.e.* Srimi Food Park in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, Patanjali Food & Herbal Park in Haridwar, Uttarakhand and Integrated Food Park in Tumkur, Karnataka. Further, another 5 Mega Food Park projects *i.e.*, North-East Mega Food Park in Nalbari, Assam, International Mega Food Park in Fazilka, Punjab, Indus Mega Food Park in Khargoan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand Mega Food Park in Ranchi, Jharkhand and Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park in Murshidabad, West Bengal have been made operational.

- (iv) The private sector is eligible for availing financial assistance under the Mega Food Park Scheme implemented by MoFPI for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the country. Further, the Government has created a ₹ 2000 crore special fund with NABARD to make available affordable credit to designated Food Parks and the agro-processing units to be set up in the designated Food Parks notified by this Ministry.
- (v) The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and expenditure incurred alongwith present status of these 34 Mega Food Parks is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and expenditure incurred alongwith present status of 34 Mega Food Parks

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	184.88	31.12.2015	50	-
2.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	121.10	27.03.2009	50	49.92
3.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	122.60	16.12.2013	50	15
Assam					
4.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	80.85	30.03.2009	50	45
Bihar					
5.	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria	127.64	06.08.2014	50	14.12
6.	JVL Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Rohtas	117.21	10.08.2015	50	√
Chhattisgarh					
7.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	124.50	04.06.2014	50	√

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarat				
8.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	117.87	22.05.2014	50	14.19
	Haryana				
9.	Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Sonipat	177.59	06.11.2015	50	√
	Himachal Pradesh				
10.	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una	99.70	06.08.2014	50	14.01
	Jammu and Kashmir				
11.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	79.43	19.02.2014	50	5.00
	Jharkhand				
12.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi	114.74	27.03.2009	50	43.78
	Karnataka				
13.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	144.33	27.03.2011	50	48.22
	Kerala				
14.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC), Alappuzha	129.15	27.11.2015	50	10.00
15.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), Palakkad	119.02	27.11.2015	50	15.00
	Madhya Pradesh				
16.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly RuchiAcroni Industries Ltd.), Dewas	144.12	31.12.2015	50	15.00
17.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargosan	131.28	27.08.2012	50	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maharashtra				
18.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.(Formerly known as Jain Agro Trading Company Private Limited), Wardha	92.36	13.01.2016	50	√
19.	Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad	124.56	08.03.2013	50	23.77
20.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	139.33	06.08.2014	50	29.50
	Mizoram				
21.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl	75.20	10.06.2015	50	15.00
	Odisha				
22.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	134.13	06.11.2015	50	15.00
23.	MIT'S Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	80.17	16.04.2012	50	30.00
	Punjab				
24.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ludhiana	117.61	27.11.2015	50	15.00
25.	The Sukjhith Starch & Chemical Limited, Kapurthala	123.72	06.11.2015	50	√
26.	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	130.38	25.05.2011	50	45
	Rajasthan				
27.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	113.57	19.02.2014	50	14.85
	Telangana				
28.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	109.44	05.02.2016	50	√
29.	Raaga Mayuri Agrovvet Pvt. Ltd., Mahboobnagar	124.15	31.12.2015	50	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	108.95	10.06.2015	50	5.00
Tripura					
31.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	87.45	30.11.2011	50	28.50
Uttarakhand					
32.	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	95.08	27.03.2009	50	50
33.	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar	99.96	23.01.2014	50	29.79
West Bengal					
34.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad	132.70	16.03.2010	50	45

Lack of cold storages

†2798. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 6.7 crore tonnes of food products costing ₹ 96,600 crore get ruined every year in the country, including Maharashtra, while reaching to market from the fields or due to lack of good storage facilities;

(b) whether Government proposes to impart training of modern and affordable methods to farmers in place of old methods for prevention of such a large scale wastage; and

(c) the total number of cold storages in the country, including Maharashtra, alongwith the number of new cold storages proposed to be constructed in the coming three years?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare under Component of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SAME) provide support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms. This Programme is under implementation in 652 rural districts of 29 States and 3 UTs across the country and provides training, information and extension support to farmers through trainings, exposure visits, demonstrations, study tours, farm schools etc. Through above interactions, farmers are educated on aspects of agriculture including improved methods of storage. This Scheme has recently been revised to include manpower support; roping in the farmers' feed back in to planning by setting up Farmer Advisory Committees (FACs) at Block/ District & State Level and providing farmer-to-farmer learning and extension support through Farmer Friend. The Modified Scheme has dedicated Specialists and Functionary Support at State (2 per State), District (5 per district) and Block level (4 per Block).

(c) National Horticulture Board (NHB) under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has got conducted an "All India Cold Storage Capacity and Technology - Baseline Survey" through M/s Hansa Research Group Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai. The report contains data for cold storages which were constructed up to March, 2013 (*i.e.* up to 2012-13). As per this report, 5367 cold storages were in operation in the country. Details of cold storages in the country including Maharashtra are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In order to arrest post-harvest losses of horticulture & non-horticulture produce and to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the consumer or from the production site to the market, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid of maximum ₹ 10 Crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. The Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI).

In addition, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) 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, the proposals under MIDH scheme are accepted round the year. These schemes are demand driven from entrepreneurs, private companies, co-operatives, farmers groups, self-help groups, etc. for which assistance in the form of grant-in-aid/subsidy is provided by the Government.

Statement

*Total number of cold storages in the country as per the study conducted by
M/s. Hansa Research Group (P) Ltd., Mumbai.*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cold Storages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	645
3.	Assam	24
4.	Bihar	170
5.	Chandigarh	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	82
7.	Delhi	45
8.	Goa	16
9.	Gujarat	432
10.	Haryana	206
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
13.	Jharkhand	20
14.	Karnataka	205
15.	Kerala	158
16.	Madhya Pradesh	164
17.	Maharashtra	532
18.	Odisha	45
19.	Puducherry	9
20.	Punjab	425

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cold Storages
21.	Uttarakhand	14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1385
23.	West Bengal	498
24.	Tamil Nadu	115
25.	Rajasthan	109
26.	Other North Eastern States	17
TOTAL		5367

Setting up of training centres/quality testing labs

2799. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned for establishment and promotion of Food Processing Industries in the country and the number of Food Processing Units closed in the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken to make this sector more profitable and attractive by setting up of training centres/quality testing labs, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing industries on its own in the country and thus, no centralized data on units being set up or closed is maintained in this regard. However, for overall promotion of Food Processing Industries in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries had implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries during Eleventh Plan which was subsumed in the Centrally sponsored Scheme (CSS)-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 01.04.2012 till 31.03.2015 and subsequently got delinked from Government of India's assistance w.e.f. 01.04.2015 except UTs. Under this scheme, Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up, expansion and upgradation of food processing industries in the country @25% of the cost of Plant & 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. The state-wise details of financial assistance provided for setting up, expansion and upgradation of food

processing industries in the country during last three years State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under the Scheme for Quality Assurance, provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for Setting up / Upgradation of Food Testing Laboratories so as to ensure compliance of domestic and international standards on food in case of domestic manufacture, imports as well as exports, to establish a surveillance system for monitoring the quality and composition of food and to analyse the samples received from processing industry and other stakeholders. Under the Scheme, Central/State Government organizations/ Government universities (including deemed universities) and all other implementing agencies/private sector organizations/universities (including deemed universities) are eligible for grant-in-aid as per the guidelines.

Statement

State-wise details of financial assistance provided for setting up, expansion and upgradation of food processing industries

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143	2877	144	2585	38	705
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	69	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	11	255	2	40	4	53
5.	Bihar	2	27	6	72	3	59
6.	Chandigarh	2	33	1	8	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	68	801	57	691	22	248
8.	Delhi	6	118	2	50	1	25
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	25	1	25
10.	Goa	5	93	8	155	1	7
11.	Gujarat	77	1394	70	1175	54	986
12.	Haryana	34	566	26	510	27	570
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10	260	11	252	9	219

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	55	3	48	9	222
15.	Jharkhand	2	38	5	118	3	67
16.	Karnataka	68	840	74	1084	49	744
17.	Kerala	43	740	21	355	20	293
18.	Madhya Pradesh	30	405	23	357	17	325
19.	Maharashtra	168	2367	142	2051	100	1507
20.	Manipur	38	944	0	0	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	3	72	1	38	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	2	22	0	0	1	13
24.	Odisha	5	73	14	259	7	119
25.	Puducherry	1	25	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	83	949	42	468	27	364
27.	Rajasthan	50	545	76	1242	84	1564
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	58	997	62	1169	31	674
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	57	1028	65	1098	33	631
32.	Uttarakhand	7	225	6	156	4	96
33.	West Bengal	18	390	27	467	17	409
TOTAL		996	16208	889	14473	562	9925

Use of electronic voting machines

2800. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use Electronic Voting Machines in the Assembly Elections of Goa in 2017, with facility to show printed slip with respect to the votes recorded;

(b) whether voters will be able to carry the slip while going out of the booth;

(c) the number of such machines required by the Chief Electoral Officer of Goa for the purpose;

(d) whether extra machines will be kept in each booth in case of technical defects being discovered after the voting process starts; and

(e) the total cost of each of these machines, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission has informed that the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trial (VVPAT) unit will be deployed in some Assembly constituencies in the State of Goa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Election Commission has informed that after proportional allocation, the State of Goa has got 142 VVPAT machines, which can be deployed in 114 polling stations, after keeping 25% reserve for training, awareness and poll. The Commission has placed an order for procuring 67000 new WPAT machines which will be proportionately deployed across all 5 States going for poll in early 2017.

(d) No, Sir. Reserve of 25% VVPAT is kept during election to meet the requirement of training, awareness and poll-reserve. In case, any VVPAT goes out of order a replacement is provided from the reserve units which would be kept at Assembly Constituency level.

(e) ₹ 19650/- plus taxes is the price paid to the manufacturers for each set of VVPAT machine purchased in the year 2013.

Legal Glossary in regional language

2801. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether any legal glossary has been published in regional languages, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Yes, Sir. Multilingual Glossary on the Constitution was published in 13 languages in 1986.

Judges appointment mechanism

2802. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how soon the country can expect a Judges appointment mechanism which is neither executive-centric nor judiciary-centric and is transparent and efficient, in view of NJAC having been struck down by the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of vacancies in High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(c) the number of recommendations made by the Collegium to fill such vacancies and reasons for delay on part of Government in appointment of these Judges; and

(d) whether Government has come up with an interim mechanism to deal with overload of cases and filling of vacancies, pending a solution to Judges' appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on improvement in the 'Collegium System" have directed that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium.

The Government of India, after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoPs. The effort of the Government is to supplement the existing MoP by making the appointment process transparent, fair, and accountable and at the same time ensuring the independence of Judiciary.

The changes proposed in the draft MoP's were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.3.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India was received on 25.5.2016 and 01.07.2016. The Supreme Court Collegium has agreed with some of the suggestions made in the revised MoP while it has not accepted some other provisions. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 3.8.2016.

(b) A Statement indicating sanctioned strength, working strength and vacant posts of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Out of 77 proposals submitted by Supreme Court Collegium (SCC), the Government has appointed 34 Judges in various High Courts and sent the names of 43 recommendees to the SCC for reconsideration. SCC reiterated the names of 37 recommendees, the proposal of 3 recommendees has been deferred and the proposal of 3 recommendees are with SCC.

Filling of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive. As the process of finalization of the revised Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High courts was likely to take some time, on the initiative of the Government of India the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment

of Judges has been resumed, pending finalization of the revised MoP. During the current year, as on 01.12.2016, 4 Judges in the Supreme Court and 120 Judges in the High Courts have been appointed. 124 Additional Judges in the High Courts have been made permanent.

Delay in filling up of vacancies is due to the fact that the Supreme Court/High Courts are not initiating the proposals six months prior to the occurrence of the vacancies. Other reasons are around 30% rejection of recommendations of High Court Collegiums by the Supreme Court Collegium and recommendations are yet to be received for about 50% vacancies from the High Courts.

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

Statement

Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacant posts of judges in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 01.12.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies as per Approved Strength
1	2	3	4	5
(A)	Supreme Court of India	31	24	07
(B)	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	87	73
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	61	23	38
3.	Bombay	94	62	32
4.	Calcutta	72	38	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	11	11
6.	Delhi	60	39	21
7.	Gauhati	24	17	07

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	52	31	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	10	03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	10	07
11.	Jharkhand	25	13	12
12.	Karnataka	62	30	32
13.	Kerala	47	38	09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	39	14
15.	Madras	75	57	18
16.	Manipur	05	03	02
17.	Meghalaya	04	03	01
18.	Odisha	27	18	09
19.	Patna	53	27	26
20.	Punjab & Haryana	85	46	39
21.	Rajasthan	50	34	16
22.	Sikkim	03	02	01
23.	Tripura	04	03	01
24.	Uttarakhand	11	07	04
TOTAL		1079	648	431

Vacancies in Supreme Court and High Courts

†2803. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant for more than one year out of those posts;

(c) whether the judicial process in High Courts and the Supreme Court is getting delayed due to these vacancies;

(d) whether Government is mulling over any scheme to expeditiously dispose the cases of serious nature; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the difficulties being faced in making appointments against the vacant posts in High Courts and the Supreme Court and by when appointments would be made against these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details indicating sanctioned strength, working strength and vacant posts of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2802 part (b)] As on 1.12.2016, 431 posts are lying vacant in various High Courts, which includes 35 newly created posts in the High Courts during the year 2016. Out of 431 vacant posts, 326 posts of High Court Judges are lying vacant for a period of more than one year. Vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation, elevation of Judges, increase in Judge Strength etc.

