

Vol. 242

No. 26



Friday

7 April, 2017

17 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-5)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour
(page 6)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Chemicals and Fertilizers — *Laid on the Table* (page 6)

Statement by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Finance (page 6)

References —

Re. Incident of killing a person by a mob in Rajasthan (pages 7-16)

Re. Demand to allow a discussion under rule 267 (pages 16-20)

Matters raised with Permission —

Move to amend the RTI rules (pages 20-22)

Delay in the progress of highway projects in Punjab (pages 22-23)

[P.T.O.]



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Waiver of loans to farmers in the country (pages 23-25)
Need for repatriation of tribals sheltered in Tripura to Mizoram (page 25)
Misuse of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act on women, religious minorities and tribals (pages 26-28)
Lack of efficient service in Passport Seva Kendras (pages 28-29)
Assistance to West Bengal to fight against the wheat blast disease (pages 29-30)
Meager payment of salary to the teachers in Coal India Limited (pages 30-32)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 32-73)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 73-106)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 107-376)

Message from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 (page 377)

Private Members' Bills —

The Arsenic Contamination (Prevention) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 377)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Articles 83 and 172) — *Introduced* (page 378)

The Domestic Workers (Regulation of Work and Social Security) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 378)

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2016 — *Withdrawn* (pages 379-397)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) — *Discussion not Concluded* (pages 397-417)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new article 330A, 330B, 332A and 332B) — *Introduced* (page 417)

Government Bill —

The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2007 — *Withdrawn* (page 378)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 7th April, 2017/17th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak after the Papers are laid. You are the Leader of the Opposition and you will always be allowed to speak. No problem.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of (BSNL), New Delhi and BBNL, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

- (1) F. No.21-4/2016-B&CS, dated the 3rd March, 2017, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Interconnection (Addressable Systems) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No.21-5/2016-B&CS, dated the 3rd March, 2017, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Standards of Quality of Service and Consumer Protection (Addressable Systems) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6999/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), 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 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6813/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), 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 Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6812/16/17]

Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Sessions

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 Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXVI Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7039/16/17]

2. Statement No. XXVII Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7040/16/17]

3. Statement No. XXIV Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7041/16/17]

4. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7042/16/17]

5. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7043/16/17]

6. Statement No. XIX Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7044/16/17]

7. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7045/16/17]

8. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7046/16/17]
9. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7047/16/17]
10. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7048/16/17]
11. Statement No. X Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7049/16/17]
12. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7050/16/17]
13. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7051/16/17]
14. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7052/16/17]
15. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7053/16/17]
16. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session, 2016
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7054/16/17]
17. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 2016
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7055/16/17]
18. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Fortieth Session, 2016
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7056/16/17]
19. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Forty-first Session, 2016
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7057/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Panchkula and Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Mumbai and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Agriculture Produce (Grading and Making) Act, 1937:-

(1) G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 14th February, 2017, publishing the Mango Seed Kernel Grading and Marking Rules, 2017.

(2) G.S.R.231 (E), dated the 10th March, 2017, publishing the Safed Musli Grading and Marking Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6963/16/17]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. S.O. 799 (E), dated the 10th March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2486 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, to omit certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6965/16/17]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. S.O. 895 (E), dated the 21st March, 2017, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2017, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6964/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6959/16/17]

(ii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Mumbai, along with the Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company M/S Maharashtra Insecticides Limited, Akola, Mumbai, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6960/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Agrinnovate India Limited, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agrinnovate 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 Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6972/16/17]

MoU (2016-17) between GoI and JCI Ltd.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं 2016-17 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (वस्त्र मंत्रालय) और भारतीय पटसन निगम (जेसीआई) लिमिटेड के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6858/16/17]

MoU (2016-17) between GoI and FCI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution) and the Food Corporation of India (FCI), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6980/16/17]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय से संबंधित "ई.पी. एफ.ओ. से छूट-प्राप्त संगठनों/न्यासों/स्थापनों: निष्पादन, मुद्दे और चुनौतियां" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के छब्बीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Final Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2016-17):—

- (i) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding 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) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee regarding 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).
-

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Finance.

REFERENCES

Re. Incident of killing a person by a mob in Rajasthan

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point to make.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267 के तहत मेरा एक नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please; the Leader of the Opposition had asked for time to speak. I will first listen to him; then Mr. Naresh can speak; then Shri Jairam can speak.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also should be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want to say can be said through the Leader of the Opposition. He is already standing.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, कल यहां अलवर की घटना के बारे में हमारे विपक्ष के और कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने मुद्दा उठाया था कि किस तरह से पहलू खान, उसके बच्चे और उसके साथी, जो एक छोटा-मोटा डेरी फार्म चलाता है, वे जयपुर में मेले में चले गए। यू.पी. में तो विशेष रूप से ऐसा मेला लगता है, बल्कि पूरे नॉर्थ इंडिया में जानवरों का मेला लगता है, जहां से लोग पशु खरीदते हैं और बेचते हैं। तो उनके जो साथी हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी जो भैंसें दूध देती थीं, वे सूख गई थीं, तब भैंस या गाय देखने के लिए हम मेले में चले गये और हमारे सामने जब दूध निकाला गया, तो हमने देखा कि गाय 12 से 15-20 किलो दूध देती है, तो हमने भैंस के बजाय गाय ले ली। सर, मैं इस इलेक्शन का पर्सनल विटनेस हूँ, जो अभी यूपी में हुआ। मैंने सहारनपुर में दो रातें काटीं, उस दौरान हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रेसिडेंट, जो कि non-Muslim हैं, उन्होंने मुझे सुबह के नाश्ते पर बुलाया और उन्होंने हमें नाश्ते के लिए फार्म हाउस पर बुलाया, जहां उनकी डेयरी थी। मैंने नाश्ते के बाद उनसे कहा कि मुझे जानवरों को देखने का बहुत शौक है, तो उसने गाय और भैंस, दोनों दिखाए, लेकिन वहां पर गायों की संख्या भैंसों से ज्यादा थी। मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां, जम्मू वगैरह में गायें कम होती हैं, भैंसें ज्यादा होती हैं, आपके यहां उलटा क्यों है? उन्होंने कहा कि सर, नई जेनरेशन की जो गायें हैं, ये भैंसों से दोगुना दूध देती हैं, इसलिए अब ज्यादातर लोग गाय रखते हैं। उन्होंने गाय की एक नस्ल का नाम बताया, लेकिन अभी मुझे उसका नाम याद नहीं है। यह मैं कोई हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं वहां खुद देख कर आया हूँ, जहां डेयरी फार्म है। उन्होंने कहा कि आज की गायें, भैंसों से ज्यादा दूध देती हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، کل یہاں الور کی گھٹنا کے بارے میں ہمارے وپکش کے اور کانگریس پارٹی کے بہت سارے سدسیوں نے مدعا اٹھایا تھا کہ کس طرح سے پہلو خان، اس کے بچے اور اس کے ساتھی، جو ایک چھوٹی

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

मोठी डूरी फारम चलाता ہے، وہ جے پور میں میلے میں چلے گئے۔ یو۔پی۔میں تو خاص طور سے ایسا میلا لگتا ہے، بلکہ پورے نارتھ انڈیا میں جانوروں کا میلہ لگتا ہے، جہاں سے لوگ جانور خریدتے ہیں اور بیچتے ہیں۔ تو ان کے جو ساتھی ہیں انہوں نے کہا کہ ہماری جو بھینسیں دودھ دیتی تھیں، وہ سوکھ گئی تھیں، تب بھینس یا گائیں دیکھنے کے لئے ہم میلے میں چلے گئے اور ہمارے سامنے جب دودھ نکالا گیا، تو ہم نے دیکھا کہ گائیں 12 سے 20-15 کلو دودھ دیتی ہے، تو ہم نے بھینس کے بجائے گائیں لے لی۔

سر، میں اس الیکشن کا پرسنل وٹنسیس ہوں، جوابی یو۔پی۔میں ہوا۔ میں نے -سہارنپور میں دو راتیں کاٹیں، اس دوران ہمارے ڈسٹرکٹ پریزیڈنٹ، جو کہ نان مسلم ہیں، انہوں نے مجھے صبح ناشتے پر بلایا اور انہوں نے ہمیں ناشتے کے لئے فارم ہاؤس پر بلایا، جہاں ان کی ڈیری تھی۔ میں نے ناشتے کے بعد ان سے کہا کہ مجھے جانوروں کو دیکھنے کا بہت شوق ہے، تو اس نے گائیں اور بھینس، دونوں دکھائے، لیکن وہاں پر گایوں کی تعداد بھینسوں سے زیادہ تھی۔ میں نے کہا کہ ہمارے یہاں، جموں وغیرہ میں گائیں کم ہوتی ہیں، بھینسیں زیادہ ہوتی ہیں، آپ کے یہاں الٹا کیوں ہے؟ انہوں نے کہا کہ سر، نئی جنریشن کی جو گائیں ہیں، یہ بھینسوں سے دوگنا دودھ دیتی ہیں، اس لئے اب زیادہ لوگ گائیں رکھتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے گائے کی ایک نسل کا نام بتایا، لیکن ابھی مجھے اس کا نام یاد نہیں ہے۔ یہ میں کوئی ہوا میں بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں، بلکہ میں وہاں خود دیکھ کر آیا ہوں، جہاں ڈیری فارم ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آج کی گائیں، بھینسوں سے زیادہ دودھ دیتی ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, come to the point.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मेरा प्रश्न सिर्फ यह है कि कल जब यह घटना इस सदन में उठी, इसके बारे में पूरे देश के पेपरों में कल भी लिखा था और आज भी यह मुद्दा बिल्कुल छाया हुआ है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसको स्वीकार करने के बजाय... केंद्रीय सरकार को इस तरह के लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ महीने पहले इन गौरक्षक वालों के लिए एक ऐसे सख्त शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि* यानी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी लोगों को खुश करने के लिए ऊपर से कुछ कहते हैं, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी को कहा जाता है कि *...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میرا سوال صرف یہ ہے کہ کل جب یہ گھٹنا اس سدن میں اٹھی، اس کے بارے میں پورے دیش کے پیپروں میں کل بھی لکھا تھا اور آج بھی یہ مدعا چھایا ہوا ہے، لیکن مائے منتری جی نے اس کو قبول کرنے کے بجائے۔۔۔ کیندریہ سرکار کو اس طرح کے لوگوں کو پروٹیکٹ نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ مائے پردھان منتری جی نے کچھ مہینے پہلے ان گٹو رکشک والوں کے لئے ایک ایسے سخت لفظ کا استعمال کیا تھا، لیکن ہمیں لگتا ہے کہ * یعنی مائے پردھان منتری جی لوگوں کو خوش کرنے کے لئے اوپر سے کچھ کہتے ہیں، لیکن بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کو کہا جاتا ہے کہ * --- (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You make your point.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: Sir, I am coming to the point. अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीयत होती, तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ... सर, तीन लोग अरेस्ट हुए हैं, वे अदालत में पेश हुए, अगर आज कोई किसी को थप्पड़ मारता है, तो उसकी पुलिस रिमांड 14 दिनों की होती है और ये जो तीन लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, जिन्होंने कत्ल किया है और पोस्टमार्टम में यह निकला... इनके एमएलए, बीजेपी के एमएलए ने कहा कि हार्ट अटैक से मर गया और उसके बाद डॉक्टरों की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उन डॉक्टरों को हमने यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी या समाजवादी पार्टी या बीएसपी या जेडीयू ने नहीं भेजा, बल्कि डॉक्टर्स भी उसी गवर्नमेंट के हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पीटने से internal injury हुई है, उनके पेट और छाती में internal bleeding हुई, जिसकी वजह से मरे हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: Sir, I am coming to the point. اگر مائے پردھان منتری جی کی نیت ہوئی، تو ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف --- سر، تین لوگ اریسٹ ہوئے ہیں، وہ عدالت میں پیش ہوئے، اگر آج کوئی کسی کو تھپڑ مارتا ہے، تو اس کی پولیس ریمانڈ چودہ دنوں کی ہوتی ہے اور یہ جو تین لوگوں کو پکڑا گیا ہے، جنہوں نے قتل کیا ہے اور پوسٹ مارٹم میں یہ نکلا۔۔۔ اس کے ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ بی۔جے۔ی۔ کے ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ نے کہا کہ ہارٹ اٹیک سے مر گیا اور اس کے بعد ڈاکٹروں کی جو رپورٹ آئی، ان ڈاکٹروں کو ہم نے یعنی کانگریس پارٹی اور سماجواदी پارٹی یا بی۔ایس۔پی۔ یا جے۔ڈی۔یو۔ نے نہیں بھیجا، بلکہ ڈاکٹرس بھی اسی گورنمنٹ کے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پیٹنے سے انٹرنل انجری ہوئی ہے، ان کے پیٹ اور چھاتی میں انٹرنل بلیڈنگ ہوئی، جس کی وجہ سے مرے ہیں۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर कोई एक-दूसरे को थप्पड़ मारे, तो उसकी रिमांड 14 दिनों के लिए होती है और इस कत्ल के लिए एक दिन की रिमांड होती है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि शुरू से ही इस केस को खत्म करने की नीयत है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल सदन को * किया है और आपने कल डायरेक्शन दी थी, हम आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करते हैं और मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट दे दें और आज दे दें।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ اگر کوئی ایک دوسرے کو تھپڑ مارے، تو اس کی ریمانڈ چودہ دنوں کے لیے ہوتی ہے اور اس قتل کے لیے ایک دن کی ریمانڈ ہوتی ہے، تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ شروع سے ہی اس کیس کو ختم کرنے کی نیت ہے۔ ہمارے مانیتے منتری جی نے کل سدن کو * کیا ہے اور اپ نے کل ڈائریکشن دی تھی، ہم اپ کا بہت دھنیواد کرتے ہیں اور میں یہ مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ مانیتے گرہ منتری جی یہاں اکر اسٹیٹمینٹ دیدیں اور اج دے دیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, I had asked the Minister to get a report from the Home Minister and come back to the House. So, he will give the correct version. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we should know the timing, so that we are all present. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, my last demand is this. The House should know as to at what time the hon. Minister is coming. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The House should know as to at what time the hon. Minister is coming, so that we could be present.(Interruptions).. Otherwise, today is Friday. ...(Interruptions).. Nobody will be here. ..(Interruptions).. The Home Minister will come, he will address the empty House and go back. ..(Interruptions)..

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर आफ दि अपोजिशन ने जो मुद्दा उठाया, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा किया, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा मुद्दा उठाया है, जिसके बारे में कल चर्चा हुई थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य,

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री जी ने कल एक मुद्दा उठाया था और उसमें उन्होंने गुजरात का नाम लिया था, मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लिया था, संभवतः उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम लिया था और राजस्थान के बारे में कहा था। उस समय मैंने कहा था कि गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश या उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरी जानकारी में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी है, लेकिन जहां तक राजस्थान की बात है, हम किसी भी तरह की गुंडागर्दी को, किसी भी तरह की अराजकता को justify नहीं करते हैं और उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर राजस्थान की सरकार ने एफआईआर लॉज की है। 6 लोगों के खिलाफ FIR lodge करके कानूनी प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही हो रही है। हमने कल भी कहा था कि यह एक संवेदनशील मुद्दा है और संवेदनशील मुद्दा होने के कारण, राजस्थान सरकार जो कानूनी प्रावधान हैं, उनके अनुसार सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए ऐसे संवेदनशील मुद्दे को, हम सबको संवेदनशीलता के साथ deal करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भी अपराधी है, अपराधी, कातिल, गुंडा, बदमाश, उसे हिन्दू या मुसलमान की नज़र से मत देखिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपराधी अपराधी है, जो हिंसा कर रहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह हिंसा है। हिंसा और अपराध को यदि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई की नज़र से देखेंगे, तो निश्चित तौर से इसका message ठीक नहीं जाएगा। हम यहां देश में सद्भाव पैदा करने के लिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम देश में सद्भाव की भावना मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। अगर हम इस तरह का message देंगे, तो निश्चित तौर से देश में सद्भाव को मजबूत करने की जो हमारी इच्छा शक्ति है, वह कमजोर दिखाई देगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, on page 12 of the Rules of Procedure, Rule 29 is for List of Business. ...**(Interruptions)**... Page 272 of Revised List of Business... ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप कहां जा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی ازاد: آپ کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): पांच राज्यों में यही हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आपका point क्या है?