(c) to (e) Filling of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive involving various Constitutional Authorities. Hence the precise time taken for making appointment of Judges cannot be indicated. As the process of finalization of the revised Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts was likely to take some time, on the initiative of the Government of India the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges has been resumed, pending finalization of the revised MoP. Presently, all appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts are being processed as per the existing MoP.

Delay in filling up of vacancies is due to the fact that the High Courts are not initiating the proposals six months prior to the occurrence of the vacancies. Other reasons are - around 30% rejection of recommendations of High Court Collegiums by the Supreme Court Collegium and recommendations are yet to be received for about 50% vacancies from the High Courts.

As on 01.12.2016, there are 7 vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court. The Government of India has so far not received any proposal from the Chief Justice of India for filling up of these vacancies. During the current year, as on 01.12.2016, 120 fresh appointment of Judges have been made to the High Courts and 124 Additional Judges of High Courts have been made Permanent.

Disposal of cases 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.

Court cases involving Government

2804. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, of all cases pending before Courts, 43 per cent relate to Government sector;
- (b) if so, whether most of these cases relate to income Tax, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action being taken to reduce this proportion substantially?

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.

Consensus between Government and judiciary on appointment of Judges

2805. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether issues related to appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts have been resolved;
- (b) whether any new rules have been framed or being worked out;
- (c) whether any consensus has been arrived at between judiciary and the executive on this issue;
- (d) whether Government is insisting on the principle of committed judiciary with respect to interpretation of basic structure of the Constitution; and
- (e) whether Government has sought the advice of any association or organisation other than Government bodies, in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on improvement in the 'Collegium System' have directed that the Government of India may

finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium.

The Government of India consulted State Governments and after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoPs. The effort of the Government is to supplement the existing MoP by making the appointment process transparent, fair, and accountable and at the same time ensuring the independence of Judiciary.

The changes proposed in the draft MoP's were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.3.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India was received on 25.5.2016 and 01.07.2016. The Supreme Court Collegium has agreed with some of the suggestions made in the revised MoP while it has not accepted some other provisions. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 3.8.2016.

Unique IDs for lower Court Judges

2806. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued Unique IDs to lower Court Judges to monitor their performance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how Government is expecting improvement in performance of Judges by issuing unique IDs; and

(c) the facilities provided/being provided to lower Courts to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, unique identification codes have been allotted to judicial officers by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. This is assisting the High Courts in maintaining an accurate record of all judicial officers.

(b) and (c) As one of the key outcomes of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) has been created. Analytics possible through the NJDG can enable the judiciary to monitor performance of judges, make assessment of case loads in courts and take decisions for improved allocation of cases. In addition to this, the National Court Management System (NCMS) of the Supreme Court provides for setting measurable performance standards for courts, adoption of case management

system, standardisation of judicial data and statistics and adoption of human resource plan for courts.

Outdated judicial system and procedures

2807. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the Supreme Court are still negotiating over the text of Memorandum of Procedure;

(b) whether more than the shortage of Judges, the judicial system is weighed down by outdated, archaic and inefficient procedures;

(c) whether Supreme Court itself chooses to add to its workload by taking up quite a high percentage of appeals and Special Leave Petitions; and

(d) whether, in contrast to barely one per cent of appeals filed with it, which come up for hearing, the Supreme Court accepts around 12 per cent of appeals filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on improvement in the "Collegium System" have directed that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium.

The Government of India, after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoPs. The effort of the Government is to supplement the existing MoP by making the appointment process transparent, fair and accountable and at the same time ensuring the independence of Judiciary.

The changes proposed in the draft MoPs were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.3.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India was received on 25.5.2016 and 01.07.2016. The Supreme Court Collegium has agreed with some of the suggestions made in the revised MoP while it has not accepted some other provisions. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 3.8.2016.

(b) Shortage of Judges is one of the several reasons for pendency of cases. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia* include availability of adequate number of Judges, supporting court staff, physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders *viz.* bar,

investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

(c) and (d) The consideration of appeals and Special Leave Petitions in the Supreme Court falls within the domain of Judiciary, which is independent.

National Litigation Policy

2808. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Litigation Policy has been widely publicized, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether National Consultative Committee on Litigation (NCCL) has been constituted to look into litigations pending in various Courts involving Government and its agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether number of Government litigations have come down, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when NCCL will be constituted to bring down the number of litigations pending in various Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) At present there is no National Litigation Policy in force.

Process of delimitation of Constituencies

2809. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the process for delimitation of Parliamentary, State Assembly and Municipal Constituencies, separately, including exercising authority, frequency of such delimitations, etc., as prescribed by law;

(b) the details of Constituencies that were changed after the Delimitation Act, 2002 with allocation of seats, year of redistricting, population and boundary before and after such redistricting, State-wise and Constituency-wise;

(c) whether the Delimitation Act, 2002 allows *ad hoc* redistricting of electoral Constituencies;

(d) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, whether Government is considering such a change and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under article 82 of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation Act after every census. After coming into force of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Delimitation Commission. This Delimitation Commission demarcates the boundaries of the Parliamentary Constituencies as per provisions of the Delimitation Act. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. Notwithstanding the above, the Constitution of India was specifically amended in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first census after 2026. Thus, the present Constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026. Besides, the then Delimitation Commission had also adopted its Guidelines and Methodology for the purpose of delimitation of Constituencies.

(b) The State-wise details of constituencies changed after the Delimitation Act, 2002 as contained in the "Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order-2008", as well as the information with regard to allocation of seats, year of redistricting, population and boundary etc. are too voluminous and may be accessed on the Election Commission's website www.eci.nic.in under the head "Delimitation".

(c) to (e) There is no provision in the Delimitation Act, 2002 to allow *ad-hoc* redistricting of electoral constituencies.

E-Courts

2810. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of e-Courts in High Courts as well as in District/ Subordinate Courts;

(b) the current status of the mandated activities of Phase I and Phase II of the project; and

(c) the details of the funds approved and released therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project of the

Government of India aims at ICT enablement of District and Subordinate Courts of the country. Phase-I of the Project ended in March, 2015 with computerisation of 13,672 District and Subordinate Courts. The national e-Courts portal (<http://www.ecourts.gov.in>) a key output of the project, which provides online services such as case registration, cause lists, case status, daily orders and final judgements. As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid, there are 16,946 computerised courts in the country as on 6th December, 2016. Currently litigants can access case status information in respect of over 7 crore pending and decided cases and more than 3 crore orders/judgements pertaining to these computerised district and subordinate courts. Funds to the tune of ₹430.05 crore have been released to High Courts under Phase-II of the project and the High Courts are at different stages of procurement. Details of High Court-wise number of computerised courts and funds released under Phase-II of the project, as on 6th December, 2016 are as under:—

Sl. No.	High Courts	Number of computerised courts	Total Release (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	2043	52.02
2.	Bombay	2411	59.13
3.	Calcutta	758	21.31
4.	Chhattisgarh	333	9.28
5.	Delhi	423	11.28
6(a).	Guahati (Arunachal Pradesh)	—	5.84
6(b).	Guahati (Assam)	290	5.19
6(c).	Guahati (Mizoram)	19	0.71
6(d).	Guahati (Nagaland)	—	0.77
7.	Gujarat	1224	29.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	185	4.43
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125	5.54
10.	Jharkhand	528	8.05
11.	Karnataka	815	26.59
12.	Kerala	446	11.45

1	2	3	4
13.	Manipur	23	1.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	616	24.32
15.	Meghalaya	19	0.7
16.	Madras	755	25.55
17.	Odisha	521	15.28
18.	Patna	1421	26.03
19.	Punjab & Haryana	1472	28.06
20.	Rajasthan	1377	21.82
21.	Sikkim	18	0.53
22.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	816	17.27
23.	Tripura	88	12.96
24.	Uttarakhand	220	5.64
TOTAL		16,946	430.05

Appointment of Judges

2811. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to increase the number of Judges in the country;

(b) the reasons for the delay in appointment of Judges;

(c) whether there is any time-frame in place by which Government commits to appoint certain number of Judges; and

(d) if so, by when and what will be the minimum number of appointments Government is looking at, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In the Joint Conference of Chief Justices and Chief Ministers held on 7.4.2013, a decision was taken to increase the number of Judges of the High Courts by 25%. After receiving the approval from the State Governments and the High Courts and with the approval of the Chief Justice of India, the Judge

strength of the High Courts of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bombay, Patna, Manipur, Meghalaya, Madras, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Calcutta was increased. After enhancement of Judge strength of the said High Courts the Judge strength of the High Courts stands increased from 906 (as on 1.6.2014) to 1079 (as on 1.12.2016).

Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justices of India. Delay in filling up of vacancies is due to the fact that the collegiums are not initiating the proposals six months prior to the occurrence of the vacancies. Other reasons are around 30% rejection of recommendations of High Court Collegiums by the Supreme Court Collegium and recommendations are yet to be received for about 50% vacancies from the High Courts.

(c) and (d) Filling of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive involving various Constitutional Authorities. Hence, the time-frame for making appointment of Judges cannot be indicated. As the process of finalization of the revised Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High Courts was likely to take some time, on the initiative of the Government of India the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges has been resumed, pending finalization of the revised MoP. During the current year, as on 01.12.2016, 4 Judges in the Supreme Court and 120 Judges in the High Courts have been appointed. 124 Additional Judges in the High Courts have been made permanent.

Change of names of four High Courts

2812. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to change the names of four High Courts in the country following new nomenclature of the cities where they are located, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals to change the names of Bombay, Calcutta and Guahati High Courts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard along with the present status thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The High Courts (Alteration of Names) Bill, 2016 enabling the changing the names of the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras into the High Courts of Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, respectively has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.07.2016. However, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested to change the name of the 'High Court of Madras' as the 'High Court of Tamil Nadu'. The High Court of Calcutta has also not agreed for revised nomenclature. As such the aforementioned Bill has to be revised and fresh Bill is to be introduced. The Central Government has sought views from concerned State Governments and respective High Courts for finalising fresh Bill. No time-frame can be fixed for finalisation of the fresh Bill and its introduction in the Parliament.

Speedy justice in cases related to crime against women

2813. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the inordinate delay in trying culprits in cases of molestation of women/girls;

(b) whether it is a fact that delay in dispensing justice in such cases act as an indirect encouragement to such culprits; and

(c) whether, in such a context, Government will speed up establishing Fast Track Courts to deal with such cases or Government has any other way to ensure justice faster, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 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.

The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which *inter-alia*, includes establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving women, children etc. Setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Government who in consultation with the High Court set up such courts from their own resources.

Fast Track Courts

2814. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of setting up of 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for specified categories of cases pending in courts, consequent upon the Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(b) the number of FTCs in each State and in how many States they are active, the details thereof;

(c) whether, in view of additional expenditure, any special grants are disbursed to the States by the Centre for FTCs, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Judges will be permanently posted in FTCs so that the cases are disposed of on fast track basis and in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Government who in consultation with the High Court set up such courts from their own resources. The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter-alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc. at a cost of ₹4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. As per information available, currently a total of 524 FTCs are functional in the country. The State-wise break up of such courts is given in the Statement (*See* below). The tenure/duration of posting of Judges in the FTCs falls within the domain of the State Government and the High Court.

Statement*State-wise break up of Fast Track Courts in the country*

Sl. No.	State	No. of FC functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	14

Sl. No.	State	No. of FC functional
6.	Delhi	13
7.	Goa	5
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	0
14.	Kerala	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0
16.	Maharashtra	100
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Odisha	0
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Puducherry	-
24.	Rajasthan	0
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	39
27.	Telangana	34
28.	Tripura	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	183
30.	Uttarakhand	4
31.	West Bengal	77
TOTAL		524

Assistance for infrastructure facilities for Judiciary

2815. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the entire Central assistance relating to development

of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary has not been released within the stipulated time-frame, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released to various States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year along with utilisation status thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) by when the balance amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary is being implemented to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard. On receipt of complete proposals from the State Governments including utilisation certificates for the funds sanctioned earlier, necessary financial assistance is sanctioned to the State Governments.

The details of Funds Sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territories during the last three years and the current year and funds for which Utilisation Certificates have become due but not yet received from State Governments / Union Territories have been given in the Statement (*See below*). A budgetary provision of ₹600 crore has been made under the Scheme for the financial year 2016-17, which includes a provision of ₹5.00 crore for Assistance to States for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas. As of November, 2016, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 518.74 crore has already been released to the State Governments and Union Territories.

Statement

Details of Funds Sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territories during the last three years (2013-16) and funds for which Utilisation Certificates have become due but not yet received

(₹ in Lakhs)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Sanctioned in 2013-14	Funds Sanctioned in 2014-15	Funds Sanctioned in 2015-16	Funds Sanctioned in 2016-17	Total amount for which Utilization Certificate due but not yet received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4516.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	0.00	4909.35	0.00	5000.00	90.65
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2176.60	0.00	0.00	132.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.87
5.	Gujarat	10000.00	10000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	3632.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	806.00	0.00	0.00	819.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3428.00	3429.00	1325.00	2104.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1693.00	3044.00	3044.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	10384.00	16370.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6141.00	6141.00	5000.00	0.00	6141.00
13.	Maharashtra	10000.00	9975.00	5000.00	4975.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2247.18
15.	Punjab	12000.00	9805.00	5000.00	4800.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	5000.00	4374.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	7343.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	2043.00	3559.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12530.00	12531.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	123.58
TOTAL (A)		80000.00	83940.00	44369.00	42072.00	13376.28
NE States						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1000.00	1593.00	0.00	350.29
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1436.01
3.	Manipur	1500.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	469.17
4.	Meghalaya	1474.00	1709.00	2037.00	0.00	1.00
5.	Mizoram	812.56	1085.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Nagaland	0.00	2016.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	2802.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1033.20
8.	Tripura	2910.60	1550.00	0.00	0.00	4825.46
TOTAL (B)		9500.00	9360.00	5630.00	2000.00	8115.13
UTs						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.68	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1357.94
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.43	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	6040.32	5000.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	259.68	2500.00	36.29
TOTAL (C)		0.00	0.00	6300.00	7802.11	1905.99
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		89500.00	93300.00	56299.00	51874.11	233.9740

Uniform Civil Code

2816. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to implement Uniform Civil Code in the country, if so, the details thereof along with steps taken therefor; and

(b) whether Government has initiated any discussion with the stakeholders and planners to implement Uniform Civil Code, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Article 44 of the Directive Principles of Constitution provides that State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, and requires in-depth study of the provisions of various personal

laws governing different communities, the Government had requested the Law Commission of India to undertake examination of various issues relating to Uniform Civil Code and to make recommendation thereof.

Assistance by National Legal Services Authority

2817. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to create awareness about the assistance being provided by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has set up legal services institutions at all levels from the level of Taluk to the Supreme Court to provide free legal services to the persons eligible under Section 12 of the Act. These include the National Legal Services Authorities (NALSA), Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and the Taluka Legal Services Committees (TLSCs). NALSA, through these legal services institutions, is regularly organising Legal Awareness Camps/programmes for creating awareness among the weaker sections of the society throughout the country. SLSAs are also holding camps/programmes in School and Colleges.

The tools used for awareness by these legal services institutions include conduct of seminars, symposia, lectures, discussions etc, distribution of pamphlets, participation in Doordarshan programmes, jingles in the All India Radio, participation in Radio Talks Shows and Phone-in-Programmes, Community Radio, mobile multi-utility vans for spreading awareness through public contact, Nukkadnataks, Puppet Shows etc, Audio visual such as short documentaries in some States, Cultural programmes using themes based on legal issues put up by school children on female foeticide, domestic violence etc, and painting/slogan-writing/essay writing competitions, debate and declamation, poetry competition.

Further, 9th November is observed as the National Legal Services Day every year. On this occasion, various programmes are organised. An informative advertisement is also inserted in the newspapers in local languages on 9th November to make people aware about the availability of the free legal services. NALSA has also organized Commendation Ceremonies since the year 2014 to commend the work of the National Best and Zonal Best Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) and DLSAs.

A Theme Song depicting NALSA's commitment to provide access to justice to all the marginalised communities all over the country was released on 01.10.2016.

On 9.11.2016, a documentary and 5 capsules of short duration showing legal services provided to various sections alongwith a 'Sankalp Song', has also been released on Legal Service Day. All Cinema owners have been requested to play the theme song and Doordarshan has been requested to exhibit the capsules.

Railway zonal office at Ranchi

2818. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jharkhand has requested Railways for setting up of Railway zonal office at Ranchi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Railways have taken any decision in the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Proposals for setting up a Railway zonal office at Ranchi have been received from time to time from various fora, including the State Government of Jharkhand.

(b) Railway zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, and not on regional considerations. The proposal for setting up of Railway zonal office at Ranchi, when seen in the light of these considerations, has not been found operationally feasible.

Mega cable-stayed railway bridge

2819. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to build country's first mega cable-stayed railway bridge, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the final decision on the above mega cable-stayed railway bridge was taken on the basis of the recommendation of the Sreedharan Committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The Cable stayed bridge with single pylon on Reasi end of Anji Khad with total bridge length of 473.25 metre has been planned for construction in Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link Project.

(b) The terms of reference of Sreedharan Committee were "to examine the comparative merits of the two systems of alignment (at grade 1 in 80 and 1 in 44) from technical standpoint", and no comments regarding type of bridge to be constructed at Anji site were made in the Sreedharan Committee Report.

Cost of Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train Project

2820. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which other sections, apart from Mumbai-Ahmedabad section, have been identified by Railways for Bullet Trains, the details along with the current status thereof;

(b) the details of the estimated cost per kilometre for Mumbai-Ahmedabad section, total cost of the project, present status and time-line for its completion;

(c) the proposed/estimated passenger fare for this section after completion and its comparison with other trains/air fare, the details thereof; and

(d) the details about who will run this service when completed along with the time of recovery of total investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Apart from Mumbai-Ahmedabad section, six corridors have been identified for feasibility studies for high speed rail connectivity *i.e.* (i) Delhi-Mumbai, (ii) Mumbai-Chennai, (iii) Chennai-Kolkata, (iv) Kolkata-Delhi (v) Delhi-Chennai and (vi) Mumbai-Kolkata routes. Feasibility studies for high speed rail corridor between Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Kolkata, Mumbai-Chennai, Mumbai-Nagpur and Delhi-Nagpur have been awarded.

(b) The estimated project cost per kilometre for Mumbai-Ahmedabad section is approximately ₹140 crore excluding escalation and Interest During Construction (IDC). The total cost of Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail corridor is estimated ₹97,636 crore. National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRC) has been incorporated in February, 2016 to implement Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail corridor project. Work on appointment of General Consultant, Final Location Survey and training of officials has commenced. The target for commissioning the project is 2023-24.

(c) As per Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) report, average fare of high speed train services between Mumbai-Ahmedabad has been estimated at 1.5 times the 1st AC fare of existing train services.

(d) National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRC) will operate the services on the line. The JICA report envisages steady operating surplus for the project with Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) and Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) estimated at 4% and 11.8% respectively.

Increasing non-fare revenues

2821. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a move to increase non-fare revenues, Railways are in talks with e-commerce companies for on-board sales of their merchandise in reserved compartments;

(b) whether this move will help in curbing the presence and movement of unauthorised and illegal vendors/hawkers on board; and

(c) whether Railways are also keen to invite bids from private cab aggregators to tap the train passenger market and use space outside the railway stations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways are exploring avenues for increasing non-fare revenue from multiple sources, including e-commerce and cab aggregators.

Land under encroachment for Sengottai-Punalur gauge conversion project

2822. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land required for Sengottai-Punalur gauge conversion project is still under encroachment, due to which, this project is still pending, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of fully retrieving the railway land under encroachment and pursuing the project, Government is heading with the project with the available land, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Encroachments affecting gauge conversion work of Sengottai-Punalur line have been removed. Out of this, track linking of Punalur-Edaman and Bhagvathipuram-Sengottai sections has been completed and work on balance section has been taken up.

Train accident at Kanpur

2823. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the major accident that took place in Kanpur on 20th November, 2016;

- (b) the findings of the high level probe ordered by the Ministry;
- (c) whether it is a fact that old coaches is one of the reasons behind this accident;
- (d) how the Ministry looks at this accident and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents in future; and
- (e) the details of compensation paid to the next of kin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) A Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 19321, Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) on 20.11.2016 between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur Section of North Central Railway has been ordered to be conducted to determine the reasons of the accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) No, Sir. All coaches running in the train were within their codal life of 25 years.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Prestressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

(e) Compensation is paid by the Railways on receipt of a decree for award of compensation. However, on humanitarian grounds, an enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of ₹3.5 lakh each to next of kin of the deceased passengers, ₹50 thousand to the passengers who sustained grievous injury and ₹25 thousand to the passengers who sustained simple injuries has been paid.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has also announced an additional *ex-gratia* payment of ₹2 lakh to the kin of deceased and ₹50 thousand for each of the seriously injured

passengers. In addition, several passengers who have opted for the Optional Travel Insurance facility initiated from September, 2016 will also be eligible for additional compensation (₹ 10 lakh for death/total disability, ₹7.5 lakh for partial and permanent disability).

Joint Venture projects with Tamil Nadu

2824. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has undertaken many projects as joint ventures with State Governments, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details and status of joint venture projects which have been proposed in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Railways have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding/Joint Venture Agreement(s) with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana to undertake project development, resource mobilization and monitoring of mutually identified rail infrastructure project(s). A Joint Venture company is already in place for Karnataka.

(b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu, though supported the proposition to form Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for expansion of Railway Network in the State, has raised some issues. After the resolution of the same, Joint Venture Company will be incorporated and projects will be identified.

Misbehaviour by Railway employees

†2825. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint regarding misbehaviour by railway employees (TTE/Station Master) with passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government for imparting training to Railway employees for treating the passengers in a decent way; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of complaints are received from passengers through

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various channels regarding misbehaviour by Railway employees (TTE/Station Master) which are sent to concerned Zonal Railways for prompt, satisfactory and speedy redressal. Regular/periodical and surprise checks are being conducted by officers and corrective action is taken, wherever necessary.

(b) and (c) To ensure courteous behaviour of staff towards passengers, frontline staff of Indian Railways are being sensitized and educated regularly through Customer Care Training.

Running of daily trains

2826. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to run a number of existing weekly/bi-weekly/alternate day trains as daily trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the trains selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Increase in frequency of existing trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done from time to time subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of resources etc.

Inflated bill by private telecom companies

†2827. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding customers being given inflated bills by private telecom companies have been received, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government has made arrangements for verification of these inflated bills, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken action against such companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Details of complaints received by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding excess bills during 2014, 2015 and 2016 (up to 31.10.2016) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 does not envisage handling of individual consumer complaints by TRAI and therefore, as per prevailing practice, complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to concerned service providers for appropriate action.

TRAI has prescribed the standards for metering and billing through the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006 dated 21st March, 2006. These regulations contain a Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy, which every service provider has to comply with. The regulations also provide for Audit of the Metering and Billing system of the service providers every year through any one of the auditor from the panel notified by TRAI. The service providers have to submit the Audit Report to TRAI by 31st July every year. Also they have to take action on the audit observations and Action Taken Reports have to be submitted to TRAI by 15th November every year. During this audit, the billing and charging of consumers in various tariff plans and vouchers for one month are audited every quarter on sample basis.

The audit of metering and billing system has helped the service provider in identifying systemic issues, over charging issues and rectifying the problems in a timely manner, including refund to affected consumers. The action taken by the service providers in this regard are monitored by TRAI and also these are verified by the metering and billing auditors. Wherever the refunds are not made to affected customers within 2 months of audit observation, financial disincentives equivalent to the overcharged amounts have been imposed on the service providers, in accordance with the regulations.

Statement

Details of the complaints received by TRAI regarding excess billing against private telecom companies

Sl. No.	Service Provider	Year		
		2014	2015	2016 (01.01.2016 to 31.10.2016)
1		2	3	4
1.	Aircel	43	51	22
2.	Airtel	418	609	512
3.	LOOP	33	1	0

1	2	3	4	
4.	HFCL Quadrant	1	1	2
5.	Idea	165	286	172
6.	Reliance	232	169	197
7.	MTS	26	40	24
8.	Tata	156	108	48
9.	Uninor Telenor	5	1	0
10.	Vodafone	724	753	393
11.	Videocon	2	1	0

Delay in railway projects for lack of forest and wildlife clearances

2828. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 15 projects, worth ₹10,000 crore, involving gauge conversion, doubling and tripling of railway lines are getting delayed for forest and wildlife clearances; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to clear the bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Getting forestry and wild life clearance, wherever mandated under law, is bound to take some time. 15 projects worth ₹29,040 Crore involving New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling/Tripling of Railway lines have been delayed for want of forest and wildlife clearances.

To reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Government officials and Ministry of Environment and Forests at various levels are held from time to time. Apart from this, Government of India has taken following steps for linear projects including Railway projects:-

(i) Grant of working permission after Stage-I clearance and depositing net present value.

(ii) Granting Stage-I forestry clearance by regional offices of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) without forwarding to MoEFCC.

These steps have resulted in expeditious clearances.

Providing state-of-the-art facilities at railway stations

†2829. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single announcement that Government had made for transforming railway stations with state-of-the-art facilities, similar to airports, has been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of stations provided with state-of-the-art facilities by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The station redevelopment projects, which envisage provision of state-of-the-art facilities to the travelling public, are intrinsically complex and require high degree of project planning, detailed techno-economic feasibility studies and in-principle approval from various local bodies before bidding can be taken up. Hence, such projects generally have long gestation periods.

As a result of efforts made by Railways in this direction, contract for redevelopment of one station *viz.* Habibganj has been awarded. Request for Qualification (RFQ) for 2 stations, *viz.* Anand Vihar and Bijwasan (in Delhi) has been finalized and bidders shortlisted. Request for Proposal (RFP) has also been invited for the Anand Vihar station. RFQ for development of Multi-Modal Transportation Hub at Surat has also been invited. An Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) tender has been invited for the Gandhinagar station in Gujarat and the technical bids opened on December 2, 2016. Detailed feasibility studies for redevelopment of Chandigarh, Gandhinagar and Shivajinagar stations have been completed. Further, Indian Railways has also advertised its plan to develop 'A-1' and 'A' category stations on 'as is where is' basis, inviting proposals from developers with their designs and business ideas.