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): कल मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए बयान की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद के दो सदन हैं। इस सदन में मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया था, वह ऐसा बयान था, जिसे सुनकर मैं खुद हैरान था। दूसरे सदन में Home Minister साहब ने जो बोला, वे कहते हैं कि यह मामला पूरी तरह से उनके संज्ञान में है, अलवर में जो घटना हुई, उसमें दोषी के खिलाफ पूरी ताकत और सख्ती से कार्यवाही होगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी बार बार बोलते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी ने वही बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो मंत्रियों के बयान अलग-अलग हैं, जो ठीक नहीं है। सरकार के दो मंत्री अलग-अलग बोले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that I agree. That point is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, there was a controversy whether it happened or not happened. But Naqviji himself has reported today that it has happened in Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: On Monday, the hon. Home Minister will give the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपका कल यह निर्देश था, आपने कहा था कि बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप लगाया गया है और उतनी ही गम्भीर बात यह है, जब मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यहां आकर स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: होम मिनिस्टर साहब, सोमवार को आयेंगे, ऐसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: ऐसा मंत्री जी आज कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल उन्होंने जो बयान दिया था, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके ऊपर ही उँगली उठ रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने सुना नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आपने अपनी रूलिंग में कहा था। उन्होंने कल कहा था कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जबकि ऐसा हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैंने कहा था कि गुजरात में नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आज ये उस पर लीपापोती कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। मंत्री जी ने बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हम कोई लीपापोती नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कहा कि गुजरात में नहीं हुआ है, मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ है और जहां तक राजस्थान की बात है, वहां जिन्होंने ऐसा किया, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... LoP, please ask your Members to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen; Misraji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want to solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Making noise alone is not the parliamentary work. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Chair to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sit down. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on

record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. This is against me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. Why are you not listening to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. Go back. Listen to me first. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are not ready to listen to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members don't want to listen to the Chair. This is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... माफी मांगने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

You don't want to listen to me. You don't want to solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not adjourn the House. This is not allowing the Chair to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Punia, Mr. Tankha, please listen to me. Some wisdom should prevail upon the Members. You should also listen to what the Chair has to say. What happened? Perhaps, you did not hear. I had asked yesterday that the correct position should be ascertained from the Home Minister and the House should be informed. Mr. Naqvi now said that on Monday, the Home Minister would come here and make a statement. He has said that. After that, what is the reason for this shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*... If on Monday...*(Interruptions)*... If on Monday...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. You can't talk from here. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't talk from here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not prevented anybody. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should not talk...*(Interruptions)*... You are nobody to ask me like that. Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Member coming into the Well and questioning the Chair! ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very bad. I am sorry. I am not going to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members are behaving irresponsibly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I see no reason for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed the LoP. I said that I would allow Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is irresponsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... किसलिए माफी मांगें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I asked about the Home Minister. He said that he would come. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not adjourn the House. This is intimidation; nothing but intimidation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not adjourn the House. I am sorry for other Members. I am sorry for the disciplined Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel really sorry for the disciplined Members. A few Members can hold the House to ransom! ...*(Interruptions)*... किसलिए माफी मांगें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the reason? ...*(Interruptions)*...

As far as the Chair is concerned, yesterday, the Chair told Mr. Naqvi to find out the correct position from the Home Minister and directed that the matter should be reported to the House. Today, Mr. Naqvi has said that an incident in Rajasthan had happened and an FIR is also registered. He also said that on Monday, the Home

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Minister will come and make a statement. As far as the Chair is concerned, that is enough with regard to that issue. This is disobeying the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is disobeying the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I will not adjourn the House. I am with the majority of the Members who are sitting and keeping quiet. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, you raised the matter. This was raised yesterday also. From this side, everybody said that an incident had happened in Rajasthan and an individual was killed by a mob. That was reported in the newspaper. Yes, it is correct that yesterday, Mr. Naqvi, who perhaps was not aware of this incident, said that it did not happen. But, today, ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, he mentioned about Madhya Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he said about that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, I told him that he should contact the Home Minister, ascertain the facts and come back to the House. Today, after the Leader of the Opposition raised it, Mr. Naqvi said that, yes, in Rajasthan, this incident had happened, and, he also said that an FIR has been registered and people have been arrested.

In addition to that, with reference to my direction, he said that the Home Minister will come and make a statement on Monday. This is all what the Leader of the Opposition demanded. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you wish to say?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I want to mention something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed the Leader of the Opposition. Let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is undermining the position of Rajya Sabha. Hon. Home Minister spoke on the same issue yesterday itself. The hon. Home Minister, on his own, should have done this, and, if not, on his own, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should have gone and told him that since this issue was raised in the Rajya Sabha also, please go and make the things clear in Rajya Sabha, which he did not do. The Home Minister did not do his duty. Now, automatically, this has again come up in the entire media of the country. The Home Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should have fulfilled their duties and the hon. Home

Minister should have come in the morning to make a statement. Now, making a statement four days later, after holidays, is unjust. This is totally unjust and you are undermining... *...(Interruptions)...* Every day, this Government is insulting the Members of the Rajya Sabha, of this House, undermining the very position, the constitutional position, of the Rajya Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Hon. LoP, the hon. Home Minister is not in Delhi. *...(Interruptions)...* गृह मंत्री जी दिल्ली में नहीं हैं, वे अंडमान में हैं। वे मंडे को आएंगे। *...(Interruptions)...* The Home Minister is not in Delhi. We have discussed this already in the morning. He is not in Delhi. On Monday, he would come and make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs should have come here. We have two or three Ministers of State for Home Affairs. You cannot put away this subject like this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I wish to make a point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am very sorry, Mr. Deputy Chairman; this Government must take the Rajya Sabha seriously. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point, Mr. Bhupender Yadav?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you called my name. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, don't go back to this matter. It is over.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, this is only to clarify one point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter has been closed now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you called my name. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I just wish to clear one point of fact. What Mr. Madhusudan Mistry... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't go back to that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I wish to read out his statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't go back to that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I want to read his interview that appeared in The Indian Express. He said, "We are waiting. The Department has ordered that let the facts come out in the House. Let there be an inquiry. I insisted upon fixing up a timeline for the submission of a report." सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सोमवार को रिपोर्ट

[Shri Bhupender Yadav]

देने की बात कही। सर, ये अखबारों में कुछ कहते हैं और हाउस में कुछ कहते हैं। सर, हर चीज को राजनीति से नहीं देखना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नरेश अग्रवाल।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, दूसरी बात, that is the issue that concerns Rajasthan and now, UP. Where is any issue in Madhya Pradesh? ...(Interruptions)... सर, इसे राजनीति से नहीं देखना चाहिए।

Re. Demand to allow a discussion under rule 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Naresh Agrawal says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naresh Agrawal; nothing else will go on record. Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(Interruptions)... I have closed that chapter. That subject is over. ...(Interruptions)... On Monday, at 12, after the Home Minister makes a statement, I would allow you to speak; not now. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. I have to go to the next subject now. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Agrawal. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए आपको बोलने की अनुमति दी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: संविधान ने इस सदन का, लोक सभा का और न्यायपालिका का निर्माण किया। साथ ही, संविधान में न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका और विधायिका का अलग-अलग division किया गया और कानून बनाने का अधिकार हमें दिया गया। महोदय, बजट बनाने, बजट पास करने और खर्च करने का अधिकार हमें दिया, लेकिन इधर देखने में आया है कि तमाम अदालतें ऐसे आदेश दे रही हैं, जो उनके क्षेत्र से बाहर हैं। श्रीमन्, NJAC हमने बनाया, 368 में हमें संविधान संशोधन का अधिकार था, लेकिन उस अधिकार को उन्होंने खत्म कर दिया। सरकार चुप हो गयी और सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को सर्वोच्च मान लिया। हमारे अधिकारों का हनन हुआ और हमने जो कहा, उसे नहीं माना और उन्होंने इसे बड़ी बेंच को दे दिया। श्रीमन्, अभी चेन्नई हाई कोर्ट ने एक आदेश के तहत वहां की सरकार से कहा कि कर्जा माफ कर दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या यह अच्छी बात नहीं है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, वह नहीं कर सकते। वह कैसे आदेश दे सकती है? वित्तीय व्यवस्था का अधिकार तो विधान सभा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा को है। श्रीमन्, अभी एक आदेश हो गया कि शराब की दुकानें 200-250 मीटर दूर रखी जाएंगी। इस से एक अव्यवस्था पूरे देश में फैल गयी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your suggestion? What are you going to do? The Chair cannot do anything.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि अधिकारों से परे आदेश दिए गए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट एमपीज की तनखाह और सुविधाओं की समीक्षा करने लगी। उनकी तनखाह अभी बढ़ गयी, हमने कोई समीक्षा नहीं की।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't criticize the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं criticize नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर जाएगा, तो हम यहां आलोचना करेंगे हम बाहर भी आलोचना करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What should we do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... What should the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, what should we do?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा यह कहना है कि इस रूल 267 के नोटिस को स्वीकार करके सदन में सभी वरिष्ठ लोगों की ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं और सभी जनता से जुड़े हैं, इस पर एक बहस कराने के बाद, मैं सरकार से कहूंगा अगर इतने बहुमत के बाद भी कमजोर हुए, तो देश में कलंक होगा, यह तुम्हारे माथे पर ...*(व्यवधान)*.... कहीं पर कठोर होंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... इन अधिकारों को बचाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... अगर आपने इन अधिकारों को ...*(व्यवधान)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, discussion under Rule 267 is not allowed. You can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप सबको सुन तो लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, इसके बारे में नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not allowing discussion under Rule 267. Therefore, I cannot allow discussion on it now. But you can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have another discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह तो अगले सत्र में आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, दे दो। आप अगले सत्र के लिए नोटिस दे दो। अगले सेशन में ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिस्कशन होना अच्छा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं कहूंगा कि कहीं न कहीं पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: डिस्कशन करना ठीक है, whether in the next week or in the next Session. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Jairam Ramesh, what is your problem? ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are always creating problem for me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I only have an issue. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, इधर भी ध्यान दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me about that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, only three days are left of this Session of Parliament. ...(Interruptions).. He has called me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति महोदय(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... क्या करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान).... Have you given any notice? ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? इसके बाद लिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, only three days are left of this Session of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your point?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Bad enough that Motions, which have been admitted, are not slated for discussion. There was a Calling Attention Motion, which was scheduled, which was published in the Bulletin and that was cancelled at the last minute. My question is: When will the Calling Attention Motion be scheduled? I hope it would be ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. बैठिए, बैठिए। Sit down. Let me give a ruling on that. It is a valid point. Sit down. बैठिए, बैठिए। त्रिपाठी जी, आप बैठिए। Shri Jairam Ramesh has raised a point. The Calling Attention Motion was listed in

the List of Business. Once an item is listed in the List of Business, it becomes the property of the House. No Minister can shirk it. I am telling you that no Minister can shirk it. I was informed that on that particular day, the concerned hon. Minister was not well. He was unwell. That is okay. Now it is the duty of that Minister to come back to the House and give the date for the Calling Attention Motion to be taken up. He should inform the Chair about the convenient date for him. That is his duty because it was already listed in the List of Business.

However, there is a difference between the Business listed in the List of Business and an admitted Motion. I should also explain about an admitted Motion. If a Motion is admitted as a “No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion”, it is not listed in the List of Business. Once it is listed in the List of Business, the Minister has to come for that. If that Minister is unwell or is not able to come, he can depute another Minister. In any case, it is the duty of the Minister to ensure that it happens before the end of this Session. I hope it will be taken note of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं पूरी विनम्रता से यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपका जो टॉलरेंस लेवल है, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। आप हम लोगों को भी थोड़ा टॉलरेट करिए। मेरा एक निवेदन केवल इतना ही है कि यहां पर शुंगलु कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो गैर-कानूनी चीजें हो रही हैं, न केवल दिल्ली में मगर त्रिपुरा जैसे राज्य में दस हजार टीचर्स को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से appoint किया जाता है। उनका appointment सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है। मैं इस विषय को उठाने के लिए तीन बार नोटिस दे चुका हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, नहीं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, क्या यह जीरो ऑवर मैटर है? ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... I allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, केवल लंग पावर के आधार पर हमारी आवाज को दबाया नहीं जा सकता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... लंग पावर के आधार पर हमारी आवाज को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको हमें अवसर देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want to have the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: हमने नियम के अनुसार नोटिस दिया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको उसका सम्मान करना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारा जीरो ऑवर ...(**व्यवधान**)... Who are you

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

to give a ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair will give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't usurp the powers of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, point of order is not just the monopoly of the left side. It could also be from there. So, I have to hear them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did not allow me to hear it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: जिसकी आवाज ऊंची जाती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस कारण ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा नहीं होता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुद्दा है तो बोलिए, केवल आवाज ऊंची करने से मुद्दा नहीं होता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम विनम्रता से बोलते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सुनाएं आपको ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: हम आपसे नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उनका चार्ज क्लियर है।

श्री उपसभापति: किनका?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभापति जी, त्रिपाठी जी का प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me go to Zero Hour. Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Move to amend the RTI rules

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I rise to record my emphatic opposition to the move of the Government of India to make retrograde amendments in the Right to Information Rules, 2012 vide DoPT circular dated 31st March, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Right to Information Act was not a simple legislation enacted by Parliament. This legislation was the product of powerful countrywide mass movement. It has been the most powerful instrument in the hands of the people for defending democracy and also for struggle against corruption and unjust dominance of bureaucracy over democratic governance undermining the very essence of democracy inside the formal democratic governance structure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

But, the amendments proposed by the Government in RTI Rules in supersession of RTI Rules, 2012 aim at drastically weakening the Right to Information of the people and going to the extent of even provoking indulgence to the alarming phenomenon of increasing attacks and assaults on the RTI activists throughout the country.

The proposed amendment in Section 12, sub-Section 2 says, and I quote, “The proceedings pending before the Commission shall abate on the death of appellant.” The change is designed to indulge in increasing phenomenon of attacks including physical elimination of RTI activists by the present regime, which is, by nature, intolerant to democratic rights of the people. In 2017 only, there have been more than 375 recorded cases of attacks and assaults on RTI activists and information seekers as reported by print media. Of these 375 cases, 56 are murders, at least 157 are physical assaults and more than 160 cases are of harassment and threats – some of which have resulted in death by suicide, etc.

In such a horrible background, the provision of abatement of the proceedings on the death of the appellant would act as an allurement to hidden criminals, within the administrative set-up at different level of governance, to eliminate the concerned information seekers and RTI activists physically. Should such provocation be indulged in by the Government itself?