Foreign Tourist Quota

2830. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Varanasi attracts a lot of foreign tourists;

(b) if so, why new trains like Suhaildev and Mahamana Express do not have Foreign Tourist Quota (FTQ);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the logic behind having FTQ in sleeper class and not in higher classes of certain trains; and

(d) whether such quota in all classes of above said trains would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Foreign Tourist Quota of 2 berths in 2AC and 4 berths in Sleeper Class in 22417 Varanasi Junction-New Delhi Mahamana Express and 4 berths in Sleeper class in 22418 New Delhi-Varanasi Junction Mahamana Express has been earmarked, whose utilisation is between 25% and 37% respectively. On the other hand, utilisation of general accommodation in these trains is more than 100%. In 22419/22420 Anand Vihar Terminal- Ghazipur City Suhaildev Express, no Foreign Tourist Quota has been earmarked. Further, earmarking of all types of reservation quota including Foreign Tourist Quota is done by Zonal Railways based on demand pattern and availability of accommodation. These quotas are reviewed on periodical basis keeping in view the utilisation and adjustments made wherever required. It is a continuous and ongoing exercise.

Halts of Shatabdi trains

†2831. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shatabdi trains are taking more time to reach their destinations because of halts at various small stations; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to increase the speed of Shatabdi trains or to run alternative trains so as to reach destinations on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Stoppages on experimental basis for a certain period of time are provided in trains including Shatabdi Express trains without affecting the originating/terminating time of the trains. These are reviewed periodically, with a view to optimizing efficiency in operations, which is an on-going exercise on Indian Railways.

(b) Speeding up of trains including Shatabdi Express trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches and better tracks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Preliminary enquiry of accident of Indore-Patna express train

2832. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recent accident of Indore-Patna Express train;
- (b) the findings of the preliminary enquiry;
- (c) whether it is a fact that casualties increased due to absence of modern Linke Hofmann Busch(LHB) coaches and anti-collision device system;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the engine was carrying more than 14 coaches at high speed, violating the safety norms, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far the Kakodkar Committee Report on safety has been implemented, the progress details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 14 coaches of Train No. 19321 Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) derailed between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur section of North-Central Railway on 20-11-2016. Till 06.12.2016, 152 passengers lost their lives and 183 passengers sustained injury. On humanitarian grounds, an enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of ₹3.5 lakh each to next of kin of the deceased passengers, ₹50 thousand to the passengers who sustained grievous injury and ₹25 thousand to the passengers who sustained simple injuries has been paid. Hon'ble Prime Minister has also announced an additional *ex-gratia* payment of ₹2 lakh to the kin of deceased and ₹50 thousand for each of the seriously injured passengers. In addition, several passengers who have opted for the Optional Travel Insurance facility initiated from September, 2016 will also be eligible for additional compensation (₹ 10 lakh for death/total disability, ₹7.5 lakh for partial and permanent disability).

(b) Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 19321, Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) has been ordered to be conducted to determine the facts of the accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation is awaited.

(c) The enquiry as to the cause of the accident and the casualties thereof, is being carried out by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle. Only on receipt of the report of Commission containing findings, the reasons can be confirmed.

(d) The cause of the accident is being investigated.

(e) The High Level Safety Review Committee was constituted on 16.09.2011 by the Ministry of Railways to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of train services in the country. The Committee submitted its Report to the Ministry on 17.02.2012. All the 106 recommendations of the Committee have since been deliberated upon and 68 recommendations have been found fully acceptable, 19 partially acceptable and 19 not acceptable to the Ministry of Railways. Of the 68 accepted recommendations, 27 recommendations have been fully implemented and steps are underway for implementation of the remaining accepted recommendations.

EMU services between Durgapur and Howrah

2833. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Eastern Railway to introduce EMU services between Durgapur and Howrah;

(b) whether it is a fact that survey for EMU shed at Durgapur has also been done; and

(c) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Introduction of EMU service between Durgapur and Howrah is not feasible, at present, due to operational and resource constraints.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement in quality of catering in trains

†2834. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for relatively less improvement in the quality of catering in trains despite newer efforts made and new decisions taken thereon;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether the implementation of decisions taken by Government is going in vain due to negligence and dodgery attitude of the concerned employees or there are other reasons for it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Improvement of catering services is an on-going process. In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints.

Further, steps taken to ensure good quality and hygienic food served to the passengers *inter alia* include:- (i) Phased introduction of station based e-catering at all A-1 and A category stations for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice, (ii) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals), (iii) Operation of Centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public, (iv) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services, (v) Operation of All India Helpline (No. 138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services, and (vi) A Twitter handle with the address @IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

(c) No, Sir. The policy guidelines issued by Railway Board from time to time are strictly implemented by the Zonal Railways.

Progress in running of high-speed and ultra high-speed trains

†2835. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no progress, so far, has been made on running of high-speed and ultra high-speed trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the progress made on running of high-Speed and ultra high-Speed trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project with design speed of 350 kmph. has been sanctioned in December, 2015 with financial and technical assistance from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Japan. National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRC) has been incorporated in February, 2016 to implement this project. Work on appointment of General Consultant, Final Location Survey and training of officials has commenced. The target for commissioning of the project is 2023.

Expansion of railway lines in Uttarakhand

†2836. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan is being formulated for expansion of railway lines in bordering State of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the name of railway lines where expansion is proposed in next financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) There are six major ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttarakhand comprising three new lines, two gauge conversion and one doubling projects covering length of 209.9 km., 655 km. and 27 km. respectively. Projects to be included in the next financial year *i.e.* 2017-18 have not been decided.

Survey for new railway route from Agra to Ramganj Mandi

†2837. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which surveys of the new railway route from Ujjain-Agra-Jhalawar to Ramganj Mandi have been done in the past and the details regarding the status of possibilities for construction of this railway route; and

(b) the action taken on the proposals for conversion of Ujjain-Fatehabad (Western Railway) meter gauge route to broad gauge, which will make the Ujjain-Fatehabad-Indore railway route length shorter than the Indore-Dewas-Ujjain route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Rail connectivity already exists between Agra and Jhalawar *via* Kota, Ramganj Mandi and between Agra and Ujjain *via* Kota, Ramganj Mandi and Nagda. To assess viability for a direct connectivity between Ramganj Mandi and Ujjain, a survey was conducted in the year 2000-01 for a new line between Ramganj Mandi-Ujjain

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

via Jhalawar and Agar (190 km.) (on the alignment of abandoned narrow gauge line between Ujjain and Agar). The survey was reviewed and updated in the year 2007-08 and as per survey, the cost of this line was assessed as ₹860 crore with a negative Rate of Return of 2.76%. Due to its unremunerative nature, the project was shelved.

To reassess its viability, the survey was again updated in the year 2016 and cost assessed as ₹1451 crore. However, the project is still unremunerative as the Rate of Return is 0.45%, which is much below the hurdle rate of 12%.

(b) Gauge Conversion work of Ujjain-Fatehabad line has been included in Capital Investment Programme 2016-17 in anticipation of State Governments coming forward to take up the project through Joint Venture. Framing of modalities for Joint Venture Company have been taken up.

***Ex-gratia* and compensation for victims/kin of victims in
Pukhrayan train accident**

2838. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons died and injured due to recent train accident at Pukhrayan near Kanpur;

(b) the details of *ex-gratia* and compensation announced and paid so far for victims/kin of victims;

(c) the reasons for the accident; and

(d) the reasons for failure of Railways to ensure passengers' safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 152 (148 were extricated from accident site + 4 expired in Hospital) persons died and 183 (187 were extricated from accident site - 4 expired in hospital) persons were injured in the recent train accident at Pukhrayan near Kanpur.

(b) Hon'ble Minister for Railways has announced *ex-gratia* at the scale of ₹3,50,000/-, ₹50,000/- and ₹25,000/- to the next of kin of each deceased, victims who sustained grievous and simple injury respectively. Also, Prime Minister's Office has announced *ex-gratia* of ₹2,00,000/- and ₹50,000/- to the next of kin of each deceased and victims who sustained grievous injury respectively.

No compensation has been paid by Railways. However, *ex-gratia* amount of ₹98,90,000/- has been paid by Railways to the family members of the passengers who

lost their lives and to the passenger who sustained injuries in the accident. In addition, an *ex-gratia* amount of ₹17,00,000/- has also been paid under Prime Minister National Relief Fund.

(c) Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 19321, Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) on 20.11.2016 between Pukhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur section of North Central Railway has been ordered to determine the reasons of the accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safety practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60 kg. rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

Removing trolleys/stalls from railway platforms

‡2839. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by the Ministry for removing of trolleys/stalls from railway platforms in pursuance of Catering Policy, 2010;

(b) if so, when these orders were issued;

(c) if not, whether Agra Division of North Central Railway has issued and implemented the order of shutting down the trolleys/stalls of all the contractors in October, 2016; and

(d) if so, the person/authority responsible therefor, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Agra Division of North Central Railway has closed down a total of 18 Automatic Vending Machines (AVMs) as per provisions of Catering Policy 2010, out of which 13 have been closed down in October, 2016.

Electrification of railway routes in Rajasthan

†2840. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the plan to develop railway routes in Rajasthan important from the strategic point of view;

(b) whether those railway routes will be electrified, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has given assurance of power supply to Railways, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Lines important for national security point of view are known as Strategic Lines and they are identified by Ministry of Defence to be executed by Indian Railways as deposit work. A total of 14 Strategic lines have been identified, out of which four Strategic Lines viz. (i) Missamari-Tenga-Tawang (378 km.), (ii) Bilaspur - Manali-Leh (498 km.), (iii) Pasighat-Tezu-Rupai (227 km.), and (iv) North Lakhimpur-Bame (Along)-Silapathar (249 km.) have been decided to be taken up in first phase. None of these projects has been sanctioned. However, Final Location Survey for these four lines has been taken up. None of these four projects falls in the State of Rajasthan.

Shortage of trackmen

†2841. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of railway lines in kilometers which has to be taken care of by a trackman;

(b) the details of engineering codes for maintenance of railway lines and whether the Engineering department is following these codes;

(c) the number of trackmen deployed in Railways at present, their sanctioned strength and the number of posts lying vacant; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of trackmen and other staff in Railways leads to improper maintenance of rail tracks which increases the possibility of a rail accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Trackmen work in gangs under the supervision of Gang mate or Permanent Way Supervisor. Length of track with each gang varies from about 5 to 8 km.

(b) Maintenance of railway track is being done with the help of track machines and trackmen as per guidelines contained in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM).

(c) As on 31.07.2016, against a sanctioned strength of 2,69,329, a total of 2,16,410 track maintainers were in position and 52,919 posts were vacant.

(d) To overcome the shortage of trackmen till the vacancies are filled up, certain activities are outsourced to ensure safe running of trains.

Investment in Railways

†2842. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount invested in Railways during the past two years and the places where this amount has been invested;

(b) the amount spent to upgrade railway tracks during the past two years and the details of the percentage of railway tracks been upgraded; and

(c) the details of funds demanded and received by the Ministry for upgradation of railway tracks and for new technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The source-wise and plan head-wise expenditure incurred during the past two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) There is no specific fund for upgradation of railway track. The amount spent for track renewal and the percentage of railway tracks upgraded during the past two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Expenditure incurred on track renewal (₹ in crore)	Total Track km.	Physical progress of track renewal in km.	Percentage of track upgraded
2014-15	5371.55	117996	2424	2.05%
2015-16	5586.03	119526	2794	2.34%

(c) There is no specific fund for upgradation of railway track and new technology. The requirement of funds demanded and budget outlay during the last two years and current year for finalization of plan head 3100 (track renewal) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds (PH-31)	
	Demanded	Budget Outlay
2014-15	10300.00	5046.52 (Revised Estimates)
2015-16	9800.00	5426.06 (Revised Estimates)
2016-17	10500.00	4000.03 (Budget Estimates)

Statement-I*Source-wise and plan head-wise expenditure incurred during 2014-15*

Grant 16 - All Sources - Plan Head-wise Actual during 2014-15

Plan Head	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(₹ in crore)	
									Capital	Total
		Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Capital Fund	Railway Safety Fund	Extra Budgetary Resource			
1100	New Lines (Construction)	7139.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7139.39	
1400	Gauge Conversion	3659.83	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3663.60	
1500	Doubling	3874.08	6.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3880.60	
1600	Traffic Facilities	278.18	11.11	495.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	784.90	
1700	Computerisation	93.77	30.40	79.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	203.79	
1800	Railway Research	0.00	3.11	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.49	
2100	Rolling Stock	3739.95	1978.27	0.41	0.00	0.00	10771.09	0.00	16489.72	
2200	Lease Assets-Payment of Capital Component to IRFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	5449.24	o.oe	0.00	0.00	5449.24	
2900	Road Safety Works (LC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	442.00	0.00	0.00	442.00	
3000	Road Safety Works-ROB/RUB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1791.66	0.00	0.00	1791.66	

7200	Manufacturing	-144.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-144.55
	Suspense								
7300	Miscellaneous	-15.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15.44
	Advance								
	INVENTORY TOTAL (NET)	-470.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-470.50
8100	Metropolitan	1344.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1344.03
	Transport Projects								
	(MTPs)								
8300	New Lines (Const.)-	2580.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2580.13
	Dividend free projects								
	Recoveries or Credits	75.29	1533.86	1.54	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	1612.67
	TOTAL (Net)	35007.87	7588.95	2931.62	6324.74	2600.60	9887.95	14097.06	78438.79
	*Public Private Partnership (PPP)								15081.00
	GRAND TOTAL (Net)	35007.87	7588.95	2931.62	6324.74	2600.60	9887.95	14097.06	93519.79

EBR - IF stands for Extra Budgetary Resources - Institutional Finance.