Further, proposed amendment allows the Central Information Commissioner to convert a complaint on non-response ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

श्री उपसभापति: त्रिपाठी जी, आपकी क्या प्रॉब्लम है? ...(Interruptions)... You are always a disciplined Member. ...(Interruptions)... Rangarajanji, time is over. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण समझ कर उठा रहा हूँ। पिछले सत्र में ही मैंने शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए जुडिशियरी पर एक नोटिस दिया था। अभी जो नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो न्यायपालिका है, * ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी: मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन की राय ली जाए, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ली जाए और न्यायपालिका को इस सदन *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Remarks against the Judiciary will be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी: आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लीजिए।

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

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Sir, take the sense of the House, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Remarks against the Judiciary is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Sir, I request you to take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Shwait Malik. *...(Interruptions)...*

Delay in the progress of highway projects in Punjab

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

"मंजिलें उनको मिलती हैं, जिनके सपनों में जान होती है।

पंखों से कुछ नहीं होता, हौसलों से उड़ान होती है।"

मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी और सर्वेस ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर श्री नितिन गडकरी जी को बधाई दूंगा कि जिन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा बजट रोड नेटवर्किंग के लिए दिया। आज भारत में सड़क निर्माण को लेकर एक क्रांति आई है। पीछे जब पंजाब में शिरोमणि अकाली दल-भाजपा की हमारी सरकार रही, तो केंद्र सरकार के सहयोग से आज वहां 65,000 किलोमीटर का नेटवर्क बना। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं जो मांग करने जा रहा हूँ, *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं आभारी हूँ गडकरी जी का, जिन्होंने दिल्ली से पानीपत हाइवे का 8 लेन प्रोजेक्ट पास किया और उसके बाद अगला जो व्यास तक का प्रोजेक्ट है उसे सिक्स लेन करने का पास किया है।

सर, अमृतसर, एक गुरु नगरी है, एक वर्ल्ड रिनाउंड नगरी है, वहां हरमंदिर साहेब है, वहां जलियांवाला बाग है, वहां रामतीर्थ है, वहां पर बॉर्डर है, वह एक ऐतिहासिक शहर है, दुनिया से लाखों लोग रोज वहां आते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक मांग करूंगा कि दिलवा, जो व्यास के नजदीक है, उसके आगे अमृतसर की फोर लेन की सड़क है, अब जहां दिल्ली से दिलवा तक की सिक्स लेन की सड़क बन गई है, तो चूंकि वहां ट्रैफिक कन्जेशन ज्यादा है और आजादी के

बाद यह एक ऐसा रूट है जो अमृतसर को दिल्ली से कनेक्ट करता है, तो इस सड़क को भी सिक्स लेन किया जाए। यह मैं आपके माध्यम से नितिन गडकरी जी से मांग करूंगा।

महोदय, दूसरा, मैं नितिन गडकरी जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने यह जानते हुए कि ट्रैफिक कन्जेशन बढ़ रहा है और पंजाब रोड कनेक्टिविटी की बहुत आवश्यकता है, तो उन्होंने अमृतसर से दिल्ली के लिए एक नया एक्सप्रेस हाइवे एनाउन्स किया है, जो 60,000 करोड़ रुपए से बनना है। वह एक डिफरेंट प्रोजेक्ट है, जो अमृतसर से लेकर मोगा और जींद से होकर बनेगा। इससे जहां अमृतसर और दिल्ली का डिफरेंस 130 किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगा, वहीं अमृतसर से दिल्ली की दूरी भी दो घंटे कम हो जाएगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से जहां मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, वहीं यह निवेदन भी करूंगा कि इस एक्सप्रेस हाइवे को प्रारंभ करने का जल्दी प्रयास किया जाए, क्योंकि अमृतसर एक ऐसा शहर है जहां वर्ल्ड की एयर कनेक्टिविटी भी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

Waiver of loans to farmers in the country

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, कई दिन तक आपको तकलीफ देने के बाद आपने इसको कबूल तो किया है, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, आज 70 साल हो गए और इन 70 सालों से लगातार भारत के किसानों की हालत बदतर होती जा रही है और आज भी उनकी आत्महत्याएं बदस्तूर कायम हैं। चाहे महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ हो, चाहे पंजाब हो, चाहे तमिलनाडु हो, पूरे देश में किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। मुझे याद है, जब लोक सभा का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो भाजपा ने यह कहा था कि जो लागत मूल्य है, उसका ढाई गुना ज्यादा हम किसानों को मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस देंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने एक पैसा भी बढ़ा कर नहीं दिया। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर पूरे देश में किसी की हालत सबसे ज्यादा बदतर है, तो किसानों की है। इसलिए किसानों का सभी तरह का ऋण माफ होना चाहिए, चाहे वह ट्रैक्टर का लोन हो, चाहे ट्रम लोन हो, मियादी लोन हो, किसानों का हर तरह का कर्ज माफ होना चाहिए। ऐसा इसलिए, मान्यवर, कि बड़े लोगों का 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज सरकार पहले ही माफ कर चुकी है। जब वह बड़े लोगों का कर्ज माफ कर सकती है, तो देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ किसानों का कर्ज क्यों नहीं माफ किया जा सकता है? मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इस पर बयान आना चाहिए। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा के चुनाव में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया जाएगा, लेकिन उनका केवल फसली ऋण माफ किया गया, उनका टर्म लोन माफ नहीं किया

[श्री रेवती रमन सिंह]

गया, ट्रैक्टर का लोन माफ नहीं किया गया, मियादी लोन माफ नहीं किया गया। मान्यवर, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकार को निर्देश दें कि वह इस पर एक वक्तव्य देने की कृपा करे, धन्यवाद।

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Need for repatriation of tribals sheltered in Tripura to Mizoram

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Thank you, Sir. I raise a very important issue as my Zero Hour submission. The Tripura Government has been repeatedly asking the Central Government to repatriate the refugees to Mizoram, but the response especially from Mizoram is very poor.

There were several initiatives to repatriate the refugees from Tripura to Mizoram but those failed due to lack of proper political will of both the Central and the State Governments. Only sporadic repatriation of a handful of families has taken place.

About 35,000 Reang tribals are sheltered in seven camps located in North Tripura for 19 years after they fled their villages in Western Mizoram following clashes with the majority Mizos over the killing of a Mizo forest official.

Only about 5,000 Reang tribal refugees, locally called "Bru", have returned to their homes in the past three-and-a-half years. The Tripura Government has provided the logistical support like security to these facilitation centres.

Though the families are surviving on two square meals and other minimum physical needs, extended by the Central and Tripura Governments, a permanent solution to the ethnic issue is needed so they can enjoy a better life. I also demand economic settlement of the refugees after their repatriation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Misuse of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act on women,
religious minorities and tribals**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I want to raise the issue of the misuse of the sedition and anti-terror laws against human right activists, political activists, women and religious minorities. Sedition charges in the country are being made recklessly and with political motive. UAPA is slapped in a wrong manner. Invoking sedition provisions and using them against writers and artists, religious minorities, political activists, women tribals and other marginalized sections by raking up baseless charges are completely unacceptable and a brazen violation of democratic principles and basic human rights. Now, Sir, I want to mention the Judiciary. Already, Shri D. P. Tripathi and others have raised the issue. The Judiciary, in a number of cases, while declaring life sentences has used very harsh words in cases where this UAPA was slapped. But there have been a series of actual terror cases where the Judiciary has had no harsh words at all, like, incidents of Malegaon, Ajmer Dargah, Samjhauta Express, Hyderabad's Mecca Masjid, and Modasa in Gujarat. All of these involved bomb blasts and killings authored by * Right-Wing Groups like Abhinav Bharat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot use the name of the religion. The word * is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Okay. That will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let alone being declared terror organizations, the accused are brazenly acquitted. It is revealing to contrast the Gadchiroli and Gurgaon verdicts with the one dispensed by Jaipur's National Investigation Agency Court on 8th March, 2017.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): इन्होंने * को गाली दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये इस तरह की बात कैसे कह सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया है, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Where Swami Aseemanand, and six others were acquitted in the ...*(Interruptions)*...Ajmer Dargah bomb blast case, ...*(Interruptions)*... which had killed three persons and injured dozens in 2007. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया है, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rupala,.. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: And yesterday.. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, yesterday, in West Bengal, we have seen, *...(Interruptions)...* how the organizations have used open arms to take possessions of *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged the word * *...(Interruptions)...* मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया है, आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The State Government has acquired 13 acres of land for the establishment of a power grid substation. *...(Interruptions)...* More than 90 people objected *...(Interruptions)...* and although an alternative land was available, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: References to religion and the name of religion is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The land sharks in the area *...(Interruptions)...* forced the Government to stick to the acquired land. *...(Interruptions)...* A clash between the common people and the land sharks saw the participation of a huge mass against the land sharks. *...(Interruptions)...* Two people got killed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The police said that those two were not killed by their bullets. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए, आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The State Government imposed UAPA against 36 villagers mostly belonging to the religious minority group. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए, आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Let him complete.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Fifteen people were detained under UAPA... *...(Interruptions)...* but, incidentally, nobody was arrested for the killing of the unarmed *...(Interruptions)...* and innocent villagers though the police said that they were not killed by police bullets. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your point of order, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Gross misuse of UAPA has become the order of the day in.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is your point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the last part of his speech relates to a matter which is pending before the court of law and under Rule 169, it cannot be admissible. Therefore, the last part of the speech should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. I will go through the records and do the needful. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.

Lack of efficient service in Passport Seva Kendras

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to raise this important subject in the Zero Hour today.. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): इनसे पूछिए कि इन्होंने क्या *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* जैन साहब... ऑनरेबल जैन साहब, आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, it is shocking to know that almost 28 lakh passports are undelivered and there is no status shown in the dashboard of the Ministry. Another shocking thing is that 62 lakh passports are showing as pending. Sir, 35 per cent of police verification is taking more than 180 days. The CAG report has also mentioned that in some States and Union Territories there was no electronic connectivity provided by the passport offices. Sir, it is taking more than 71 days to process a passport. All these data are pointing to one thing that there is something not correct at the Passport Kendras. Although the Government collects more than ₹ 10 crore as fees per month, through these Passport Kendras to process the passports, yet, the consumers are not getting any service or delivery. Sir, through you, I would

request and urge upon the hon. External Affairs Minister to look into the matter, order some inquiry and find some solution so that people get some relief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you very much.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I have time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: No, Sir. I have not made my point. Sir, two lakh passports have been received with delay and no compensation has been given. Thirty seven Passport Kendras point out that they have the capacity to process only 12 lakh applications. Sir, the capacity needs to be augmented and through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to do the same.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): सर, हमारे यहां भी कई लोग ऐसे ही झोला लेकर घूमते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* किसी को भी बहुत आराम से आधार कार्ड मिल जाता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

Assistance to West Bengal to fight against the wheat blast disease

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Let me speak, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Only five minutes are remaining. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahamed Hassan.. *...(Interruptions)...* I called Shri Ahamed Hassan only. He should speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you not speaking? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, how can I speak? She is disturbing. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am raising an issue which is very important for the country's agriculture. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't be disturbed by her. You speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, a deadly fungus for wheat crop is severely affecting the wheat cultivation in two districts of West Bengal, namely, Nadia and Murshidabad. Sir, at least, 1,000 hectares of wheat cultivation has already been burnt to stop this infection and dangerous disease called, Wheat Blast. Burning of the affected crop is the only way open for the Agriculture Department to prevent this fungus-related disease of wheat crop so that it doesn't spread to the other areas of the State and the country.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Sir, once infected by Wheat Blast disease, there is no other way to cure the affected crops. The Agriculture experts are saying that this disease was first identified in 1985 in Brazil, and thereafter in Bolivia and Paraguay. Now, it has come to West Bengal, from Bangladesh.

The Government of West Bengal under the inspiring leadership of the hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, is providing compensation to the affected farmers as far as possible.

Sir, I will request the Agriculture Ministry and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India to take up the issue seriously as it is an issue of the entire country. Sir, measures should be taken by the Central Government so that the Wheat Blast disease does not spread to other parts of the country. The Central Government should also provide adequate funds, in the national interest, to the affected farmers of West Bengal whose crops were burnt. Thank you.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by my hon. friend.

Meager payment of salary to the teachers in Coal India Limited

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): शुक्रिया महोदय। इस महंगाई के जमाने में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड अपने करीब 4,000 टीचर्स को मासिक वेतन के रूप में केवल 5 हजार से 7 हजार रुपए ही प्रति माह देता है। उन्हें gratuity वगैरह कोई दूसरी सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं। यह राशि, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम है।

महोदय, 16वीं लोक सभा की स्थायी समिति का मैं भी Member हूं और जब यह सवाल उसके सामने आया, तो स्थायी समिति ने अगस्त, 2015 में recommend किया था कि संबंधित राज्य सरकारें जितना वेतन अपने अध्यापकों को देती हैं, कम से कम उतना वेतन इन शिक्षकों को मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह से 14वीं और 15वीं लोक सभा की याचिका समिति ने भी कहा कि इन शिक्षकों को कम से कम skilled person मानकर, वेतन और भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, ये teachers, परसों कोयला मंत्री के आवास पर अपनी फरियाद लेकर गए थे। उनमें महिलाएं भी थीं, लेकिन वहां उनके ऊपर लाठीचार्ज हुआ, जिसमें कुछ शिक्षक घायल भी हुए और उन्हें दिन भर थाने में रखा गया तथा शाम को भगा दिया गया। ये शिक्षक वहां से मेरे यहां और दूसरी जगहों पर आए थे। उन्होंने मुझे बताया था कि उन्हें केवल 5,000 रुपए से 7,000 रुपए ही प्रति माह वेतन के रूप में मिलते हैं। इससे पहले तो केवल 2,000 रुपए ही वेतन मिलता था। ये भी तब हुआ, जब जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज साहब ने इस सवाल को पार्लियामेंट में उठाया। हमारे बिहार

के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने भी इस सवाल को पार्लियामेंट में उठाया था। उसके बाद ही इनका वेतन 5,000 रुपए से 7,000 रुपए हुआ था।

महोदय, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का प्रति वर्ष शिक्षा का 38 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, जिसमें से इन शिक्षकों को केवल 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए ही दिए जाते हैं। बाकी कहां जाता है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। जो DAV स्कूल और DPS स्कूल हैं, जिनमें कोल इंडिया के अधिकारियों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उन्हें बाकी पैसा transfer कर दिया जाता है।

महोदय, Rail, SAIL, BHEL और Damodar Valley Corporation आदि सब जगहों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों को अच्छा और समान वेतनमान, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को छोड़कर मिलता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की public sector की जो दूसरी कंपनियां हैं, उनके बराबर ही इन शिक्षकों को वेतन मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी वर्ष 2016 में अपने फैसले में समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन दिए जाने का निर्देश दिया है। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में कार्यरत शिक्षकों एवं non-teaching staff के साथ CIL के प्रबन्धन ने लिखित agreement किया है, जिसके अनुसार उन्हें सरकारी शिक्षकों के बराबर वेतन दिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ansariji, I think, there is already a pay scale given by the Central Government. What are you talking? How could it be denied to the teachers?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के शिक्षकों को वह वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने इन कमेटियों का हवाला भी दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी नहीं मिल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी संस्थान ऐसा अमानवीय गैर-कानूनी काम नहीं कर सकता है, जैसा कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में किया जा रहा है। वह अपने शिक्षकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी नहीं दे रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। Who is the Minister?

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इसका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से हम भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. Mr. Naqvi, this is an important issue. Some teachers are not being paid the Government pay scale, which is discrimination. So, please report it to the Minister for Human Resource Development and come back.

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): Okay, Sir.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import duty on wheat

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan of hiking import duty on wheat so that wheat prices do not crash in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, what steps have been proposed to be taken to protect the interests of farmers?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Government has raised import duty on wheat from zero to 10 % with effect from 28th March, 2017.