EBR - IRFC stands for Extra Budgetary Resource - Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

*Accountal for Public Private Partnership (PPP) is not being done in Railway Accounts system.

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

327

Details of train accidents

†2843. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents taken place during the current year and the last two years;

(b) the number of persons died and injured in these incidents;

(c) the results of the investigation of these incidents and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to prevent train accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Number of consequential train accidents (including incidents at unmanned level crossings (UMLC) caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) and number of persons killed and injured therein during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 and in the current year till 30th November 2016 are given below:

Year	No. of Accidents	Killed	Injured
2014-15*	135	292	457
2015-16@	107	122	188
2016-17#Upto November, 2016	85	185	242

* In 2014-15 out of 135, 50 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents 130 persons were killed and 85 got injured.

@ In 2015-16 out of 107, 29 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents 58 persons were killed and 41 got injured.

In 2016-17 (upto November, 2016) out of 85, 14 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents 29 persons were killed and 16 got injured.

(c) All consequential train accidents on Indian Railways are inquired into either by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Departmental Inquiry Committee of the Railway. During the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current year up to 30th November, 2016 altogether 327 accidents (including incidents at unmanned level crossings due to negligence of road vehicle users) occurred on Indian Railways. Out of the 327 accidents, 28 accidents have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inquired by the Commission of Railway Safety and balance have been inquired into by the Departmental Inquiry Committees of the zonal Railways. Based on the findings as contained in accident inquiry reports (including prima-facie causes), 171 accidents were caused due to Failure of Railway Staff, 112 due to Failure of persons other than Railway staff (out of these, 93 accidents were at unmanned Railway crossings caused mainly due to the negligence of road vehicle users and in 19 cases, other than Railway staffs are involved), 8 due to failure of equipments, 6 due to Sabotage, 24 due to Incidental factors and 03 due to combination of factors. Causes in respect of 03 train accidents could not be established or none held responsible.

Based on the recommendations/findings of the Commissioners of Railway Safety/ Departmental Inquiry Committees, the concerned departments of the Indian Railways take suitable action. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and current year (up to 30th November, 2016), Major penalties were imposed on 199 and Minor penalties were imposed on 171 erring officials. Out of these, 113 Railway officials have been removed/dismissed from Railway service during the mentioned period.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/ systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

Pending railway projects in Himachal Pradesh

2844. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many on-going railway projects in Himachal Pradesh are more than 10 years old, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the broad reasons for the abysmal delay in implementation of these projects and the fresh time-line fixed for their completion, and

(c) whether any mechanism exist to prioritize the pending projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) There is only one project in Himachal Pradesh which is more than 10 years old. The detail is as under:-

Nangaldam-Talwara (83.74 km.) new broad gauge line and Taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara (26.16 km.) :

The project was sanctioned in 1981-82. Section from Nangaldam to Amb Andaura (44.25 km.) has been commissioned. On Amb Andaura-Chintpurni-Daulatpur Chowk (16 km.) section, work has been taken up after acquisition of land in 2014-15 and 2015-16. From Daulatpur Chowk to Kartoli Punjab (10 km.), land acquisition for 24 hect. has been taken up by Government of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Due to paucity of fund and delay in land acquisition, the project could not be taken up at desired pace in the past resulting in cost escalation and delays. In the last two years, adequate funds have been allotted *i.e.* ₹100 crore each in 2015-16 and 2016-17, but the pace of the execution is slow due to land acquisition related issues in Himachal Pradesh. Regarding taking over of siding from Mukerian to Talwara, land for the same has been taken over long back and Final Location Survey has been taken up to assess works needed to be carried out. Progress of this taking over of siding will be dove-tailed with progress of construction of new line in the balance section.

All sanctioned projects are reviewed periodically both at Ministry and Zonal Railway level for which there exists a well established mechanism. Railway projects have been prioritized in A to C category in order of their importance. Category A has been further sub-categorized as A1 for Nation Projects, A2 for cost sharing projects with the State Governments, A3 for intermediate critical projects, A4 for medium critical projects and A5 for other important projects.

Optional travel insurance

2845. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very few train passengers opt for optional travel insurance while booking a train ticket, if so, the details of the same since introduction of this scheme; and

(b) whether Railways are also considering to make travel insurance mandatory for all train ticket bookings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The Optional Travel Insurance Scheme has been launched w.e.f. 01.09.2016 on a pilot basis for one year for the Railway passengers who book e-ticket through official website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). On an average, roughly 55% of the eligible passengers per day are opting for Travel Insurance. Total 3,15,28,582 number of passengers opted for Travel Insurance Scheme from 01.09.2016 to 28.11.2016.

(b) No, Sir.

Collapse of Najibabad bridge

†2846. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Garhwal Express and Mussoorie Express, which run from Delhi to Kotdwar, have not been running for last four months due to the collapse of a bridge ahead of Najibabad as a result of which, people and traders of Uttarakhand are facing a lot of problems; and

(b) if so, by when this bridge would be made operational and the reasons for slow pace of work on this bridge, and the details of the action taken against concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The following trains have been cancelled with effect from 23.07.2016 and cancellation is still continuing due to damage of pier No.4 of bridge No. 16 between Saneh Road and Kotdwara, on Najibabad- Kotdwara section, Moradabad division, Northern Railway:

Cancellation

Mail/Express Trains

(1) 24041/24042 (Najibabad- Kotdwara)

Passenger Trains

(2) 54091/54092 (Najibabad-Kotdwara)

(3) 54385/ 54386 (Najibabad-Kotdwara)

(4) 54387 54388 (Najibabad-Kotdwara)

(5) 54389/54390 (Najibabad-Kotdwara)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Short Termination

14044/14043 (DLI-KTW) Garhwal Exp. is partially cancelled between Najibabad and Kotdwara.

(b) Due to flash floods in Sukhro river on 23.07.2016, the Railway bridge No.16 (seven spans of 9.15m each) got damaged. The foundation of pier No. 4 of this bridge scoured and pier got damaged resulting in suspension of rail traffic on the bridge. Subsequently, pier No.1 and some protection work of the bridge also got damaged during second spell of flash floods which occurred in the river on 13.09.2016. For restoration of rail traffic on the section, the bridge is required to be rebuilt and action has been taken in this regard.

Trackmen employed by railways

2847. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trackmen employed by Railways to check the rail defects from 2010 to 2016;

(b) the number of trackmen who died on the site due to lack of proper signalling and warning during the said period; and

(c) the weight of toolkits carried by trackmen on the site and whether any steps have been taken to make the toolkits lighter and easier to carry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) On Indian Railways (IR), daily patrolling of track is done by designated official *i.e.* keyman to check rail defects. In absence of keyman, P-way mate or trackman is deployed for patrolling to check rail defects. The sanctioned strength of keyman on IR from 2010 to 2016 is as under:

Year	Number of keyman
2010	14544
2011	14661
2012	14781
2013	14913
2014	14517
2015	15008
2016	14696

In addition, Patrolling to check rail defects is undertaken by Trackmen during cold and hot weather wherever required as per guidelines contained in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM)/Long Welded Rail (LWR) Manual. The requirement of Trackman is dependent upon rail temperature recorded which is met from available trackmen in Gangs. Also, Ultrasonic Flaw Detection of rail to check rail defects is done by Junior/Senior Section Engineer/(Ultrasonic Flaw Detection) assisted by Trackmen to handle equipment.

(b) No trackman has died on the site due to lack of proper signaling and warning. However, cases of run over of Trackman have been reported during said period.

(c) The weight of tool kits carried by Track maintainer on the site depends upon the nature of work, which is required to be done by them each day and varies from 10 to 25 kg.

Light weight tools viz. crow bar, mortar pan, fish bolt spanner made of low carbon alloyed steel have been developed, which are being procured by Zonal Railways to reduce the weight of the toolkit carried by trackmen by approximately 4 to 5 kg.

Accidents due to rail fractures

2848. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents which have occurred due to rail fractures in the country during 2006-2016, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken by Government to reduce rail fractures in the country; and

(c) whether the Track Monitoring System has been launched and implemented, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) State-wise data of accidents is not maintained. However, Zone-wise number of consequential train accidents caused due to 'Rail Fracture' over Indian Railways from 2006-07 to 2016-17 (upto 30th November, 2016) is given in the Statement (See below).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Central								1			
South-East Central		1								1	1
South Eastern	2				1				2		
Southern					3	1				1	2
South Western							1		1	1	
West Central	1	2		1		1	1				
Western		1			1						
Konkan									1	1	
Kolkata Metro											
TOTAL	6	12	8	6	11	10	11	7	8	9	13

Upgradation of railway stations

2849. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations upgraded by Railways during the last two years and the current financial year;

(b) whether Railways have received any proposal in this regard from various State Governments including Haryana, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to look after the work of upgradation of railway stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the progress of the project and the expected time-limit for upgradation of the stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Upgradation of stations under various developmental schemes is an ongoing work. Presently, upgradation of stations is done under 'Adarsh' station scheme. 166 stations have been developed during the last two years and the current financial year.

(b) Proposals regarding upgradation of stations are received from various State Governments including State of Haryana from time to time. Details of stations in respect of which proposals have been received during the last two years regarding upgradation of stations under Adarsh Station are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A Special Purpose Vehicle namely, Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) was set up as a Joint Venture of IRCON International Ltd. and Rail Land Development Authority and has been entrusted with 12 stations *viz.* Amritsar, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Gandhinagar (Jaipur), Gwalior, Habibganj, Baiyappanahalli, Nagpur, Shivajinagar and Surat. Out of these, bids for Habibganj station have been finalized and development agreement signed. Bids for Anand Vihar, Bijwasan and Gandhinagar stations have been opened. Bids for Shivajinagar station can be called only after approval of its master plan by local authorities. For Amritsar, Gandhinagar (Jaipur), Gwalior, Baiyappanahalli and Nagpur stations, which have been recently entrusted to IRSDC, the process of appointment of Architectural and Technical consultants has been taken up.

Statement

Details of proposals received from State Governments during last two years regarding upgradation of stations under Adarsh Station Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Station	State	Zonal Railway	Category
1.	Rewari	Haryana	North Western	A
2.	Neralakatte	Karnataka	South Western	E
3.	Kumbla	Kerala	Southern	D
4.	Trikarpur	Kerala	Southern	E
5.	Bekal Fort	Kerala	Southern	E
6.	Raj Athgarh	Odisha	East Coast	E
7.	Dhanmandal	Odisha	East Coast	B
8.	Brahmapur	Odisha	East Coast	A
9.	Chatrapur	Odisha	East Coast	B
10.	Sambalpur	Odisha	East Coast	A
11.	Pecharthal	Tripura	Northeast Frontier	E
12.	Manduadih	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	B
13.	Varanasi City	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern	D
14.	Bongaigaon	Assam	Northeast Frontier	A
15.	Jagi Road	Assam	Northeast Frontier	D
16.	Furkating	Assam	Northeast Frontier	D
17.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Northern	A

Sl. No.	Name of Station	State	Zonal Railway	Category
18.	Harrawala	Uttarakhand	Northern	E
19.	Kuppam	Andhra Pradesh	South Western	D
20.	Moula Ali	Telangana	South Central	D
21.	Nagalapalli	Telangana	South Central	E
22.	Sabarmati BG	Gujarat	Western	D

Survey for upgradation of railway line from Deoria to Lucknow

2850. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have conducted a survey for upgradation of railway line from Deoria to Lucknow, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking up the upgradation work on above railway line so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) There is already an existing double broad gauge line on Deoria-Lucknow section (327.51 km.). However, based on operational requirement, construction of 3rd line on Domingarh-Gorakhpur Jn.-Gorakhpur Cantonment-Kusmhi section (21.15 km) and Burhwal-Gonda (61.72 km.) 3rd line projects have been included in the Railway Budget 2016-17, subject to requisite approvals from the Government. The estimate for Domingarh-Gorakhpur Jn.-Gorakhpur Cantonment-Kusmhi section (21.15 km.) now has been sanctioned in November, 2016 after obtaining requisite approvals.

Time-frame to replace existing toilets in trains

2851. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning some alternate arrangement to replace the present toilets in trains which is an example of open defecation and cause several health-related problems to people living near the railway tracks;

(b) the alternate models Government is planning to try, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a time-frame to replace the present toilets in the trains, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The present toilet system under use in trains of Indian Railways (IR) is not an example of open defecation but is fully closed/covered toilet system with water flush latrine. However, to prevent this system from discharging the human waste from the train toilets directly onto the tracks, IR has already begun to fit bio-toilets in all the passenger carrying coaches. Bio-toilets based on the indigenous design and technology, developed in association with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), are being proliferated in the coaches. Anaerobic digestion process is applied for the digestion of human excreta in the bio-toilets that are being fitted in coaches over IR. 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 CH₄ & Carbon Dioxide CO₂). The gases escape into the atmosphere and waste water is discharged after disinfection onto the track. Human excreta thus does not fall on the Railway tracks.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is targeted to fit bio-toilets in the entire fleet of coaches by the year 2021-22.