(c) To check decline in prices and ensure stability in domestic market, several steps are taken by the Government such as fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year and procurement of wheat from the farmers.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल है कि अपने उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने सही कहा है कि गेहूं पर 28 मार्च, 2017 से दस फीसदी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, इसके बाद भी बाहर से आने वाला गेहूं सस्ता है। मैं फाइनैशियल एक्सप्रेस की 31 मार्च, 2017 की खबर को क्वोट कर रहा हूं। “Millers in South India say that they will continue importing wheat from Australia and Black Sea region, even with a ten per cent duty imposed this week, as it is cheaper than locally grown supply.” स्पष्ट है कि इस प्रकार के कदम के बावजूद भारतीय किसानों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है, इसलिए किसान संघों की मांग है कि सितम्बर, 2016 में गेहूं पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को 25 फीसदी से घटाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मेरा यह सवाल है कि उनकी मांग है कि दिसम्बर, 2016 में गेहूं पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 25 फीसदी से घटाकर 10 फीसदी की गई, उसके बाद पुनः दिसम्बर, 2016 में इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 10 फीसदी से घटाकर 0 फीसदी की गई, इसलिए बाहर से आने वाले गेहूं पर न्यूनतम इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 25 परसेंट हो, यह किसानों की मांग है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार किसानों की इस मांग पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के आने से पहले गेहूं पर कभी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी नहीं लगी थी। यह ड्यूटी पहली बार हमारी सरकार ने लगाई थी। उसके बाद, पिछले वर्ष ऐसा अनुमान आया था कि इसमें कुछ कमी हो सकती है, इसलिए उसको समाप्त किया गया था और फिर 10 प्रतिशत लगाई गई थी। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि यह और अधिक बढ़ सके, तो मैं इसके लिए प्रयास भी करूंगा, लेकिन यह पहले नहीं लगती थी, यह इसी सरकार के आने के बाद लगी, फिर हटी और अभी 10 प्रतिशत लगाई गई है, ताकि बाहर से गेहूं आना कम हो।

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा दूसरी सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से है कि आप किसानों को जब डीजल, पेट्रोल बेचते हैं तो उसकी कीमत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के मानक मूल्यों के तहत तय करते हैं। जब आप अन्य उत्पाद खरीदते हैं, तो उसका मूल्य बाजार के अनुरूप क्यों नहीं तय करते हैं? यह भेदभाव क्यों है? मैंने कभी आरोप नहीं लगाया, आपने लगाया था। मैंने कहा कि आपने घटाया, बाद में 25 से 10 किया, फिर ज़ीरो किया। आप उसको वहीं पर रखते, जिससे किसानों को फायदा होता।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जहां तक समर्थन मूल्य का सवाल है, जो 22 जिनसों का है, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है और उसको रिव्यू करने के लिए एक कमेटी भी बनी है और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई है। जो दूसरा विषय माननीय सदस्य का है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि और भी अन्य योजनाएं हैं समर्थन मूल्य के अलावा, 22 जिनसों का समर्थन मूल्य तय है, जिनका समर्थन मूल्य तय नहीं है, उसका उत्पादन किसी राज्य में 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा होता है और 10 प्रतिशत से नीचे आ जाता है तो हमारी जो एक योजना है, उसके तहत राज्यों से प्रस्ताव आता है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, सवाल कुछ और है और जवाब कुछ और है।

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, सब का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं है। समर्थन मूल्य सिर्फ 22 जिंसों का है। जिनका समर्थन मूल्य नहीं है उसके विषय में बतला रहा हूँ। कई राज्यों ने इस योजना का लाभ उठाया है और इसको राज्यों के सहयोग से करवाते हैं और आधी राशि भारत सरकार और आधी राशि राज्य सरकार देती है। कई राज्यों ने इस योजना का लाभ उठाया है।

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री हरिवंश जी ने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से नये सिरे से उनसे जवाब पूछना चाहता हूँ। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, दुनिया भर में व्हीट की बम्पर क्रॉप आई हुई है। मैं आपसे पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि यह जीरो इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी की गई थी, जरा खोज करिए। यहां अनाज के बहुत दलाल घूमते हैं, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, आपने 10 फीसदी किया है। माननीय सदस्य हरिवंश जी ने पूछा है कि इसको बढ़ा करके 25 फीसदी करिए। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है। दूसरी बात, जो दाल है, इस सरकार के प्रयास से और आपके प्रयास से, इसकी बम्पर ड्रॉप हुई है, उसका भी इम्पोर्ट चल रहा है। यह बहुत सारा, हजारों-लाखों टन पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दाल पर और गेहूँ पर आपने जो पहले 25 प्रतिशत इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई थी, उसको लगाइए। दुनिया के बाजारों में गेहूँ बहुत पैदा हुआ है और यह जो 10 फीसदी लगाया गया है, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके साथ ही, आप दाल पर भी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने का काम कीजिए। यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जहां तक दाल का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से अपने देश में इस बार दाल का उत्पादन बम्पर होने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन फिर भी, जितनी हमारी जरूरत है, उतना हम उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। फिर भी, तूर पर आयात शुल्क को हमने बढ़ाया है और अपने देश के अन्दर लगभग 6 राज्यों में किसानों से तूर की हमारी खरीदारी जारी है, जो 15 अप्रैल तक चलेगी।

जहां तक गेहूँ का सवाल है, मैंने पहले ही बताया कि पहली बार हमारी सरकार ने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई थी। इसके पहले यह कभी लगी ही नहीं। इसे तब जीरो पर लाया गया, जब यह सम्भावना आई कि गेहूँ की कमी है, जो आंकड़े आए थे और फिर जो बाकी अर्थशास्त्रियों ने बताया। जो आंकड़े आए, उनको देखते हुए, यह महंगा नहीं हो, इसलिए उसको जीरो किया गया था। लेकिन फिर भी, उत्पादन अच्छा हो रहा है, तो इसे अभी 10 प्रतिशत किया गया है।

श्री सभापति: श्री जयराम रमेश।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, शरद जी..

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरी एक बात तो सुनिए। सर, यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जो कह रहे हैं, मैंने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी के बारे में यह पूछा है। चूँकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में गेहूँ का दाम बहुत नीचे है, किसी आदमी ने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी जीरो परसेंट की है, उस पर भी आपको जांच करनी चाहिए कि किसने यह किया है? आपने यह नहीं किया है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री शरद यादव: इन्होंने किया है।...(व्यवधान)... तो सवाल यह है कि इसे आप 25 परसेंट करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, इसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। इसे सीधे मेरा मंत्रालय नहीं करता है। अभी दो-तीन मंत्रालयों ने मिल कर यह जो किया है, 10 प्रतिशत किया है। मैं आपको फिर यही कहूँगा कि यह कभी लगता ही नहीं था, इस सरकार के आने के बाद इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की हमने शुरुआत की है, ताकि बाहर से यह कम आये।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री जयराम रमेश।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, my question flows from part (c) of the Minister's answer to this question. Sir, on the 10th of March to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 115, the hon. Minister gave an answer, which said that the cost of production of wheat is ₹ 797 per quintal. The MSP for wheat in 2016-17 is ₹ 1,625 per quintal which means that return on cost is 103 per cent. This is an answer given by the hon. Minister on the 10th of March in response to a question by Dr. Jatiya. Sir, my question is this. Number one, does this mean that Swaminathan Committee Report recommendation of a 50 per cent return on cost has automatically been implemented? Secondly, Sir, I have checked this number with U.P., with Punjab, with Bihar and with other wheat-growing States. Nobody believes that the cost of production of wheat is less than ₹ 800 a quintal. Most people believe that the cost of production is anywhere between ₹ 2,500 and ₹ 3,000 per quintal. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he will review the cost of production of wheat because it is on that the MSP is determined. Unless you review the cost of production, you are not going to get a remunerative price for wheat farmers.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, यह जो समर्थन मूल्य है— जो मूल्य एवं लागत आयोग है, 16 राज्यों के अन्दर विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से इसके जो नॉर्म्स हैं, उनके तहत लागत मूल्य और उसके आधार पर समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हुए अपने राष्ट्रीय बाजार और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह लागत मूल्य तय करता है। मैंने यह भी बताया था कि एक कमेटी बनी और उसने कुछ रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं। इसे जो तय करने की प्रक्रिया है, उस पर कुछ सुझाव आए हैं कि इसमें थोड़ा बदलाव हो, तय करने का जो तरीका है, उस पर थोड़ा विचार किया जाए। उस पर मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। एक प्रक्रिया पहले से चल रही है। एक कमेटी के सुझाव आये हैं, उनको मंत्रालय देख रहा है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भंडार: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सभी मेम्बर्स, सभी पार्टीज के मेम्बर्स, कोई भी सैटिसफाइड नहीं है कि व्हीट की जो प्राइस फिक्स की जाती है, वह जायज़ है। इसके लिए क्या फॉर्मूला है, इसको आप छोड़िए, आप यह देखिए कि आज suicides क्यों हो रही हैं? उसका कारण यह है कि जो प्राइस है, वह ठीक नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी है, उसको दोबारा 25 परसेंट किया जाए और आगे के लिए एक लांग टर्म पॉलिसी बनाई जाए ताकि पांच-सात साल

तक कभी इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया जाए। पिछले साल 25 लाख टन, फिर 50 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट किया गया, जब कि हमारे पास बफर स्टॉक है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कोई लांग टर्म पॉलिसी बनाई जाएगी? इसके साथ ही मेरी यह भी राय है कि आप किसानों को उनकी पैदावार की सही कीमत दीजिए, तभी किसान बचेगा। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो suicides नहीं रुकेंगी।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, समर्थन मूल्य तय करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उस पर कमेटी के जो सुझाव आए हैं, उनको हम दिखवा रहे हैं, लेकिन किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ने के सवाल पहले भी आए हैं, इसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ने से ही आमदनी नहीं बढ़ सकती है, बल्कि समर्थन मूल्य भी उसमें एक सप्लीमेंटरी कारक है। आज देश में हर खेत को पानी नहीं है, पानी भी तो मिलने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, फिर उच्च पैदावार क्वालिटी के बीज और planting materials मिले, फिर लागत कम हो, मूल्य अच्छा मिले, इसके लिए जो योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं... इसी सदन में सब लोगों ने कई बार भाषण किया है कि एक सौ बड़ी और मध्यम श्रेणी की परियोजनाएं 30 वर्षों से लंबित हैं, जिनसे 76 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है। इनमें 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए का खर्च था, वह 25-30 वर्षों से नहीं हो सका। पहली बार इस सरकार ने 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का corpus fund बनाया। 2015-16 में 23 परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को पैसा दिया गया है और चार साल में इस काम को करना है।

इसी तरह से 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी' बनाई गई, कई राज्य बड़ी तेजी के साथ इसमें लगे हैं और अभी तक लगभग 300 से ज्यादा मंडियां इससे जुड़ चुकी हैं, जिससे उनको अच्छी कीमत मिलती है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि देश में किसानों की सुविधाओं के लिए जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, पहले से भी बहुत सारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जब आप इनके 7-8 वर्षों के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि यदि किसी राज्य को किसी मद में 200 करोड़ रुपए मिले, तो उस वर्ष 100 करोड़ रुपए खर्च नहीं हुए, फिर दूसरे वर्ष उसको 200 करोड़ रुपए मिलने थे, तो पहले के 100 करोड़ रुपए कम हो गए। इस तरह से 10 वर्षों का आंकड़ा देखें... हम इस बार यह जारी करने वाले हैं कि किस राज्य में पिछले 8-10 वर्षों के अंदर किसानों के हित की योजनाओं के लिए कितना पैसा गया। हम सब इस काम के लिए चिंतित हैं, लेकिन जितनी चिंता हम यहां करते हैं, यदि राज्यों के अंदर भी इसकी चिंता की जाए, तो इससे किसान का बड़ा भला होगा।

Strengthening cold storage and warehousing Infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh

*377. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to strengthen cold storage and warehousing infrastructure facilities in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned for this purpose, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is implementing following schemes for strengthening cold storage and warehouse infrastructure facilities in the country including Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (ii) Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (iii) Scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
- (iv) Scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)
- (v) Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
- (vi) Programmes of Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- (vii) Programmes of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)

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

Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing MIDH by subsuming the schemes of NHM, HMNEH, NHB, CDB, NBM, CIH under which financial assistance is provided for various activities on horticulture development from production to post harvest management including establishment of cold storage infrastructure. The assistance is available in the form of subsidy @ 35% (for general areas) and 50% (for hilly and scheduled areas) of capital cost of the project for both public and private sector enterprises. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

Funds for National Horticulture Mission under MIDH are allocated to States on the basis of their approved Annual Action Plan (AAP). During the year 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 10672.00 lakh with GoI share of ₹ 6403.00 lakh has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh and the same amount has also been earmarked for 2017-18. This includes funds for PHM component including cold storage.

(ii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI):

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme on Cold-chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09. The

financial assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% - 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of ₹ 10.00 crore per project, for setting up the Cold-chain infrastructure. Integrated Cold-chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, group of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer's Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc.

(iii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA):

Ministry of Commerce through Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides 90% grant-in-aid to State Government agencies for setting up of common infrastructure including cold storage facilities for export oriented units. Assistance to private exporters is also available up to 40% as subsidy with a ceiling of ₹ 7.50 lakh to ₹ 75.00 lakh for different post-harvest components including cold storages.

State-wise details of projects and quantum of funds sanctioned for cold storage and cold chain projects under MIDH (NHB and NHM), MoFPI and APEDA scheme are given in Annexure-I.

(iv) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):

National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides financial assistance for setting up of cold storages in cooperative sector. NCDC has dovetailed its cold storage programme with Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme of MIDH under which assistance @ 35% - 50% is available.

(v) Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM):

Under Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), the subsidy @ 25% of the capital cost for general category beneficiaries and @ 33.33% for special category beneficiaries is provided for construction/creation of scientific godowns, their renovation and other infrastructure in field of agricultural marketing. However, the assistance for renovation is restricted to storage infrastructure projects of cooperatives only. Cold storage as a part of a permissible integrated value chain project is eligible for subsidy provided the cold storage component is not more than 75% of total financial outlay. If it is more than 75%, subsidy is restricted and calculated on the basis of capacity calculation and cost norms of MIDH.

State-wise progress of storage sanctioned under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure scheme since inception and up to 31.01.2017 is given in Annexure-II.

(vi) Food Corporation of India (FCI):

Government of India has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of covered storage capacity. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of central pool stock is 776.25 Lakh MT (Covered – 626.08 LMT and CAP – 150.17 LMT) against the stock of 298.36 Lakh MT as on 28.02.2017.

(vii) Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC):

Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) provides reliable, cost-effective, value-added and integrated warehousing and logistics solutions in a socially responsible and environment friendly manner. CWC is operating 436 warehouses all over the country with total storage capacity of 101.59 lakh MT as on 31st March, 2017.

State-wise details of storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of central pool stock are given in Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of projects and quantum of funds sanctioned for cold storage and cold chain projects under MIDH (NHB and NHM), MoFPI and APEDA scheme as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No	State	NHB			NHM			MoFPI			Total NHB, NHM and MoFPI			(₹ in lakh)
		No.	Capacity (MT)	Funds Sanctioned	No.	Capacity (MT)	Funds Sanctioned	No.	Capacity (MT)	Funds Sanctioned	No.	Capacity (MT)	Funds Sanctioned	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	628487	5716.71	56	347023	5599.63	10	26000	8576.00	194	1001510	19892.34	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3983	53.33				1	1000	849.00	2	4983	902.33	
3.	Assam	30	154898	2487.31				2	8100	1770.00	32	162998	4257.31	
4.	Bihar	138	551643	3995.98	29	153233	1556.35	2	3500	1910.00	169	708376	7462.33	
5.	Chandigarh	1	246	24.60							1	246	24.60	
6.	Chhattisgarh	47	246638	2253.07	13	65349	1473.71	2	8500	1336.00	62	320487	5062.78	
7.	Delhi	10	21655	474.71							10	21655	474.71	
8.	Goa	1	3633	36.33							1	3633	36.33	
9.	Gujarat	295	619858	5603.90	302	1448659	41451.13	21	46000	18141.00	618	2114518	65196.03	
10.	Haryana	89	298565	6254.98	34	123451	2753.03	10	56000	7796.00	133	478016	16804.01	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14	43249	3846.31	29	54805	6527.92	12	36000	10358.00	55	134054	20732.23	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	24744	3079.52	7	36207	8903.31	5	7200	4381.00	19	68151	16363.83	
13.	Jharkhand	37	162985	1403.52	5	29775	783.32				42	192760	2186.84	
14.	Karnataka	82	430967	3191.24	14	56572	1146.03	8	22000	5288.00	104	509539	9625.27	

15. Kerala	6	1994	175.84			4	17000	2620.00	10	3694	2795.84
16. Madhya Pradesh	96	339672	2975.90	71	320083	6923.84	10	21000	8016.00	177	680755
17. Maharashtra	220	421829	4735.58	64	160617	4369.66	49	174000	36604.00	333	756445
18. Manipur							2	6000	1783.00	2	6000
19. Meghalaya	1	5000	28.28							1	5000
20. Mizoram	1	3471	46.28				2	500	1277.00	3	3971
21. Nagaland	1	5000	60.00				2	1200	1719.00	3	6200
22. Odisha	21	96037	837.42	65	232100	7643.54	2	2000	1227.00	88	330137
23. Punjab	186	594560	6882.55	168	587339	16177.13	16	49000	12646.00	370	1230899
24. Rajasthan	79	296031	3269.34	27	115390	1627.69	9	43000	6091.00	115	454421
25. Sikkim				1	100	300.00			0.00	1	100
26. Tamil Nadu	66	220965	2193.90	1	6000	108.63	7	17000	6075.00	74	243965
27. Telangana				51	309598	5816.78	5	17000	4007.00	56	326598
28. Tripura	5	24027	432.00							5	24027
29. Uttar Pradesh	1421	7927135	55797.39	234	1306517	13799.38	23	66000	19633.00	1678	9299652
30. Uttarakhand	8	19091	429.84	10	21650	3753.34	21	83000	19297.00	39	123741
31. West Bengal	95	335797	2787.29	55	278649	3010.31	9	64000	5937.00	159	678446
TOTAL	3086	13500163	119073.09	1236	5653117	133724.73	234	775000	187337.00	4556	19928280

440134.82

APEDA: APEDA has assisted export oriented facilities with cold stores in Andhra Pradesh.

(a) Common Facilities of Setting up Integrated pack house with vapour treatment plant - 2 No. - ₹ 1938.94 lakh.

(b) pack houses - 3 No. - ₹ 75.00 lakh.

Annexure-II

*State-wise progress of storage sanctioned under Agriculture Marketing
Infrastructure scheme since inception and up to 31.01.2017*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Storage Capacity (in MT)	Subsidy Released (₹ Lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1296	5156248	23229.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945	6.30
3.	Assam	266	739357	2981.02
4.	Bihar	990	487187	1972.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	586	1995138	5322.65
6.	Goa	1	299	0.90
7.	Gujarat	11311	4287297	20872.55
8.	Haryana	2147	7714528	29703.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	24798	131.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	83027	558.97
11.	Jharkhand	24	119316	430.42
12.	Karnataka	4444	3639513	16633.42
13.	Kerala	205	89907	337.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3758	10250369	43385.98
15.	Maharashtra	3469	6328513	19405.85
16.	Meghalaya	16	21012	183.87
17.	Mizoram	1	302	2.52
18.	Nagaland	1	814	5.95
19.	Odisha	419	781575	2822.24
20.	Punjab	1739	6703401	21888.09
21.	Rajasthan	1424	2572908	7923.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	1089	1293117	4398.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1108	5193210	15855.52
24.	Uttarakhand	278	752793	3124.69
25.	West Bengal	2548	1570777	4412.71
26.	Tripura	4	25756	276.56
27.	Telangana	690	4144820	19734.84
28.	UTs	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		37907	63976926	245600.59

Annexure-III

State-wise details of storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of central pool stock

Sl. No.	State	(Figures in LMT)									
		Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired)					Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains				
		Covered		CAP		Total	Covered		CAP		Grand Total
		Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP	Covered	CAP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
East – Zone											
1.	Bihar	3.66	3.10	1.00	0.00	6.76	1.00	7.85	-	14.61	1.00
2.	Jharkhand	0.67	1.84	0.05	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.26	-	2.77	0.05
3.	Odisha	3.12	2.45	0.00	0.00	5.57	-	7.83	-	13.40	-
4.	West Bengal	8.50	1.22	0.51	0.00	9.72	0.51	8.36	-	18.08	0.51
NE – Zone											
5.	Assam	3.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	3.98	-	-	-	3.98	-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.25	-	0.15	-	0.40	-
7.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.23	-	-	-	0.23	-
8.	Mizoram	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	-	-	-	0.25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Tripura	0.35	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.43	-	-	-	0.43	-
10.	Manipur	0.28	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.32	-	-	-	0.32	-
11.	Nagaland	0.29	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.37	-	0.07	-	0.44	-
North – Zone											
12.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.31	0.00	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
13.	Haryana	7.68	43.66	3.33	0.00	51.34	3.33	33.29	16.04	84.63	19.37
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.34	-	-	-	0.34	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	1.46	0.10	0.00	2.49	0.10	-	-	2.49	0.10
16.	Punjab	22.24	80.95	7.31	0.00	103.19	7.31	43.73	92.92	146.92	100.23
17.	Rajasthan	7.06	10.05	1.85	0.00	17.11	1.85	1.94	0.11	19.05	1.96
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	26.12	5.19	0.00	41.07	5.19	10.09	0.80	51.16	5.99
19.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.95	0.21	0.00	1.61	0.21	1.88	-	3.49	0.21
South – Zone											
20.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36	1.10	1.60	0.00	8.46	1.60	18.70	-	27.16	1.60
21.	Telangana	5.37	1.00	1.02	0.00	6.37	1.02	10.06	-	16.43	1.02
22.	Kerala	5.29	0.05	0.21	0.00	5.34	0.21	-	-	5.34	0.21
23.	Karnataka	3.81	3.29	1.36	0.00	7.10	1.36	5.37	-	12.47	1.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	4.37	0.31	0.00	10.61	0.31	16.44	-	27.05	0.31

West – Zone

25. Gujarat	5.00	1.23	0.27	0.00	6.23	0.27	2.31	-	8.54	0.27
26. Maharashtra	8.85	9.07	1.02	0.00	17.92	1.02				
27. Goa	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.20	-	12.63	-	30.75	1.02
28. Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.03	0.36	0.00	3.40	0.36	106.25	14.28	109.65	14.64
29. Chhattisgarh	5.12	3.16	0.01	0.00	8.28	0.01	14.06	-	22.34	0.01
TOTAL	128.19	196.62	26.02	-	324.81	26.02	301.27	124.15	626.08	150.17
GRAND TOTAL	324.81		26.02		350.83		425.42		776.25	

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Respected Chairman, Sir, is it a fact that existing cold storages are concentrated only in a few States and there is surplus production in Andhra Pradesh which need more than 100 cold storages to store the surplus production? What steps have been taken by the Government to accommodate this surplus production?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने shortage of storage capacity का बहुत अहम मुद्दा उठाया है। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में बताने से पहले, थोड़ी सी जानकारी सदस्यों के लिए रखना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश में 2020 तक food grains की कुल डिमांड 281 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन होने की उम्मीद है। हमें जो storage capacity चाहिए, वह 196 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की है, लेकिन हमारे पास अभी तक जो storage capacity available है, वह 48 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की है। प्राइवेट तथा cooperatives, इन सभी को मिला कर 144.68 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता अभी हमारे पास उपलब्ध है। हमारे पास 37.12 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की warehousing की shortage है।

जहां तक आंध्र प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, वहां इस shortage में आंध्र प्रदेश को मदद करने के लिए, हमारा जो मिशन चल रहा है MIDH, उसके तहत आंध्र प्रदेश को अभी तक 113 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। 2016-17 में आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए 106 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था। वर्ष 2017-18 में 106.72 करोड़ रुपए का Budget allocation किया गया है। इसके चलते वहां के जो projects राज्य सरकार से हमारे पास आए थे, उनमें से अभी कोई pending नहीं है।

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Sir, my second supplementary is: Is it also a fact that the Government is planning to sanction 101 new integrated cold storage projects with a total investment of ₹ 3,100 crores? Andhra Pradesh has been allocated mere eight projects while Maharashtra has been given 213. Under these circumstances, how will Andhra Pradesh cope up with the dismal allocation of cold storage projects?

After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the State is left with meagre cold storage infrastructure facilities to preserve the surplus goods from time to time. What steps are being taken by the Central Government to give maximum financial and infrastructural support to the State in view of the insufficient infrastructural cold storage facilities as compared with the other States? What are the incentives and the subsidies being given by the Central Government to develop cold storage facilities? Sir, Andhra Pradesh is the biggest State and, agriculturally, it is number one State in the country. But, in 2016, you allocated ₹ 198 crores for cold storage and other things, whereas for a small State like Uttarakhand, you have given ₹ 238 crores. So, this disparity should not be there. They had given an empty bowl. The Congress Government divided the State and they gave an empty bowl. At least, this Government should take care of us.

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न यहां उठाया कि उनके राज्य को कम राशि दी जा रही है, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि हर राज्य की अपने बजट की एक कार्य-योजना बनती है। उस कार्य-योजना के तहत storage व्यवस्था हेतु

राज्य की एक कमेटी बनती है, जो सभी पहलुओं को scrutinise करती है। वह कमेटी scrutinise करके जितने भी projects मंजूर करती है, उसके बाद राज्य की ही एक दूसरी कमेटी, राज्य के Chief Secretary की अध्यक्षता में गठित की जाती है, जो उन projects को केंद्र सरकार के पास भेजती है। इसलिए राज्यों ने जो भी initiative लिए, कुछ राज्यों ने इस काम में तीव्रता दिखाई, इसी आधार पर केंद्र सरकार उन्हें मंजूर करती है।

एक बात मैं यहां और बताना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2014-15 तक, इस दौरान इतने projects को मंजूरी या LoI दे दी गई, जिनका बजट में प्रावधान ही नहीं था। इसी कारण, एक साल से हम लोगों ने मंजूरी देना बंद कर दिया था। इस साल हमारे सामने 490 करोड़ रुपए की liabilities हैं, जिसे पूरा करने के लिए, इस साल के बजट में 600 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। हमें उम्मीद है कि इसी साल हम सारा backlog भी खत्म कर देंगे तथा 100 करोड़ रुपए के नए projects भी मंजूर करेंगे। यदि आपके राज्य की तरफ से भी कुछ projects आएंगे तो उन्हें भी मंजूरी दी जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आंध्र प्रदेश के विषय में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में cold storage की हमें कितनी क्षमता चाहिए और कितनी उपलब्ध है, इसका कोई आकलन नहीं हुआ है। 2015 में एक सर्वे कराया गया था। उस सर्वे के बाद जो report आई, उसके अनुसार 2014 में हमें cold storage की 35 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन क्षमता चाहिए थी, जबकि 32 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन क्षमता ही मौजूद थी। उसमें आंध्र प्रदेश के जो आंकड़े सामने आए, जब दोनों राज्य एक थे, वहां 17 लाख मीट्रिक टन क्षमता मौजूद थी, जबकि जरूरत 5,50,000 मीट्रिक टन थी। आज आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना दोनों में स्थिति यह है कि वहां cold storage की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन cold chain का भारी संकट है। Cold chain का काम, जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया, लगभग 6 योजनाओं के तहत 3 मंत्रालयों द्वारा चलता है। उन्होंने बताया कि Horticulture Board ने इतने ज्यादा projects मंजूर कर दिए कि नए मंजूर न करके, पहले उन्हीं को हमने पूरा करना शुरू किया। इस महीने से नए projects नया budget आने पर शुरू करेंगे। आंध्र प्रदेश में समस्या cold chain की है। उसके लिए उद्यमी और सरकार जितने भी projects लाएंगे, सरकार उन्हें मंजूर करेगी।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, food warehousing and food cold storage are the strength of the agriculture and food products. As per the modest estimate, a minimum ₹ 40,000 crores worth of vegetables and fruits are going into the drains because of the paucity of cold storage, and there are several Ministries to cater to it. I appreciate for the elaborate answer the Minister has put forward and the replies that they have given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am coming to that. With that, it is indicative that the warehousing and cold storage are being looked after not only by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare but also by the Ministry of Food Processing, Ministry of Commerce and also by the Ministry of Food and Public

Distribution. There are several Ministries, and several Union Cabinet Ministers are looking after that. This is indicative of 'Maximum Government, Minimum Governance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In that, we have opened floor for the inflow of FDI to have the extra facility of cold storage but it has not given any result.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have still not asked the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In the backdrop of this experience and overlapping of the Ministries, I would like to know from the Minister whether they are going to have any separate policy for immediate expansion of the cold storage facilities in the country and to attract the maximum extent of funds for the establishment of cold storage chains. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have asked the question earlier instead of inflicting a speech.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को मैं एक खुशखबरी देना चाहता हूँ कि इसी 23 मार्च को देश के 101 कोल्ड चेन प्रोजेक्ट्स की मंजूरी फूड प्रोसेसिंग मंत्रालय ने दी है, जिनकी क्षमता 2.76 लाख टन है, लेकिन हैंडलिंग के बाद एक साल में उनकी क्षमता तीन गुनी, यानी 8.28 लाख टन होगी। इससे post harvest losses में 13 प्रतिशत की कमी आएगी। यह एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग मंत्रालय ने इसी 23 मार्च को 101 प्रोजेक्ट्स को एक बार में मंजूरी दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Funds are not available. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, ये जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज देते हैं, इसका क्राइटीरिया क्या होता है? क्योंकि जब हम सरकार की तरफ से दिए गए आँकड़ों को देखते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि कई जगहों पर ये बड़ी मात्रा में दी गई हैं। जो कोल्ड प्रदेश हैं, वहां ये ज्यादा दी गई हैं। हमारे कर्णाटक की डिमांड क्या थी और सरकार ने कितनी मंजूरी दी, मैं इसके बारे में सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय चेयरमैन सर, बसावाराज जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसका जवाब मैंने पहले सवाल के उत्तर में ही बताया है कि राज्य की कार्य योजना बनती है और राज्य में ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने और इनको scrutinize करने के लिए राज्य की कमिटी होती है। चीफ सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में राज्य की एक कमिटी बनती है और फिर वे केंद्र के पास मंजूरी के लिए भेजते हैं। आपके राज्य से ऐसे जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स आए थे, उनको मंजूरी दे दी गई। आपने जो पूछा, वह यहां मेरे सामने नहीं पूछा गया था, लेकिन फिर भी जो सत्य था, उसको मैंने आपके सामने रखने की कोशिश की थी कि यहां से LoI, जो ज्यादा मात्रा में दे दी गई है, जैसे बजट नहीं था, लेकिन बजट के उपरांत उसकी मंजूरी दे दी गई, तो इसके चलते अभी इसको हमने बन्द किया था। अभी इसी साल, ये जो बाकी थे, हमारी सरकार की जो liabilities थीं, उनको बजट

नहीं होने के बावजूद अगले समय में मंजूरी दे दी गई थी। अब हम इसी बैकलॉग को मंजूर कर रहे हैं और जिस राज्य को जितनी आवश्यकता होगी, उसका ध्यान रखकर आगे के लिए करेंगे।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सभापति जी, आज यह एक बड़ा इत्तेफाक है कि क्वेश्चन नम्बर वन का सॉल्यूशन क्वेश्चन नम्बर टू में था। आप कह रहे हैं कि गेहूँ पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने की बात लोगों ने कही कि गेहूँ का आयात हमें नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे यहां बहुत पैदावार है। दूसरा सवाल कोल्ड स्टोरेज और कोल्ड चेन से संबंधित था। अगर इन्हीं की समुचित व्यवस्था हो जाए, तो आयात करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब नीतीश कुमार जी कृषि मंत्री थे, तो उनका एक बार बयान आया था कि हमें 2,000 टन गेहूँ समुद्र में फेंकना पड़ा, क्योंकि वह सड़ जाता।

मेरा मंत्री जी से यही सवाल है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए silos बनाने की एक स्कीम शुरू की गई और उसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कहा गया। उसमें 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते और उसमें आप उनको 15-20 परसेंट का प्रॉफिट देते हैं। उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरी कंट्री में और आंध्र प्रदेश में कितने silos बन चुके हैं?