Surveys of rail linkage projects on DMIC in Gujarat

2852. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many surveys were proposed for projects of rail linkages on Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Gujarat during the last five years, *i.e.*, 2011-12 to 2015-16;

(b) how many surveys for projects of rail linkages on DMIC line were started and completed;

(c) when the surveys of remaining projects are likely to be started and completed; and

(d) how many construction projects of rail linkages on DMIC line have been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways had received a request from Government of Gujarat for linking only the Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) under Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project to Bhimnath. The Survey for Dholera-Bhimnath (28 km.) New Line project was completed in the year 2011-12.

Bhimnath-Dholera (28 km.) New Line project has been included in the Railway Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite approval from the Government.

(d) As of now, Botad -Bhavnagar Section has already been converted to Broad Gauge and Gauge Conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad Section has been taken up.

Levitation trains

2853. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are mulling over to have levitation trains, if so, on which sectors or corridors of Railways;
- (b) whether they are eco-friendly and no fuel is used; and
- (c) if so, whether any feasibility report has been prepared, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railways have floated an expression of interest for designing, building, commissioning, operation, running and maintenance of levitation-based train system on public private partnership basis. The Railway route for this project has not been defined at such an early stage of the project since the initial thrust of the project is on developing and implementing a cost effective solution of such a technology.

- (b) It has been planned to operate Maglev trains with eco-friendly fuel.
- (c) No, Sir.

Electrification of tracks

2854. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are going to electrify around 24,000 kilometer of its tracks in the next five years;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that to achieve this goal, it aims to generate 1000 MW of solar power and 200 MW of wind energy by 2020 to reduce carbon footprint in its operations; and
- (c) whether Railways propose to rope in some PSUs to accelerate the pace of electrification, which may reduce its fuel bill to a great extent, if so, the details of those PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have prepared an Action Plan to electrify 24400 route kilometers in five years (2016-17 to 2020-21). Presently Central Organization for Railway Electrification (CORE), Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) and Zonal Railways are executing electrification works. To increase the pace of electrification, following three Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been assigned the work of electrification:-

(i)	Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON)	PSUs under Ministry of Railways
(ii)	Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES)	
(iii)	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	PSU under Ministry of Power

(b) Indian Railways have planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power and about 200 MW of wind mill power plants by 2020 to reduce its carbon footprints.

Antyodaya trains

2855. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are contemplating introduction of Antyodaya trains, which have all general coaches, keeping in view the problems of unreserved general passengers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the sectors in which these trains are going to be introduced, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Introduction of fully unreserved Antyodaya Express trains on dense routes for the common man has been announced in Railway Budget 2016-17. As of now, introduction of 7 Antyodaya Express trains has been notified. The details are as under:

- (i) 15567/15568 Darbhanga-Jalandhar City Antyodaya Express (Weekly)
- (ii) 22885/22886 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Tatanagar Antyodaya Express (Bi-weekly)
- (iii) 22841/22842 Santragachi-Chennai Central Antyodaya Express (Weekly)

- (iv) 22895/22896 Bilaspur-Firozpur Antyodaya Express (Weekly)
- (v) 22921 /22922 Bandra(T)-Gorakhpur Antyodaya Express (Weekly)
- (vi) 22877/22878 Howrah-Ernakulam Antyodaya Express (Weekly)
- (vii) 15563/15564 Jaynagar-Udhna Antyodaya Express (Weekly)

Pukhrayan train accident

2856. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Patna-Indore Express train derailed near Pukhrayan recently wherein more than hundred of people got killed and several others injured;
- (b) if so, whether Railways have identified the reasons for the said tragedy;
- (c) the action taken by Railways to punish the culprits who are responsible for this mishap;
- (d) whether Railways are planning to work on safety in rail operations to avert this kind of major mishap in future; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. 14 coaches of Train No. 19321 Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) derailed between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur section of North-Central Railway on 20-11-2016.

(b) and (c) Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 19321, Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) has been ordered to be conducted to determine the reasons for the said tragedy by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Action will be taken against those officials who are held responsible for the said accident after finalization of enquiry conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(d) and (e) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and

interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

Major pending railway projects

†2857. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the major pending railway projects on which work has resumed during the last two years; and

(b) the total number of projects completed, pending and on which work is in progress, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Once a Railway project is sanctioned, the process of execution begins which takes place at various stages. Different clearances are needed to undertake construction of Railway Projects, some of which are listed below:—

- (i) Land Acquisition.
- (ii) Clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments, which *inter-alia*, include forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc.
- (iii) Clearances of Archeological Survey of India if the alignment passes in vicinity of a protected monument, local bodies for projects passing through urban areas, etc.
- (iv) Assurances from State Governments regarding their contribution in respect of cost sharing projects.

A project may witness temporary stalling in segments due to one or more of such clearances not being available in time. However, this process in getting clearances is very dynamic and a regular affair. Hence, it may not be feasible to list out projects which have been resumed in the last two years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accidental deaths during boarding and deboarding Express trains

2858. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increase in accidental deaths while boarding and deboarding Express trains as well as local trains in recent months;
- (b) if so, the number of such deaths during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and
- (c) the proposed plan of the Ministry to minimize such accidental deaths in future, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is decrease in accidental deaths while boarding and de-boarding of express as well as local trains. The number of persons died in such accidents has decreased from 1124 in the year 2014 to 1083 in 2015 and further to 879 in the year 2016 (upto October).

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Railways to minimise such accidental deaths:-

- (i) Regular announcements are being made through Passenger Address System at Railway stations urging passengers not to board or de-board the moving trains.
- (ii) Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize the passengers about the dangers of foot-board/ roof-top travelling, boarding/ de-boarding running trains etc.
- (iii) Drives are conducted against the persons travelling on foot-board, steps, roof top of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.
- (iv) The height of platforms is raised at few identified Railway stations to prevent accidental deaths during boarding/de-boarding of trains.
- (v) Sanction for provision of Automatic entrance doors on 425 coaches, to prevent accidental falling of passengers from running trains, has been granted.

- (vi) One air-conditioned EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) rake with Automatic doors, similar to Metro coaches for Mumbai/Western Railway, has been manufactured at ICF (Integral Coach Factory)/Chennai.
- (vii) ICF has turned out coaches for Kolkata Metro with Automatic door closure Mechanism.

Pilgrim/tourist placed linkes by new railway lines

2859. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the pilgrim/tourist places linked by new railway lines in the last two years;
- (b) how many pilgrim/tourist places have been identified to be linked with the new railway lines, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these pilgrim/tourist places will be connected by new trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Railway projects are mostly sanctioned keeping economic viability or socio-economic considerations for upliftment of served area. A railway line per se results into increased economic activities including tourism. Many places of religious and tourist importance invariably fall on alignment of new railway links. However, a separate data is not maintained as to connectivity provided by Railways to such places.

Complaint against Masjid Bunder Station Master

2860. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on the Central Railway Suburban Network of Mumbai, some complaints have been received from senior citizens regarding misbehaviour of the Masjid Bunder Suburban Station Master; and
- (b) if so, the action Railways propose to take against the Station Master for misbehaviour with railway commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Railway has initiated a Departmental enquiry with regard to the subject complaint and appropriate action will be taken against the concerned staff on the basis of the enquiry findings.

Menace of beggars on Mumbai suburban railway network

2861. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Mumbai Suburban Railway network, there is a menace of beggars, who beg in the EMU rakes and on the railway premises; and

(b) if so, the permanent steps Railways have proposed to end this menace in the interest of suburban railway commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Regular drives are conducted by the ticket checking staff in association with Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police to check the menace of beggars on the trains. Section 144 of the Railways Act is enforced on beggars at Railway stations and in Railway premises including running trains. During the year 2016 (upto October), 2349 persons were prosecuted for begging in the EMU rakes and on railway premises over Mumbai Suburban Railways.

Trivandrum-New Delhi route

2862. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps are being considered to reduce the running time of superfast trains on longest routes, such as Trivandrum-New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this route is being considered for any new faster trains like the Gatimaan Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in the modernization of its technology involving signalling, deploying of high powered locos, modern coaches *viz.* Linke Holfmann Busch (LHB), air brake, Centre Buffer Coupler (CBC), better track technology, etc.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

Providing protection to manual scavengers

2863. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that station safai karamcharies/sweepers are not provided with proper dress and anti-infection supports;

(b) if so, whether Government has any budgetary provision towards protection of manual scavengers of Railways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, proposal of Government to protect the safai karamcharies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. At major stations contractual cleaning is being done and at other stations departmental safai karamcharies/sweepers are engaged for cleaning work. All departmental / contractual safai karamcharies/sweepers deployed at Railway stations are provided with proper dress along with anti-infection supporting gear like gloves, gumboots etc. either departmentally or by the contract agencies. At major stations, Mechanised cleaning is being resorted to at critical areas of cleaning using high pressure Water Jet machines, Vacuum Cleaners, Wet and Dry Moppers etc.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Measures to prevent railway accidents as announced in budget

†2864. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures announced in Railway Budget to prevent accidents and ensure safety in last two financial years and the work done on the ground level to curb rail accidents;

(b) the amount spent on preventing accidents and ensuring safety in last five years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Railways have not been able to fulfil announcements made in Railway Budget, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (c) The measures announced to prevent accidents and ensure safety in the last two Railway Budgets were, Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) on High Density Network, elimination of unmanned level crossings in a phased manner and review the recommendations of High-Level Safety Review Committee headed by Dr. Kakodkar.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Following steps have been taken to avoid collisions due to Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD) or over speeding and ensure safety:—

Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is a radio communication based system with continuous update of movement authority. This system is aimed at providing capability of preventing train accidents caused due to Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD) or non observance of speed restrictions by train drivers. Signal aspect is also displayed on DMI (Driver Machine Interface) screen inside the Locomotive in train system. After successful Proof of Concept trials of TCAS, RDSO has taken up extended field trials of TCAS on a pilot section Lingamapalli-Vikarabad-Wadi-Bidar section of South Central Railway.

Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) is a proven Automatic Train Protection System to avoid train accidents on account of human error of Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD) or over-speeding. As a pilot project, TPWS has been provided on Chennai-Gummidipundi Suburban Section of Southern Railway, Hazrat Nizamuddin - Agra Section of Northern/North Central Railway and Dum Dum-Kavi Subhash section of Kolkata Metro.

Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings through various means - It has been decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by (i) closing unmanned crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Units (TVUs), (ii) merger of unmanned level crossing with nearby unmanned/manned gates or Road Under Bridge or Road Over Bridge or Subway by construction of diversion road, (iii) provision of Subways/Road Under Bridges. The Unmanned Level Crossings which cannot be eliminated by the above means will be progressively manned based on the volume of rail road traffic (TVU) and visibility conditions.

A High Level Safety Review Committee (HLSRC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, was constituted on 16.09.2011 to look into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of train services in the country. The Committee submitted its report on 17.02.2012. The Committee (HLSRC) has made 106 recommendations covering the various aspects of Indian Railways. Out of the 106 recommendations, 68 have been fully accepted, of which 27 have been fully implemented. 19 recommendations have been partially accepted for implementation and 19 were found not suitable for acceptance.

(b) Expenditure on Safety related activities during the last five years is given below:-

(₹ in crores)

	Actual 2011-12	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2015-16
Revenue Expenditure (Gross) on Safety:					
Demand No.4-Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Ways & Works	7795	8234	9172	10282	10888
Demand No.5-Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Powers	3600	3924	4465	4783	5273
Demand No.6-Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	8385	9213	10331	11276	11952
Demand No.7-Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	4421	4805	5406	6027	6254
Demand No.9-Operating Expenses-Traffic-600-Safety	7	11	8	11	16
TOTAL REVENUE (Safety) :	24208	26187	29382	32379	34383
Capital Expenditure (Gross) on Safety:					
Demand No. 16-Assets - Acquisition, Construction & Replacement:					
Road Safety Works-Level Crossings	519	528	504	442	470
Road Safety Works-Road Over/Under Bridges	810	1057	1482	1792	2133
Track Renewals	5286	5426	4985	5372	5586
Bridge Works	319	322	390	441	520
Signalling and Telecom Works	845	939	905	1006	894
Workshops (POH/IOH of Rolling Stock)	1120	1324	1552	872	1530
TOTAL CAPITAL (Safety):	8899	9595	9818	9925	11133
GRAND TOTAL (Revenue+Capital) on Safety	33107	35782	39200	42304	45516

Insurance scheme for railway passengers

†2865. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have launched an insurance scheme for train passengers, if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) whether Government has entered into any partnership with insurance companies for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the *ex-gratia* amount granted to passengers in case of any accident/incident or any untoward incident; and

(d) whether all the classes and trains would be included under this insurance cover, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Optional Travel Insurance Scheme on a pilot basis for one year has been launched w.e.f 01.09.2016 for the Railway passengers who book e-ticket through official website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) at the premium of ₹0.92 per passenger.

This insurance scheme provides financial support to the family/legal heir in case of death/injury of reserved passengers due to train accident/untoward incidents as defined under section 123 read with Sections 124 and 124A of the Railways Act, 1989, subject to the qualification that the coverage will be valid from the actual departure of train from the originating station to actual arrival of train at the destination station including 'process of entraining' and 'process of detraining' the train.