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: सर, यह जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में माननीय राजीव जी ने प्रश्न पूछा है, इनके फिगर्स अभी मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मगर मैं इनको उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा, क्योंकि यह और डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज कितनी क्षमता का बने, तो हमने बताया कि 2015 में यह अध्ययन कराया था। लेकिन जहां तक वेयरहाउसिंग या गोदाम का सवाल है, यह जो दिसम्बर तक के हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं कि देश में 144.68 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन भंडारण की क्षमता, आप अगर राज्यवार कहेंगे तो अलग से देंगे, यह हमारे पास उपलब्ध था, जरूरत थी वह 6 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की। यह जल्दी से हम पूरा करें, इसके लिए तीन मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से जो 7 डिपार्टमेंट थे, इस काम को कर रहे हैं, बड़ी तेजी से हम इसको कर रहे हैं।

*378. [The questioner was absent.]

Passenger services on newly constructed broad gauge lines

*378. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have extended passenger services on the newly constructed broad gauge lines during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that such broad gauge lines are in the pipeline for inauguration soon in various zones of Railways, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. During the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17, 75 new train services have been introduced/extended on the newly broad gauge converted/newly constructed sections on 14 Zonal Railways. The Zone-wise details of these trains are as under:—

Sl. No.	Train no.	Gauge converted/newly constructed section on which the train is introduced/extended	Zonal Railway
1	2	3	4
1.	53555/53556 Jasidih-Shikaripara Passenger (<i>via.</i> Dumka)	Dumka-Shikaripara section (25 Kms)	Eastern Railway
2.	53553/53554 Jasidih-Barapalasi Passenger (<i>via.</i> Dumka)	Dumka-Barapalasi section (14 Kms)	Eastern Railway
3.	37371/37372, 37373/37374, 37375/37376, 37381/37382, 37377/37384 Tarakeswar/Arambagh-Goghat EMU	Arambagh-Goghat section (9 Kms)	Eastern Railway
4.	73581/73582 Jasidih-Banka DEMU (<i>via.</i> Chandan)	Chandan-Banka section (40 Kms)	Eastern Railway
5.	53081/53082 Rampurhat-Dumka Passenger (<i>via.</i> Pinargoria)	Pinargoria-Sikaripara section (21 Kms)	Eastern Railway
6.	53451/53452 Dumka-Hansdiha Passenger (<i>via.</i> Barapalasi)	Hansdiha-Barapalasi section (28 Kms)	Eastern Railway
7.	53369/53370, 53365/53366 Koderma-Kawar Passenger	Koderma-Kawar section (87 Kms)	East Central Railway
8.	53371/53372, 53373/53374 Koderma-Barkakana Passenger	Hazaribagh-Barakakana section (57 Kms)	East Central Railway
9.	53209/53210 Rajgir-Fatuha Passenger	Rajgir-Fatuha section (54 Kms)	East Central Railway
10.	18697/18698 Patna-Purnia Court Kosi Express	Banmankhi-Purnea section (37 Kms)	East Central Railway
11.	15283/15284 Saharsa-Katihar Janki Express	Banmankhi-Purnea section (37 Kms)	East Central Railway
12.	55563/55564, 55583/55584 Saharsa-Purnea Court Passenger	Banmankhi-Purnea section (37 Kms)	East Central Railway
13.	58303/58304, 58207/58208 Bhawanipatna-Junagarh Road Passenger	Bhawanipatna-Junagarh Road section (24 Kms)	East Coast Railway

1	2	3	4
14.	58429/58430, 58431/58432 Khurda Road-Bolagarh Road Passenger	Khurda Road-Bolagarh Road section (50 Kms)	East Coast Railway
15.	11449/11450 Jabalpur-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
16.	12445/12446 New Delhi-Katra Uttar Sampark Kranti Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
17.	12471/12473 Ahmedabad-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
18.	12475/12476 Hapa-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
19.	12477/12478 Jamnagar-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
20.	14033/14034 Delhi-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
21.	14609/14610 Rishikesh-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
22.	16031/16032 Chennai Central-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
23.	16317/16318 Kanyakumari-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
24.	16787/16778 Tirunelveli-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
25.	19803/19804 Kota-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
26.	19415/19416 Ahmedabad-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway

1	2	3	4
27.	15655/15656 Kamakhya-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
28.	14503/14504 Kalka-Katra Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
29.	22461/22462 New Delhi-Katra Shri Shakti Express	Udhampur-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra section (25 Kms)	Northern Railway
30.	74019/74020 Jind-Sonipat DEMU	Jind-Sonipat section (80 Kms)	Northern Railway
31.	71909/71910 Agra Cantt.-Mainpuri DEMU	Bhandai-Udi Morh section (110 Kms) and Etawah-Mainpuri section (58 Kms)	North Central Railway
32.	59827/59828 Bhind-Etawah Passenger	Bhind-Etawah section (36 Kms)	North Central Railway
33.	51817/51818 Khajuraho-Jhansi Passenger	Tikamgarh-Khajuraho section (114 Kms)	North Central Railway
34.	11801/11802 Jhansi-Etawah Express	Bhind-Etawah section (36 Kms)	North Central Railway
35.	15009/15010 Gorakhpur-Gomtinagar Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
36.	11079/11080 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Gorakhpur Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
37.	15069/15070 Gorakhpur-Badshahnagar Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
38.	15063/15064 Gorakhpur-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
39.	15065/15066 Gorakhpur-Panvel Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
40.	15067/15068 Gorakhpur-Bandra (T) Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
41.	12571/12572 Gorakhpur-Anand Vihar (T) Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
42.	11111/11112 Gwalior-Balrampur Express	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway

1	2	3	4
43.	75007/75008, 75005/75002 Gonda-Gorakhpur DEMU	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
44.	55050/55049, 55031/55032 Lucknow Jn.-Nakaha Jungle Passenger	Gonda-Barhni Section (107 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
45.	55355/55356, 55357/55358, 55359/55360 Kasganj-Budaun Passenger	Ramganga-Kasganj section (100 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
46.	55371/55372, 55373/55374, 55375/55376 Pilibhit-Majhola Pakariya Passenger	Pilibhit-Majhola Pakariya section (25 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
47.	55369/55370, 55367/55368, 55365/55366, 55363/55362 Bareilly City-Pilibhit Passenger	Pilibhit-Bhojipura section (40 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
48.	55181/55182, 55183/55184 Chhapra- Masrakh Passenger	Chhapra-Masrakh (41 Kms) on Chhapra- Thawe section (104 Kms)	North Eastern Railway
49.	55613/55614 Dekargaon-Naharlagun Passenger	Dekargaon-Naharlagun section (181 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
50.	55819/55820 Guwahati-Mendipathar Passenger	Dudhnai-Mendipathar section (19 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
51.	15617/15618 Guwahati-Naharlagun Express	Dekargaon-Naharlagun section (181 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
52.	22411/22412 Naharlagun-New Delhi AC Express	Dekargaon-Naharlagun section (181 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
53.	75713/75714 Siliguri-New Coochbehar DEMU	Siliguri-New Coochbehar section (133 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
54.	55681/55682, 55683/55684 Udaipur- Agartala Passenger	Agartala-Udaipur section (44 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
55.	55613/55614 Dekargaon-Harmuti Passenger	Harmuti-Naharlagun section (19 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
56.	12377/12378 Sealdah-New Jalpaiguri Express	New Mal- Changrabandha section (67 Kms)	North-East Frontier Railway
57.	14811/14812 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sikar Express	Loharu-Sikar section (122 Kms)	North Western Railway

1	2	3	4
58.	59727/59728, 59729/59730 Rewari-Sikar Passenger	Loharu-Sikar section (122 Kms)	North Western Railway
59.	54821/54822 Makrana-Parvatsar City Passenger	Makrana-Parvatsar City section (20 Kms)	North Western Railway
60.	54763/54764 Sriganganagar-Sadulpur Passenger	Sriganganagar-Sadulpur section (243 Kms)	North Western Railway
61.	14715/14716 Sriganganagar-Tiruchchirapalli Humsafar Express	Sriganganagar-Hanumangarh section (266 Kms)	North Western Railway
62.	56769/56770 Palani-Tiruchendur Passenger	Palani-Pollachi section (63 Kms)	Southern Railway
63.	77401/77402, 77403/77404 Nandyal-Cuddapah DEMU	Nandyal-Yerraguntla section (126 Kms)	South Central Railway
64.	77259/77260 Karimnagar-Nizamabad DEMU	Lingampet Jagityal-Mortad (50 Kms) and Nizamabad-Mortad section (45 Kms)	South Central Railway
65.	77622/77623 Mahbubnagar-Jaklair DEMU	Devarkadra-Jaklair section (29 Kms)	South Central Railway
66.	58653/58654 Ranchi-Tori Passenger	Barkichanpi-Tori section (30 Kms)	South Eastern Railway
67.	78818 Dallirajhara-Durg Passenger, 78818 Raipur-Dallirajhara Passenger	Dallirajhara-Gudum section (17 Kms)	South East Central Railway
68.	51703/51704, 51705/51706 Jabalpur-Sukrimangla Passenger	Jabalpur-Sukrimangla section (44 Kms)	South East Central Railway
69.	56277/56278 Chikkamagaluru-Yesvantpur Fast Passenger	Kadur-Chikkamagaluru section (46 Kms)	South Western Railway
70.	57477/57478 Tirupati-Kalyanadurga Fast Passenger	Rayadurga-Kalyandurga section (40 Kms)	South Western Railway
71.	22679/22680 Yesvantpur-Hassan Intercity Express	Yesvantpur (Bengaluru)-Hassan section (166 Kms)	South Western Railway
72.	56215/56216 Mysore-Sharvanbelagola Passenger	Sharavanbelagola-Nelamangla section (111 Kms)	South Western Railway
73.	56927/56298 Hubli-Chikkabenakal Fast Passenger	Ginigera-Chikkabenakal section (27 Kms)	South Western Railway

1	2	3	4
74.	79311/79312, 79309/79307/79308, 79311/79312 Ratlam-Indore DEMU	Ratlam-Fatehabad Chandrawati Ganj-Indore section (107 Kms)	Western Railway
75.	79313/79314, 79315/79316, 79317/79318, 79319,79320, 79321/79322, 79323/79324, 79325/793526 Ratlam-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) DEMU	Indore-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) section (21 Kms)	Western Railway

(b) Yes, Sir. All newly constructed broad gauge lines are inspected by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) before introduction of passenger services. After statutory inspection by CRS and satisfactory compliance of his observations, CRS issues authorization to run passenger trains on these new lines. Yard remodeling works are required to be completed to provide proper connection to new line with existing tracks. This involves temporary non-interlocking of signaling.

On 05.04.2017, 57477/57478 Tirupati-Kalyandurga passenger train service has been extended on the newly constructed Kalyandurga-Kadiridevarapalli section on Rayadurga-Tumkur new line project.

As on date, following sections of new lines/gauge converted sections have been completed in all aspects and ready for introduction of passenger services:-

Sl.No.	Zonal Rly.	Project	Section	Length (in Km.)
New Line				
1.	WR	Dahod-Indore	Rau-Tihi	9
2.	CR	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath	Ahmednagar- Narayandoh	12
3.	CR	Baramati-Lonand	Lonand-Phalton	27
Gauge Conversion				
1.	NWR	Sadulpur-Bikaner and Ratangarh-Degana	Ratangarh- Sadarshahr	47
2.	NWR	Jaipur-Sikar-Churu	Sikar-Fatehpuri Shekhawat	47
3.	NER	Thawe-Chhapra	Thawe-Masrakh	63.5

The train services on the abovementioned new lines/gauge converted sections will be commenced shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 378. Questioner not present; let the answer be given.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, while congratulating the hon. Railway Minister for introducing the Siliguri-New Coochbehar DEMU in North Bengal, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Railway Ministry has taken sufficient safeguards for implementing the Supreme Court directives for maintenance of minimum speed limit, as prescribed, and the natural corridor of elephants, which are getting killed by speeding trains in the forest areas through which this train is supposed to ply.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is a very important question. We really need to protect wildlife. Unfortunately, over a period of time, many railway lines and roads pass through some of the protected areas. As we know, protecting corridors is very important for the protection of wildlife because wildlife keeps migrating from one place to another. If we go to Serengeti in Tanzania, we would find that thousands and thousands of animals travel to Kenya and, from Kenya, back to Serengeti. This is a common practice there. This has happened over a period of time. It is very painful to see animals dying after being hit by speeding trains or cars. We do take note of this, but I think we need to take even more measures. I had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Assam. Even in Assam, there is this problem of elephants getting hit. As for the Supreme Court directive, we would definitely follow that, but I would say that going beyond that, we really need to attend to this problem. This is a very sensitive issue. I agree with you.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में कितने किलोमीटर बड़ी लाइन बनकर तैयार हो गई है और कितने किलोमीटर बननी है तीन वर्षों में?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को सूचना भिजवा दूंगा। यह भी पूछा गया है, passenger services on newly constructed broad gauge lines के बारे में। यदि आप जानकारी लेना चाहते हैं कि बिहार के लिए कितने बने हैं, मैं आपको सूचना जरूर भेज दूंगा, क्योंकि आपको सुनकर बहुत खुशी होगी, जब मैं आपको फिगर्स दे दूंगा। मैंने उस दिन सदन में पढ़कर भी बताया था कि बिहार के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में धन दिया गया है, काम हो रहा है। इसके लिए आपको सुनकर खुशी होगी। मैं पूरी सूचना आपको भिजवा दूंगा।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, my question is very straight. In his reply, the hon. Minister has enlisted 75 newly constructed broad gauge lines, new trains that have been introduced and extended passenger services. In this list, unfortunately, Southern Railways, especially the State of Kerala, did not find any place. In the last two Budgets, no new trains were introduced in the State of Kerala, and many requests are pending with the Government for constructing new lines. Why is Kerala's name

not there in the roadmap of the Railway? Is the Government showing any kind of apathy or step-motherly attitude towards the State of Kerala?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that this question doesn't belong to each and every State of India. There are 29 States in the Union of India and there are also Union Territories. This is about passenger services on newly-constructed broad gauge lines. What we have given here is that these are the other gauge lines converted to broad gauge lines and these are the trains started on them. As far as Kerala is concerned, probably the hon. Member was not present in the House when I gave the entire figure of how much money has been given to Kerala, which is more than any time in the past. Sir, we have also entered into an agreement with the Kerala Government to make a joint venture, and this is in addition to the amount of money that has already been given to the Kerala Government by the normal budgetary resources, which is far more than any time in the past. Also, incidentally, we started Humsafar Train from Kerala. Probably, you are not keeping track about what new trains are being started. Probably, you are more in Delhi. But I am saying that we have started a lot of trains in Kerala also. I have personally gone there and flagged off the train. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, hon. Minister is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, hon. Minister is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not a single train is started in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is not on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is not on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, he is misleading and that is why I have to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Question No. 379.

Funds for upliftment of farmers in Punjab

*379. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for upliftment of farmers in Punjab; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details showing release under the schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to the State of Punjab are given in the Statement given below:—

(₹ in crore) Year 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Release
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	95.81
2.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	52.09
3.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	30.00
4.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	9.85
5.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms. Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	9.00
6.	Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)*	2.00
7.	(i) National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI). On Farm Water Management (OFWM). Now, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) [For Micro Irrigation]	1.18
	(ii) Ministry of Water Resource component are for two projects in Punjab#	52.42
8.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	2.33
9.	Livestock Health and Disease Control CASP	10.70
10.	National Livestock Mission	3.43
11.	Inland Fisheries	9.99
12.	National Mission On Bovine Productivity	1.00
13.	State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	306.75
TOTAL		586.55

* SMAF Scheme being implemented since 2016-17.

For Kandi canal-Extn. Ph-II and rehabilitation of first Patiala and Kota Branch.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो कृषि है, उसका सारे देश में बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। पंजाब का किसान सारे देश का पेट भरता है, लेकिन उन्हें विषम परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है क्योंकि यह बॉर्डर स्टेट है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2016-17 में पंजाब के किसानों के upliftment के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का क्या contribution है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, यह बार-बार जुगलबंदी क्या हो रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; what is wrong with that?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, पंजाब में हमारी कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चल रही हैं और 2016-17 में हमने कितनी धनराशि दी है, यह सब हमने सभा पटल पर भी रखा है और माननीय सदस्य को भी बताया है। इसके अलावा जो राज्य आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष है या फिर 14वें वित्त आयोग की जो अनुशंसा है, उसमें भी बहुत बड़ी राशि पंजाब के लिए बढ़ायी गयी है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, जो फसल बीमा योजना है, उसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का भविष्य सुरक्षित करने के लिए बहुत बढ़िया योजना चलायी गयी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पंजाब में उसके संबंध में जानकारी लेना चाहूंगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, पंजाब में फसल बीमा योजना वहां की सरकार ने लागू नहीं किया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जो नयी सरकार आयी है, वह उसे वहां जरूर लागू करेगी।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके मार्फ त माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को अन्नदाता कहा जाता है, लेकिन पंजाब में किसानों द्वारा खुदकुशियां दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ रही हैं। यहां पर उनके welfare के लिए जो फंड रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो farmer होता है, एक तो land owner होता है और एक tenant होता है। पिछली दफा भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया था, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो वे farmer की परिभाषा बताएं, क्योंकि कई दफा जो tenants हैं या जो landless labourers हैं, वे भी किसानी के साथ जुड़े होते हैं। क्या उनके welfare के लिए भी आपने कुछ प्रावधान किया है? पंजाब ने हमेशा central pool में अनाज का 60 परसेंट योगदान दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त diversification के लिए जो फंड रखा गया है, वह भी बहुत कम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंजाब के लिए आप फंड बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान करेंगे?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पिछली बार सवाल पूछा था, वह मुझे याद है। आपने सवाल में पूछा था कि जो landless labors हैं, वे किसानी दूसरे landlord की करते हैं, तो क्या उनको फसल बीमा का बेनिफिट मिल सकता है? हां, उनको फसल बीमा का बेनिफिट मिल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: उसको मिल सकता है। अपनी प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में इसका प्रावधान है। यदि वह किसान के साथ अपना एमओयू करके प्रीमियम भरेगा, तो उसको

भी प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का cover दिया जाएगा। चूंकि पंजाब में इसको लागू ही नहीं किया है, नई सरकार को नोटिफिकेशन करके इसको लागू करना होता है। अगर राज्य सरकार ऐसा करेगी, तो इसका बेनिफिट इनको भी मिलेगा।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the question is regarding funds for upliftment of farmers in Punjab. I am afraid that the Ministry has, जैसे बोलते हैं कि पत्तीलों की खुरचन इकट्ठी करी है, यह जवाब में दिया है। The figures have been given. For National Mission on Bovine Productivity, Rs.1 crore has been allotted. For National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Rs.1.18 crore has been allotted. For Agroforestry, Rs.2 crore have been allotted. The answer is far from satisfactory. The coffers in Punjab are empty. The newly elected Chief Minister of Punjab recently visited Delhi and called on the Agriculture Minister and the Prime Minister asking for a special package for Punjab farmers, who have been compelled to commit suicide in large numbers in the last ten years. I want to know whether this Government is planning to consider that special package and how much they are planning to consider.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या जिस कम धनराशि की चर्चा कर रही हैं, यह तो राज्य का वर्ष 2016-17 का जो कुल आवंटन है, वह नहीं है, जो first किश्त रिलीज हुई है, वह है। आप देखेंगी, तो कई योजनाओं का भी, सिर्फ पंजाब सरकार का ही नहीं, अन्य सरकारों को भी पिछले वर्ष जो राशि गई, वह पूरी खर्च नहीं हो पाई। जो इस वर्ष की राशि गई, उसका भी first allotment हो गया, जब उसका UC आएगा, तब दूसरी किश्त उनको जाएगी। यह मात्र रिलीज है। मैं एक उदाहरण पंजाब का बताना चाहूंगा, जैसे उस राज्य में micro irrigation है, वर्ष 2015-16 में 42.99 करोड़ रुपये निर्गत किए गए, जिसमें से राज्य ने 9.45 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए। ऐसा सिर्फ इसी राज्य ने नहीं किया है, बल्कि मैक्सिमम राज्यों की यही स्थिति है। आवंटन ज्यादा है और राज्य पहली किश्त खर्च करेंगे, तब दूसरी किश्त जाएगी। इसमें एक दिक्कत यह भी होती थी कि हमारे बजट के पास होने की जो प्रक्रिया होती थी, उसके बाद पैसा मई में राज्यों को जाता था और जून से वर्षा शुरू हो जाती थी। इसमें किसी राज्य का कसूर नहीं है। इसीलिए पहली बार, मुझे लगता है कि आजादी के बाद पहली बार 31 मार्च के पहले सारी बजटीय प्रक्रिया पूरी हो गई है और इस बार अप्रैल के सेकंड वीक में ही राज्यों को पैसा जाएगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस वर्ष से खर्च की गति बढ़ेगी, पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है, पहले खर्च नहीं हो पाता था।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, my specific question regarding special package for the upliftment of farmers, as sought by the Chief Minister of Punjab, has not been answered by the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may reply - yes or no.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं फिर आपको बताऊंगा कि जब आपकी सरकार थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं राज्य को विशेष सहायता देने की बात कर रहा हूं। वर्ष 2010 से 2015 तक उस राज्य को 21 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई थी, केंद्रीय करों में हिस्सेदारी दी गई थी। यह 2010 से 2015 तक की हिस्सेदारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't interrupt.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: और 2015 से यह राशि बढ़कर लगभग तीन गुणा हो गई है। इसको 63 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह भी राज्य को विशेष सहायता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Ambikaji, please, there is no need for further discussion.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं रिकॉर्ड बता रहा हूँ। पांच वर्ष के अंदर उस राज्य को 21 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं और 2015 से 2020 तक 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take the next supplementary question. Mr. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, according to the statement which the hon. Minister has laid on the Table of the House, there are 13 schemes, in which moneys have been released and the total amount is ₹ 586.55 crore. My question to the hon. Minister is: Why is it that not even a rupee has been released with regard to the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत नुकसान के आंकड़े आते हैं और तब भारत सरकार अपना अंश देती है, लेकिन पंजाब में यह बीमा योजना नहीं चल रही है। मैं पंजाब की बात कर रहा हूँ। अगर पंजाब में यह योजना चलती और फसल के नुकसान के आंकड़े आए होते, तो हमने कितनी राशि दी, इस का जिक्र होता।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: There is no reference to that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जब वहां योजना चल ही नहीं रही है, तो जिक्र कैसे होगा।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, लगता है, मंत्रालय के अंदर थोड़ा communication gap है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let us move to the next question.

***380. [The questioner was absent.]**

Revenue generation in railways

***380. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to earn revenue from non-fare sources so that the passengers are not burdened by raising train fares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are planning to earn a revenue of about ₹ 2000 crore by way of offering branding packages of full trains; and

(c) whether only the products of the advertiser will be sold in the whole train or platform, leaving no choice to the public/passengers visiting the platform or travelling by the train?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Railways have launched several initiatives to augment income from non-fare sources to increase total revenue. Some of the important initiatives are:

- (i) Station Development - A major programme of station redevelopment has been initiated, to monetize Railways' land and buildings through commercial exploitation of vacant land and space rights over station buildings. Approximately 400 A1 and A category stations are being taken up for re-development in a phased manner. Bids for re-development of 23 stations have been invited in the first phase. Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) has been entrusted with the task of re-development of 12 stations.
- (ii) Out of Home Advertising - The new policy on Out-of-Home Advertising has been launched in January, 2017 to exploit the advertising potential of railway stations, land adjacent to railway and other railway assets like Workshops, Level Crossing Gates, Road Under Bridges, Road Over Bridges etc. Contracts will be given for large areas for a period of 10 years and have several market friendly and innovative features like Rights based approach, permission to use digital media, use of areas hitherto unexploited, Right of first refusal, single point interface system, convenient payment schedule etc. These advertising assets contracts are being given by a transparent e-auction process. Railways have engaged RITES and Ernst and Young as the Professional Bid Process Manager to maximise revenue from its advertising assets.
- (iii) Rail Display Network (RDN) - RDN is a unique project that envisages the networking and centralised control of about 2 lakhs Digital Display Screens of different types, sizes and shapes, spread across more than 2175 A1 to D category of Railway stations across the country. The network is primarily meant for displaying information related to passenger amenities, comfort, convenience and safety. The display infrastructure created will be utilized for commercial advertising in defined time frames and format to generate substantial revenues.
- (iv) Automated Teller Machine (ATM) - Ministry of Railways have issued a new ATM Policy in January, 2017. The objective of this policy is to allow setting up ATMs, in bulk for 10 years at all major stations of the Indian Railways in one tender. The policy will lead to installation of a large number of ATMs besides generating additional non fare revenue.

(v) Content on Demand - Ministry of Railways have issued the policy on Content on Demand and Rail Radio in January, 2017, to allow monetization of entertainment based services on trains and stations. Entertainment services will be provided through audio (Public Address systems) on trains and video systems (personal devices of the passengers) on trains and platforms, both in paid and unpaid formats to monetize passengers' free time.

(vi) Non Fare Revenue Policy for unsolicited revenue proposal - A new policy has been launched in January, 2017 to encourage innovative ideas for revenue generation for which no policy has been issued by the Ministry of Railways. The policy provides a structured and transparent approach in a time bound manner. All divisions and Zonal Railways have been empowered to act under the new policy. There is also a provision for short term proposal which are non-recurring and likely to lead to loss of income if not accepted in a time bound manner.

(vii) App based Cab Services - App based Cab Services initiative will provide enhanced convenience to the passengers as a large number of Railway passengers are increasingly using the App Based Cab Services besides generating non fare revenue for Railways.

(viii) Integrated Mobile App Based Services - To make train journeys convenient, Railways will launch an integrated mobile app for availing all travel-related services such as planning for a journey, ticketing, train related queries, hiring taxis, and porters, e-catering, content on demand, complaints related to the journey, train running position, station arrival alerts, booking retiring rooms, and lounges at stations among other travel related facilities. The integrated App for Passenger ticketing would help the passengers to book both reserved and unreserved tickets by downloading a single Railway App. The Integrated App will also generate non fare revenue by utilization of passenger related data available with the Indian Railways as the App will use the affiliate sale partnership model to make available services and products needed by passengers.

(b) Yes, Sir. A new policy of Train Advertising has been issued in January 2017 with the objective of augmenting advertising revenue of Indian Railways by allowing internal and external advertisement on important trains. Several innovative and market friendly features have been included in the new policy like convenient payment terms, large package sizes, centralised single point interface system, engagement of professional agency (Ernst and Young) etc. Main features of the policy are:

- The licensee will be allowed to advertise through vinyl wrapping of train exterior which will be as per extant specification laid down by Research Designs and Standard Organisation.
- The licensee will be allowed to advertise inside the coaches up to 250 square feet at locations specified by Railway authorities which will not cover the Safety and passenger related instructions.
- Vinyl wrapping will be permitted on Windows of air-conditioned coaches also, subject to 70% visibility being achieved. Vinyl wrapping on windows of non-AC coaches will not be permitted.
- The license fee shall escalate by 10% each year after 2 years.
- The license shall be awarded for 5 (five) years starting from the Effective Date. The contract shall be further extendable by 5 (five) years subject to satisfactory performance.
- Vinyl wrapping of the trains shall be done at the primary maintenance base during the lie over period.
- There will be no prefixing and suffixing of corporate brand names in the train names
- There will be no sale of product/services by the licensee.

These contracts are being awarded by a transparent e-auction process in different packages like Rajdhani Trains, Shatabdi Trains, Suburban Trains, Superfast and Mail/Express Trains, etc.