The Sums Insured to be given to passengers are as follows:- (i) In case of Death- ₹10 lakh, (ii) Permanent Total Disability - ₹10 Lakh, (iii) Permanent Partial Disability upto- ₹7.5 Lakh, (iv) Hospitalization Expenses for Injury - ₹2 Lakh, (v) Transportation of mortal remains - ₹10 Thousand.

(b) Yes, Sir, IRCTC which is a wholly owned undertaking of Ministry of Railways has entered into an agreement with three Insurance Companies through Limited Tender, namely (i) Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd., (ii) ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd., and (iii) Royal Sundaram General Insurance Co. Ltd.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) *Ex-gratia* is paid to the victims of train accidents and untoward incidents at the following scales:

	Train Accident (Sec.124)	Untoward Incident (Sec. 124-A)
In case of death	₹50,000/-	₹15000/-
In case of grievous injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 25,000/- lump sum for hospitalisation upto 30 days. • ₹ 300 per day at the end of every 10 day period or discharge, whichever is earlier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹5000/- lump sum for hospitalisation upto 30 days. • ₹1000/- per week or part thereof the period for indoor treatment upto further six months of hospitalisation. • ₹500/- per week or part thereof the period for indoor treatment upto further five months of hospitalisation.
The maximum period for which ex-gratia is payable to the grievously injured passenger will be 12 months.		
In case of simple injury	₹5000/-	₹500/-

(d) The insurance scheme is available on optional basis to passengers of all reserved classes (SL, 1AC, 2AC, 3AC etc.) of all trains except passenger trains and suburban trains for tickets booked online on the IRCTC websites.

Train accident near Kanpur

†2866. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers who were travelling in the 14 coaches of the train that met with an accident near Kanpur;

(b) the number of passengers, with reserved tickets, who were killed and those who survived out of the total number of passengers;

(c) the State-wise details of passengers travelling in the train and the number of passengers from Bihar out of them, the details thereof, including the mobile numbers of the passengers; and

(d) whether the compensation provided by Government has reached the family members of the passengers who lost their lives, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) A total of 751 reserved passengers were travelling in 11 reserved coaches of Train No. 19321 which met with an accident near Kanpur. Since unreserved tickets are not train specific, it is not possible to furnish the details of unreserved passengers travelling in the train.

(b) A total of 152 passengers including children, for whom no berth was booked, died in the accident. However, out of 751 passengers travelling on confirmed/RAC accommodation, 98 passengers died while 653 survived.

(c) State-wise data of passengers travelling is not maintained.

(d) No compensation has been paid by Railways. However, *ex-gratia* amount of ₹98,90,000 has been paid by Railways to the family members of the passengers who lost their lives and to the passengers who sustained injuries in the accident. In addition, an *ex-gratia* amount of ₹17,00,000 has also been paid under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Rail Radio service in trains

2867. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to introduce Rail Radio service in trains, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the uses of this system in coordinating the Railways with the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As announced by the Minister of Railways in the Railway Budget 2016-17, it is proposed to provide train borne entertainment by installing Public Address systems in trains. Details have not been finalized but no expense is envisaged by Railways as the services are to be operated by selected licensees, through commercial advertisements.

Railway projects in Bihar and Jharkhand

†2868. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the on-going railway projects in Bihar and Jharkhand during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of on-going overbridges/underbridges projects compared to manned/unmanned railway level crossing projects in these States;

(c) whether these projects are running as per schedule, if not, the project-wise reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the work of all pending projects and by when the work of these projects would be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, State-wise details of on-going Railway projects falling fully/partly in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand are as under:-

Details of Railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Project	Latest Anticipated cost	Exp. Upto Mar'16	Outlay 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km)	1931	0.5	2
2.	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) (100 km)	828	54	150
3.	Araria-Supaul (92 km)	1196	0.29	2
4.	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachmipur-Barhat (68 km)	826	14	0.50
5.	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road (118 km)	2042	2	2
6.	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur (85km)	1100	112	20
7.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 km)	535	32	25
8.	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan (70 km)	912	5.45	1
9.	Dehri on Sone-Banjari (36.4 km)	590	3.76	5
10.	Deoghar-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (147km)	1426	612	30
11.	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbigha, Barbighato Shekhpura (172 km)	516	474	51

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda) (97 km)	550	14.	2
13.	Gaya-Daltonganj <i>via</i> Rafiganj (137 km)	859	1.24	1
14.	Hajipur-Sagauli <i>via</i> Vaishali (148 km)	1051	221	100
15.	Hathua-Bhatni (80 km)	230	151	25
16.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj (50 km)	565	7	10
17.	Jogbani-Biratnagar(Nepal) (18 km)	394	220	100
18.	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan (44 km)	538	147	30
19.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)	649	289	100
20.	Kosi Bridge (22 km)	425	320	60
21.	Kursela-Bihariganj (35 km)	455	0.49	1
22.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35 km) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km)	250	216	50
23.	Motihari-Sitamarhi (77 km)	997	4.51	20
24.	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (14 km)	3040	1692	375
25.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhangha (67 km)	870	0.68	1
26.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road (66 km)	865	1.58	1
27.	Nawada-Laxmipur (137 km)	1950	0.5	1
28.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge) (19 km)	3210	2493	221
29.	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km) & Natesar-Islampur (21 km)	458	333	75
30.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill <i>via</i> Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai (29 km)– 3rd line	1126	985	200.35
31.	Sakri-Hasanpur (79 km)	655	256	30
32.	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali <i>via</i> Susand (188 km)	2444	18	1
33.	Sultanganj-Katuria <i>via</i> Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar) (75 km)	939	10	2

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Pirpanti-Jasidih (97 km)	1536	0.5	50
35.	Vikramshila - Katareah (Pirpanti-Naugachia) (18 km)	1601	00	0.02
Doublings				
1.	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 km)	544	5	180
2.	Katreh-Kursela patch Doubling incl. bridge on river Kosi (7 km)	99	2	32
3.	Pirpanti-Bhagalpur (59 km)	328	71	84
4.	Hajipur-Ramdayalu (48 km)	367	13	160
5.	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (429 km)	4500	00	250
6.	Hajipur-Bachwara (72 km)	720	00	70
7.	Samastipur-Darbhanga (38 km)	380	00	45
8.	JCiu-Gaya(123km)	1230	00	125
9.	Rampur Dumra-Tal-Rajendrapul-Addl bridge and doubling (14 km)	1491	00	51
10.	Karota Patner - Mankatha - Surface triangle line (10 km)	130.90	00	0.02
11.	Sagauli - Valmikinagar (109.7 km)	744.04	00	0.02
12.	Gaya - Bypass line for Manpur (2 km)	12.56	00	0.02
13.	Muzaffarpur - Sagauli (100.6 km)	731.64	00	0.02
Gauge Conversions				
1.	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. between, Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal)(69km)	539	35	50
2.	Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj (268 km)	1044	804	60
3.	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233 km)	819	589	30
4.	Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Teinarayanpur & new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola (43 km)	1426	750	10
5.	Mansi-Saharsa, incl. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura-Purnia (143 km)	675	496	40
6.	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa- Forbesganj(206km)	1209	339	100

Details of Railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Barwadih-Chimiri	1137	0.1	0.0001
2.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda) (97 km)	550	14	2
3.	Gaya-Daltonganj <i>via</i> Rafiganj (136 km)	859	1.24	1
4.	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km)	267	191	160
5.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)	649	289	100
6.	Deoghar-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (147 km)	1426	612	30
7.	Koderma-Giridih (102 km)	769	680	120
8.	Koderma-Ranchi (203 km)	2957	2230	350
9.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill <i>via</i> Dumka (130 km) with new Material Modification for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48 km)- 3rd line	1126	985	200.35
10.	Pirpainti-Jasidih (97 km)	1536	0.5	50
11.	Chitra-Basukinath (37 km)	859	00	0.02
12.	Godda-Pakur (80 km)	1723	00	0.02
Doublings				
1.	Bondamunda-Ranchi	1660	26	120
2.	Byepass at Sainthia, Sitarpur, Mughalsarai, Allahabad, Etawah	400	00	9
3.	Chakradharpur-Goilkeria 3rd line (34 km)	363	30	72
4.	Chandrapura-Rajabera-Chandrapura-Bhandaridah (10 km)	45	61	1.5
5.	Danea-Ranchi Road (25 km)	263	15	100
6.	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (277 km)	4500	00	250
7.	Dongaposi-Rajkharwan 3rd line (75 km)	389	264	103
8.	Garhwa Road-Ramna (32 km)	230	89	100
9.	Jarangdih-Danea Patch (29 km)	268	19	70

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line	1116	50	120
11.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line (30 km)	258	49	80
12.	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd Line (20 km)	174	39	84
13.	Mohishila-Kali Pahari link doubling with one addl loop line at Mohana (5 km)	42	02	21
14.	Ramna-Singrauli (160 km)	1600	00	160
15.	Ranchi Road-Patratu section patch doubling (31 km)	291	00	30
16.	Sini-Adityapur 3rd line (22 km)	143	188	11.5
17.	Tinpahar- Sahibganj as PH-1 of doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur (3 8 km)	182	203	15
18.	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda section) (40 km)	272	214	62
19.	Garwa Road-Rail over rail (10 km)	48.73	00	0.02
20.	Gomoh-Flyover for down trains (15 km)	94.56	00	0.02
Gauge Conversions				
1.	Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion with Extension to Tori (113 km)	596	545	39

During the last 3 years (2013-16) and current financial year, 198 km. New Line, 162 km. Gauge Conversion and 20 km. Doubling in Bihar and 272 km. New Line and 217 km. Doubling in Jharkhand have been completed.

(b) State-wise details of on-going works of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges sanctioned in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand as on 01.04.2016 are as under:-

State	Road Over Bridges (ROB)	Road Under Bridges (RUB)
Bihar	140	172
Jharkhand	44	121

During the last 3 years (2013-16) and current financial year, 82 ROB/RUBs in Bihar and 130 ROB/RUBs in Jharkhand have been completed.

(c) and (d) Completion of project depends upon several factors including complete handing over of encumbrance-free land by the State Government, forestry clearances,

shifting of utilities, etc. Since most of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, it is not feasible to fix time-frame for completion of these projects.

To expedite completion of all the above mentioned ongoing projects, regular coordination meetings with the State Government for resolving issues of removing encroachment, providing clearances for requisite land acquisitions, etc. have been taken up at highest level. Simultaneously, fund allotment has been substantially enhanced for all these projects.

Assistance to carpet industry

2869. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of carpets exported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether export of carpets has registered a decline, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to assist the carpet industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Exports of Handmade Carpets and Other Floor coverings for the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Export figures (in ₹ crores)
2013-14	₹ 7108.31 crores.
2014-15	₹ 8441.95 crores
2015-16	₹ 9481.36 crores
2016-17 (upto October, 2016)	₹ 5786.85 crores

The State/UT wise export statistics is not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to assist the carpet industry in the country as follows:

(i) 5% Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) Scrip on exports of Hand Made Carpets and other Floor Coverings under MEIS.

- (ii) 3% Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre-Shipment and Post Shipment Credit.
- (iii) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Grant and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Assistance for participation in Fairs and Exhibitions/Reverse/Buyer-Seller Meet in India and abroad.
- (iv) Assistance provided by the Government for marketing study, branding, participation in Fairs and Exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meet in India and abroad, Compliance, Social and other welfare measures etc. through Marketing Support and Service Scheme.
- (v) Setting up of Mega Clusters in Bhadohi-Mirzapur and Srinagar for increasing manufacturing and exports.
- (vi) Providing Skill Development Training for Carpets weaving.
- (vii) Providing financial assistance for running Carpet Weaving Training Centres in Bhadohi-Varanasi-Mirzapur areas for creating new Artisans/Weavers with stipend.
- (viii) The Excise and Customs Duties paid for importing inputs are refunded through Duty Drawback channel.
- (ix) Setting up of Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) at Bhadohi.

Release of grants under IPDS

†2870. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Rajasthan included under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) scheme by the Central Government and the details of financial assistance provided to them; and

(b) by when the approval of financial grant would be accorded to the rest common effluent treatment plants in Rajasthan under the IPDS scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Names of the cities of Rajasthan where projects under Integrated Processing Development Scheme have been sanctioned along with the details on financial assistance to these projects is given as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	City	GoI Assistance (₹ in crore)
1.	Upgradation of 2.5 MLD to Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at Jasol	Balotra	11.25
2.	Setting up new 12.3 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) project at Sanganer	Jaipur	75
3.	Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Unit No. (VI) at Pali	Pali	50
4.	Upgradation of 18 MLD CETP to ZLD at Balotra	Balotra	57.6

(b) At present no DPR from remaining CETPs in Rajasthan which are eligible for funding under IPDS is pending with Government.

Development of textile city

2871. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to develop a Textile city;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to develop the city in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the name of the place and by when it would be developed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No Sir. At present there is no proposal to develop a Textile City under consideration of Government.

Financial assistance for Craft Village and census of artisans in Odisha

2872. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would provide financial assistance for establishment of a Craft Village in Sukhuapada-Lalitgiri of Odisha; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Ministry would provide financial support to Government of Odisha for conducting census of handicraft artisans in Odisha Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts Department?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no such proposal. Ministry of Textile has already provided financial assistance to Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) for setting up of Craft Village at Raghurajpur District Puri, Odisha.

(b) Ministry has undertaken 'Pehchan' initiative to issue identity cards to all artisans in the country linked with a national database.

Schemes for self employment in Textile industry

2873. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of Government to encourage people to avail self employment opportunities in Textile industries;

(b) whether there is any buy back policy of the finished goods attached with such schemes; and

(c) whether there is any special scheme for financial or raw material assistance for the single women availing the self employment opportunity in the Textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The schemes implemented by M/o Textiles for promotion of Self Employment in Textiles are:-

- (i) Scheme for Common Facility Centres implemented through the National Jute Board for training women for self employment in Jute Diversified Products.
- (ii) Integrated Skill Development Programme which provides for skilling of textile workers for self employment, as well as wage employment.
- (iii) Skill upgradation component under the National Handloom Development Programme wherein training is provided for entrepreneurship development alongside technical skills.

(b) and (c) There is no buy back policy of the finished goods attached to these Schemes nor is there any special scheme for financial or raw material assistance for single women.

Import of cotton by spinning mills

2874. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether spinning mills in the country are importing cotton from international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote domestic cotton to protect the Indian farmers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, spinning mills in India are importing cotton from international markets. Details of cotton imports during last three cotton years (Oct.-Sept.) and current cotton year are given below:-

Sl. No.	Cotton Year	Imports (In lakh bales of 170 kg. each)
1	2013-14	11.51
2	2014-15	14.39
3	2015-16 (P)	20.00
4	2016-17 (P)	17.00

(P) Provisional

Cotton imports depend on various factors such as availability of better quality cotton, demand and supply position of certain varieties of cotton, availability of international credit finance at lower interest rate and higher yarn realization etc. which ultimately lead to economic advantage to the industry.

(c) and (d) In order to protect the interest of Indian cotton farmers, Government is implementing Cotton Development Programme by transferring latest technology to cotton growers. Further to avoid distress sale and promote cotton farming, Government is procuring cotton from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Special package for Textiles and Garments industry

2875. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State-wise disbursement of funds under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, so far;

(b) the details of special package for the Textiles and Garments industry announced this year with State-wise details of funds to be disbursed and the expected benefits;

(c) the additional steps that would be taken to ensure that share of India's Textile sector in the global export increases, especially going beyond US and European markets; and

(d) the steps that would be taken to create more and better jobs in this industry considering that it's a labour intensive industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The special package for employment generation in textile and apparel sector was announced on 22nd June, 2016. The details of State-wise UTIs issued under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) In the special package of approx. ₹6000 crore announced by the Government, the garment sector across India has been provided with additional 3.67% reimbursement of employer's contribution towards EPFO under Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY), enhanced subsidy under ATUFS, rebate of State levies, relaxation under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act and simplified labour laws. Details of State-wise application received for enhanced subsidy under ATUFS for garment sector are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The expected benefits of the special package on textile and apparel sector include employment generation, exports and investment.

(c) and (d) Apart from the special package, Government has provided export benefits under various schemes such as Merchandize Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) to focus on emerging markets to enhance India's share in global exports. Government is also providing incentives under Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) and Duty Drawback to increase exports. Ministry is also implementing the Integrated Skill Development Scheme to promote skill upgradation with mandatory placement of 70% of trainees in the industry.

Statement-I*State-wise Unique Identification Numbers (UIDs) issued under Amended TUFS (ATUFS)*

(Values in ₹ crores)

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of UID issued	Project Cost	Subsidy Amount
1.	Bihar	1	1.16	0.08
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	46.05	3.36
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	22.95	2.32
4.	Daman and Diu	2	4.73	0.28
5.	Delhi	2	3.49	0.32
6.	Gujarat	977	1712.73	138.02
7.	Haryana	71	327.96	31.62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	8.85	0.84
9.	Karnataka	18	50.03	4.99
10.	Kerala	3	9.53	0.68
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	66.15	5.44
12.	Maharashtra	114	646.88	46.65
13.	Punjab	209	260.92	23.40
14.	Rajasthan	40	189.57	13.88
15.	Tamil Nadu	169	546.65	51.21
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28	88.31	7.13
17.	West Bengal	20	95.90	7.05
TOTAL		1667	4081.86	337.28

Statement-II*State-wise application received for enhanced Subsidy under ATUFS*

Sl. No.	State	Garmenting (15% CIS)		
		No. of Application (Units)/cases	Total Project Cost	Subsidy Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	1	0.75	0.11
7.	Gujarat	51	75.41	10.50
8.	Haryana	5	34.19	4.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	5	25.82	3.60
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	2	4.75	0.65
14.	Punjab	97	51.79	6.36
15.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	44	41.04	5.63
17.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8	19.88	2.38
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	4	29.96	1.98
GRAND TOTAL		217	283.58	36.02

Setting up of mini Urban Handloom Haats in Andhra Pradesh

2876. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up mini Urban Handloom Haats in Andhra Pradesh 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 the Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up Mini Urban Handloom Haats in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Special package for textile sector

2877. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced special package for Textile sector recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken up any projects in Jharkhand with these special package funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds released so far for taking up technology upgradation and providing incentives to the apparel sector, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir, Government has approved a special package of approx. ₹ 6,000 crores for the apparel sector. In the package, garment sector across India has been provided with special incentives for employment generation, enhanced duty drawback covering state levies, relaxation under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act and simplified labour laws.

(b) No Sir.

(c) So far 299 proposals are accorded in principle sanction involving project cost of ₹ 376 crore and subsidy amount of ₹ 47.6 crore.

Skill development programmes

2878. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds, to conduct skill development programmes related to handicrafts or handlooms were sanctioned to NGOs or any other agencies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of recipient organisations of such funds, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people who underwent skill training in the programmes along with the details of skills imparted?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The number of recipient organizations *i.e.* NGOs and other agencies to whom funds were released during the last three years, (State-wise) related to handicrafts and Handlooms for undertaking skill development programmes and the number of people covered for skill training in these programmes is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I*Skill development programmes for handicrafts artisans*

State	Number of Organizations who were released funds in years 2013-14 to 2015-16	Number of people trained in Handicrafts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	35	6260
Arunachal Pradesh	7	390
Assam	89	4550
Bihar	13	390
Chhattisgarh	11	660
Daman and Diu	1	60
Delhi	29	2120
Goa	1	30
Gujarat	57	3336
Haryana	54	2170
Himachal Pradesh	24	770
Jammu and Kashmir	49	6542
Jharkhand	6	90
Karnataka	11	300
Kerala	17	700
Madhya Pradesh	82	3120
Maharashtra	17	780
Manipur	15	660
Meghalaya	8	240
Mizoram	3	120
Nagaland	18	650
Odisha	22	790
Punjab	36	2490
Rajasthan	21	1140
Sikkim	11	640
Tamil Nadu	9	500
Telangana	2	60
Tripura	14	1210

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	179	19809
Uttarakhand	18	1140
West Bengal	29	1440

Statement-II*Skill development programme for handloom weavers*

State	Number of Organizations who were released funds in years 2013-14 to 2015-16	Number of people trained in Handlooms
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	1620
Arunachal Pradesh	9	255
Assam	5	1180
Bihar	1	0
Chhattisgarh	6	820
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	0	0
Haryana	1	70
Himachal Pradesh	2	60
Jammu and Kashmir	2	100
Jharkhand	1	360
Karnataka	0	0
Kerala	4	320
Madhya Pradesh	1	360
Maharashtra	0	0
Manipur	3	710
Meghalaya	1	420
Mizoram	7	320
Nagaland	3	90
Odisha	16	1610
Punjab	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0
Sikkim	1	20
Tamil Nadu	18	1010

1	2	3
Tripura	3	320
Uttarakhand	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	500
West Bengal	0	0
Telangana	2	400

Assistance for raw material banks for crafts in Odisha

2879. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether the Ministry provides financial assistance for establishment of raw material banks for Stone, Tassar and Palm Leaf crafts in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): A proposal for seeking financial assistance for establishment of Raw Material Bank for stone, Tassar and Palm Leaf craft in Odisha has been received from Odisha State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation Ltd. (Utkalika) recently. The same is under consideration for sanction under the existing parameters of the Infrastructure Scheme.

Financial assistance/package for handloom sector

2880. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial assistance/package to the handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of funds allocated and released for the schemes of the sector during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India had approved 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for Handloom Sector' in November, 2011. The package *inter-alia* included (a) one time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% of interest) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010, (b) recapitalization of viable and potential viable handloom cooperative societies; (c) provision of fresh subsidized credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee; and (d) carrying out legal and institutional reforms for cooperative societies. The coverage of eligible beneficiaries under the package, has been closed on 28.02.2014. Under the package, 39 Apex Societies, 9642 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, 54226 individual weavers and 6310 Self Help Groups were found eligible as per the eligibility norms of the scheme and their claims have been approved

at ₹1089.90 crore. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below). An amount of ₹741.03 crore has been released to NABARD, the Implementing Agency towards loan waiver and recapitalization for further releases to beneficiaries concerned. Subsequently, an amount of ₹141.41 crore has been released to Government of Kerala as Government of India share, towards loan waiver and recapitalization of eligible cooperatives and ₹ 12.46 crore to 7 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh for computerization of eligible Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. The details of releases as per details given below:-

Year	Amount	To whom released	Remarks
2011-12	200.00 crores	NABARD	Towards Loan waiver and recapitalization.
2012-13	291.03 crores	NABARD	
2013-14	250.00 crores	NABARD	
2014-15	141.41 crores	Government of Kerala	
2014-15	77.10 lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh	Towards computerization
2014-15	56.87 lakh	Government of Karnataka	Towards computerization
2014-15	285.60 lakh	Government of Tamil Nadu	Towards computerization
2014-15	138.30 lakh	Government of West Bengal	Towards computerization
2014-15	107.10 lakh	Government of Kerala	Towards computerization
2014-15	18.60 lakh	Government of Uttarakhand	Towards computerization
2014-15	562.80 lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh	Towards computerization

Statement

State-wise list of total beneficiaries under RRR package

Name of the State	Total Coverage upto 28.02.14 (Under phase-I & phase- II).				
	Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies	Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies	Self Help Groups	Individual weavers	Claims approved by various State Implementation Monitoring Review Committees (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1	498	0	7738	200.26
Telangana		165	0	2963	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	1	1616	475	2533	46.76
Bihar	1	123	0	1705	5.61
Chhattisgarh	1	154	0	194	12.60
Delhi	4	117	0	0	2.02
Gujarat	2	199	0	419	8.57
Haryana	0	2	0	69	0.36
Himachal Pradesh	2	171	26	370	10.66
Jammu and Kashmir	2	105	0	112	3.18
Jharkhand	0	59	0	369	3.54
Karnataka	1	219	2	656	9.37
Kerala	1	360	896	1117	210.66
Madhya Pradesh	0	68	2	278	2.81
Maharashtra	1	409	0	0	10.45
Manipur	1	1640	1107	507	30.80
Meghalaya	0	0	0	24	0.09
Mizoram	1	125	0	51	4.39
Odisha	2	430	2636	10884	128.91
Puducherry	1	8	0	0	3.52
Rajasthan	1	43	11	216	8.11
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.08
Tamil Nadu	1	718	101	520	147.72
Tripura	0	18	0	3	1.25
Uttarakhand	0	63	2	47	2.58
Uttar Pradesh	14	1876	1005	21964	108.94
West Bengal	1	456	47	1487	126.65
TOTAL	39	9642	6310	54226	1089.90

So far, an amount of ₹882.44 crore have been released as Gol share for Loan waiver and re-capitalization (₹741.03 crore to NABARD, ₹ 141.41 crore released to the State of Kerala. Apart from this, ₹12,46,36,688/- as 50% was released for computerization of 4170 eligible Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies of Seven States.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

RE. DEMAND FOR ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE FOR WANT OF QUORUM

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Private Members' Business, you want point of order!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. The House is in Session. The point of order is about quorum. There is no quorum for the House to sit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is no quorum, there is a procedure. That is not by point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Quorum is required even if the House is sitting for the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I agree. But let me start, and if somebody raises that question, then I will go by that.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the quorum has to be there. It is prerequisite to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I came here because there was quorum at that time. So, I start now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me start. Once I start, you can raise it. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, I will get up again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I came here, there was quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I have to start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today's Business is Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Now, further discussion on the Resolution regarding need to amend Article 169 and Part IX of the Constitution moved by Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna on the 25th November, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, neither the Members are present nor is there the quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... There cannot be any further discussion. It is a futile exercise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Check the quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this Government is not interested in the functioning of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... They disrupted the other House themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unprecedented that the Ruling Party, the Ministers ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, कोरम का ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कोरम का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नकवी जी, एक मिनट। पहले मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँ, फिर आप अपनी बात बोलिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दो मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised the quorum issue. So, I stop everything. I have to see whether there is quorum or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... कोरम बेल बजाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोरम बेल बजाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोरम बेल बजाएंगे। उसके बाद और भी मेम्बर्स नहीं आए, तो एडजर्न करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोरम बेल बजाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have not announced that there is no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, "Ring the quorum bell." ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, you cannot speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because the quorum bell is ringing. I am waiting. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी कोरम नहीं है। As per the rule, I am required to ring the bell twice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. Actually, what you say will not go on record because I have to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am not bothered about those who are outside; I am only worried about those who are inside. Now, I am helpless. Hon. Members, because there is no quorum even after ringing the quorum bell twice, I am going to adjourn the House. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th December, 2016.

The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 14th December, 2016