(c) No, Sir. The train advertising policy does not provide for sale of products and is only for the purpose of informing passengers and others about products and services. Passenger will continue to have options of buying multiple products as available presently. Initiatives like the launch of Multi Purpose Stalls, availability of Ready-to-eat meals, proliferation of food courts, fast food plazas, executive lounges and e-catering will offer wider choices to passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 380. Questioner is absent. Let the answer be given.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Railway Minister has spoken about a new advertising policy relating to advertising in trains, both internally and externally. Sir, as per our past experience, we have seen that public space is taken up for advertising, clutters up the view, and the entire proximate environment is affected. Sir, it is in the name of earning revenue but whether that revenue will have a direct effect on passenger fares or not, is an issue which has not been focused

here. Is the Railways going to bring in safeguards to see that the beauty and dignity of the Railway system is not jeopardized by random advertising?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, let me explain the issue. Traditionally, two-thirds of the revenue came from freight and one-third came from passenger fares. For example, in some of the developed countries, as much as 30 per cent of the revenue comes from non-fare sources. Japan gets that much. Some other countries get even 35 per cent. Railways is suffering from financial challenges and to overcome them, we created a Non-fare Revenue Directorate, which was mentioned in my Budget Speech. This Directorate is now working on a very aggressive strategy, and, in fact, there are several points, which I do not want to repeat as they are already mentioned in the body of the answer. Sir, this point is well taken that while doing this, we will not allow it to infringe upon the public good, what people enjoy by way of looking around it, and, even in terms of sound pollution, all those issues would be taken care of.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के बारे में विवरण दिया है। आपने "Out of Home विज्ञापन" के बारे में लिखा है कि हम 10 वर्षों तक विज्ञापन देने के लिए टेंडर बुलाएंगे। महोदय, देखने में आता है कि बहुत से माफिया टेंडर ले लेते हैं और जब लोग विज्ञापन देने के लिए जाते हैं, तो माफिया लोग तो उसे औने-पौने में ले लेते हैं, लेकिन वे उन लोगों से ज्यादा पैसा लेते हैं। इसलिए इस में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए और ये विज्ञापन का ठेका कमजोर ठेकेदारों को भी मिले, इस बारे में आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरी-की-पूरी Licencing policy हमारी वेबसाइट पर दी गयी है और आरएसपी बनाते समय भी इन्हीं चीजों का ध्यान रखा गया है ताकि hundred percent पारदर्शिता रहे। उसका misuse नहीं हो और actual users उस में सम्मिलित हों यानी advertise करने वाले लोग आए। सर, इन सभी बातों का इस पॉलिसी में ध्यान रखा गया है और फिर भी कोई समस्या आती है, तो आप उसे हमारे ध्यान में लाइए, हम उस में परिवर्तन करेंगे।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि रेलवे वित्तीय चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से एक छोटा सा सवाल है कि इन वित्तीय चुनौतियों से उबरने के लिए क्या सरकार बड़े स्टेशनों के आसपास की जमीन को अतिक्रमण-मुक्त बनाकर उस जमीन पर मॉल्स का निर्माण कराएगी? अगर ऐसा चाहती है, तो अतिक्रमण मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या प्रयास किया है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, जो पब्लिक स्पेस है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसको मुक्त करना हर सरकार का कर्तव्य बनता है। उसका इस्तेमाल किस तरह से किया जाएगा, यह उस स्टेशन की स्थिति के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। कहीं पर लाइन बनाने के लिए भूमि की जरूरत होगी, कहीं पर जरूरत

होगी, तो वहां पर स्टेशन बनने की जरूरत होगी, कहीं पर और कुछ traffic facilities बनाने की जरूरत होगी, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि अतिक्रमण भूमि को मुक्त कराना हमारा जिम्मेदारी बनती है। आगे अतिक्रमण न हो, इसके लिए भी हमने कदम उठाए हैं। अतिक्रमण को हटाने के लिए, तो राज्य सरकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता है। अतिक्रमण के लिए एक policy बनाने की स्थिति में काफी एडवांस काम भी हो चुका है।

Assistance for drought affected Karnataka

*381. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 27 districts in 2015-16 and 25 districts in 2016-17 have been declared as drought affected in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has sought ₹ 5250 crore for 2015-16 and ₹ 4700 crore for 2016-17;

(c) if so, the justification in approving only ₹ 2260 crore for the two years against a demand of ₹ 9950 crore;

(d) the report given by the Central Team that visited the State to assess the damage, year-wise; and

(e) the amount so far released out of the approved amount?

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

Statement

(a) State Government of Karnataka declared 27 districts during Kharif and 12 districts during Rabi as drought affected in 2015-16. During 2016-17, the Government of Karnataka declared drought in 26 districts during Kharif and 30 districts during Rabi.

(b) to (e) Funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for undertaking relief measures. Additional financial assistance over and above SDRF is considered by the Central Government from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to provide relief in natural calamities of severe nature in accordance with established procedure. The details of financial demand of the State Government of Karnataka from NDRF in the wake of drought during 2015-16 and 2016-17, the recommendation of the Central Team, approval and release of funds by the Government of India are given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Details of assistance demanded and approved for drought during 2015-16 and 2016-17 from NDRF to the State of Karnataka

(₹ in crore)

Year		Assistance sought	Assistance recommended by the Central Team	Assistance approved by High Level Committee	Net amount recommended by MHA for release after adjustment of balance available in SDRF A/c as per extant norms	Amount released by Department of Expenditure
2015-16	Kharif	3830.84	2176.22	1540.20	1540.20	1540.20
	Rabi	1417.14	665.45	723.23	606.98	606.98
2016-17	Kharif	4702.54	1929.46	1782.44	1685.52	1685.52
	Rabi	3310.83	#	#	#	#
TOTAL		13261.35	4771.13	4045.87	3832.7	3832.7

Proposal under consideration.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for releasing ₹ 1,235 crore to Karnataka. However, Karnataka is facing the worst ever drought in 42 years. About fifty per cent of the deficit rainfall this year has aggravated the situation. Sir, I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister. How can twelve per cent of the amount released last week against the demand of ₹ 9,950 crore help Karnataka in coming out of this crisis? What would be the Rabi assistance, which is reported to be under consideration? When is it going to be considered? When is it going to be released?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, डिमांड कितनी सेंक्शन हुई, जहां तक इसका सवाल है, यह अंतिम निर्णय गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत HLC है, वह करती है। महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को कर्णाटक के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि 2009 से 2013-14 तक सूखे से रिलेटेड 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की डिमांड आई थी। यहां से सेंक्शन होकर, उनको 1,300 करोड़ रुपया मिला था, क्योंकि जितनी डिमांड होती है, जो कमेटी जाती है, जो NDRF के नॉर्म्स हैं, उसके तहत जो होता है, वही राशि दी जाती है। मैंने आपको पांच साल पुराना बताया है कि 15 हजार करोड़ के बदले 1,300 करोड़ रुपया मिला था। हमारे आने के बाद अभी जो आपकी डिमांड 2014-15, 2015-16 और 2016-17 की आई है, वह 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए की आई है। इसमें से लगभग 11 हजार करोड़ की डिमांड के बदले 1700 करोड़ रुपया आपको दिया जा चुका है। जहां तक रबी और

सूखे का सवाल है, हमारी टीम वहां गई थी, तो उसमें कुछ कागजों की कमी थी, तो 31 मार्च को हमें सारे कागज मिले हैं। शीघ्र ही यह HLC को जाएगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि एक सप्ताह के अंदर HLC इसको करेगी।

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, in addition to the assistance sought under the National Disaster Relief Fund, we had also requested ₹ 967.76 crore as Special Grant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has studied the request; and if so, whether the Ministry is going to release this amount.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, NDRF के नॉर्म्स हैं, उन्हीं नॉर्म्स के तहत सहायता जाती है, जो गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है। जो टीम जाती है, तो उसमें 7 मंत्रालयों के अधिकारी जाते हैं। उन्हीं नॉर्म्स के मुताबिक किसी भी राज्य को अलग से विशेष व्यवस्था की जाती है। आपको किसी और तरीके से चाहिए, तो वित्त मंत्रालय में जाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन NDRF के नॉर्म्स हैं, उन्हीं के तहत राज्य को सहायता मिलेगी।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the State is reeling under drought. The farmers of Karnataka are very much affected. The State Government had requested the Government of India to extend the Loan Waiver Scheme to the farmers of Karnataka. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Centre is going to give assistance to the State Government to extend the Loan Waiver Scheme to the farmers of Karnataka.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति जी, किसानों की सहायता के मामले में कर्णाटक एक अग्रणी राज्य है। इस देश में पहली बार, जब येदुरप्पा जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो किसानों को ब्याज मुक्त कर्ज मिला था। बाद में भी, जो सरकार बनी, उसने भी इस व्यवस्था को चालू रखा। जहां तक कर्ज माफी का सवाल है, मैं निश्चित रूप से उम्मीद करता हूं कि कर्णाटक की सरकार भी उत्तर प्रदेश का अनुसरण करेगी।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार ने कर्णाटक में..(व्यवधान)..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह क्या जवाब हुआ? मंत्री जी आपने कर्णाटक की सरकार को तो सलाह दी है, लेकिन यूपीए ने, जो पूरे देश में माफ किया था, क्या केंद्रीय मंत्री के रूप में आप और प्रधान मंत्री भी उसका अनुसरण करेंगे? आप यह बताएं और पूरे देश की बात करें। एक राज्य के ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: शर्मा जी बैठिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं बता रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: सभापति जी, डा. मनमोहन सिंह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... शमशेर सिंह जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हम इसको आपसे थोड़ा आगे बढ़कर कर रहे हैं। हम आपसे आगे बढ़कर यह कर रहे हैं — आपके ध्यान में होगा कि केंद्रीय करों में जो हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाई है,

उसका परिणाम क्या है? इसका परिणाम यह है कि यदि आप अभी सिर्फ कर्णाटक को देखें, तो कर्णाटक को, आपके समय में, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये मिले थे, लेकिन यदि आप मोदी सरकार की बात कर रहे हैं तो पांच वर्षों का आवंटन 1 लाख, 85 हजार करोड़ रुपये है, जो कि तीन गुणा से भी ज्यादा है, इसलिए हम निश्चित रूप से पहले से ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope during the Question Hour, questions will be questions and answers will be answers without political debates. Yes, you go ahead, please.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कर्णाटक के लिए पिछले पांच सालों में जो धनराशि दी है, मैं उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: मेरा यह कहना है कि जो टीम विशेषकर जाती है, वह एक सलाह देती है। पिछले दो सालों में राज्य सरकार ने 13 हजार, 261 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की, लेकिन टीम ने 4 हजार, 771 करोड़ रुपये recommend किए और वहां के लिए 40 हजार 45 करोड़ की राशि approve हुई। मेरा यह सवाल है कि अंत में, फिर से 2000... 1200 करोड़ों रुपये कम क्यों होते हैं? वहां गई हुई टीम जो पैसा recommend करती है, वह वहां की जरूरत के अनुसार करती है। मैं सरकार से यह विनती करूंगा कि इस बार वहां पर unprecedented अकाल पड़ा है। वहां पर 42 साल में इतना बड़ा अकाल, specially उत्तर कर्णाटक के बाद दिक्षण में नहीं पड़ा था, इसलिए इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कम से कम recommended amount देने की कोशिश करेगी? मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए यह बात कहूंगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह जो होता है, वह जो डिमांड होती है, उसके अनुकूल नहीं होता है, बल्कि जो recommendations होती हैं, उनके अनुकूल होता है। जो कमेटी जाती है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से फाइनेंस के मैम्बर भी होते हैं। यदि उनके द्वारा एचएलसी में कोई ऑब्जेक्शन होता है, तो भी उसमें भारी परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जो recommended पैसा होता है — सामान्यतः वित्तीय प्रावधान के कारण कुछ कमी होती होगी, नहीं तो जो recommendation होती है, एचएलसी उसको अधिकतर ध्यान में रखती है और उसमें बहुत ज्यादा कमी करने की कोशिश नहीं होती।

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Karnataka is facing severe drought, as mentioned by some of our Members. This is the sixth consecutive year that it is facing severe drought and for the rabi crop, rainfall in Karnataka is almost minus 78 per cent. Out of 176 talukas, 160 are under severe drought. There is a serious problem for drinking water also. In almost all the dams, the storage level has gone to the dead storage level. Drawing water from these rivers or dams is a serious problem in Karnataka because it has been sandwiched between the major States as far as rivers are concerned. There is a demand from the Chief Minister of Karnataka to the Prime Minister of this country to call the Chief Ministers of all the States concerned to at least release drinking water for the cattle and the

human beings in Karnataka. As mentioned by Basawarajji, there is a drinking water problem both in Northern Karnataka and Southern Karnataka. Because of this river dispute, we are unable to draw water. Will the Minister take initiative to call the Chief Ministers of the States under the leadership of the Prime Minister to solve this drinking water problem?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक NDRF का सवाल है, हमने खरीफ में जब सूखा पड़ा तो 1782 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता दी है और रबी में भी, जब सूखा पड़ा है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ, आपके प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपने यह भी सवाल उठाया था। तो रबी का भी मैंने बताया कि वह भी HLC में जाएगा और अच्छी मदद मिलेगी। जो रिकमंडेशन आई होगी, निश्चित रूप से उसमें बहुत कमी नहीं की जाएगी, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: जितना हाई लेवल कमेटी ने रिकमंड किया है, उतना तो आप करिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: निश्चित, और हमने किया भी है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि पिछली बार जो रिकमंडेशन थी, जो 'Date of submission of report, IMCT recommendation' आई है, वह 1900 करोड़ रुपए की आई और HLC ने 1782 करोड़ रुपए की रिकमंडेशन दी। जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया कि डिमांड से अंतर होगा, लेकिन जो रिकमंडेशन होती है, उसमें वित्त का मामूली ऑब्जेक्शन होता है, तो मामूली परिवर्तन होता है, कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। दूसरा जो आपका प्रश्न था, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: उसकी रिकमंडेशन तक तो करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इस विषय पर मैं दो बार बोल चुका हूँ कि जो रिकमंडेशन है और जो HLC के द्वारा निर्णय होता है, जो गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा होता है, उसमें कोई भारी अंतर नहीं होता है। जहां तक मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ जल के संबंध में बैठक का सवाल है, तो पिछली बार सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों, जिसमें स्पेशली कर्णाटक के मुख्य मंत्री दिन भर थे, अधिकारी थे, उनके साथ दिन भर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बैठक की थी और उसके बाद उसमें कुछ बातें तय हुई थीं। अभी हम उसकी प्रक्रिया शुरू करने वाले हैं कि जो पिछली बार हमने तय किया था और राज्यों को जल संचयन, जल प्रबंधन के निर्देश भी जारी किए थे, उसमें वे कितने कारगर सिद्ध हुए हैं, आगे उसमें क्या करना है और contingency plan भी हमने renewal करके राज्यों को भेजा है। हम निश्चित रूप से बैठक करने वाले हैं।

Job creation in food processing sector

*382. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs generated in the Food Processing sector in the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the target for job creation in this sector by 2024?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country. During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), employment for about 87,734 persons have been generated under these schemes in the food processing sector. The state-wise detail of employment generated during the last three years are given in Annexure.

(b): The Ministry has restructured the on-going schemes and incorporated new schemes with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Under various schemes of the Ministry, creation of 6,30,000 jobs is estimated in the food processing sector during this period.

Annexure

State-Wise details of Jobs generated in the Food Processing Sector under various schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

Sl.No.	State Name	Jobs Generated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5531
2.	Assam	5272
3.	Bihar	60
4.	Chhattisgarh	897
5.	Delhi	54
6.	Goa	261
7.	Gujarat	5681
8.	Haryana	1233
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1181
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	837
11.	Jharkhand	5114
12.	Karnataka	7972
13.	Kerala	830
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7256
15.	Maharashtra	14783
16.	Manipur	226

Sl.No.	State Name	Jobs Generated
17.	Meghalaya	15
18.	Nagaland	205
19.	Odisha	196
20.	Punjab	8051
21.	Rajasthan	5037
22.	Tamil Nadu	958
23.	Telangana	2870
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2834
25.	Uttarakhand	3163
26.	West Bengal	7217
All India		87734

* The Schemes covered are Mega Food Park; Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure; Modernization of Abattoirs and Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 382. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow me to proceed to the next question. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, 87,734 jobs were created by Food Processing Department, and 6,30,000 estimated jobs to be created, such schemes are under implementation. इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया को और इनके महकमे को बधाई देता हूँ। श्रीमान् जी, फूड प्रोसेसिंग जो इंडस्ट्री है या सेक्टर है, यह दुनिया में बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट होता जा रहा है। आज से पांच साल पहले या दस साल पहले जो होता था, उसमें और आज में बहुत फर्क हो गया है। आप तो highly travelled person हैं, आपके background को मैं जानता हूँ। आप तो समझती हैं कि सारी दुनिया में इस वक्त packaged food जो है, वही food है। हमारे वाला जो सिस्टम है, धीरे-धीरे वह die down होता जा रहा है, हमारे अपने घरों में भी यह खत्म होता चला जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, यह एक ऐसा सेक्टर है, जिसमें sky is the limit. You can create millions of jobs. We can be one of the largest exporters in the world. तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में packaged food की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह उसकी quality की है, तो quality control के लिए सरकार ऐसा क्या step उठा रही है, जिससे कि consumer को यह तसल्ली हो जाए कि वह जो डिब्बा खोलकर खा रहा है, वह उसकी हेल्थ के लिए ठीक है?

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, मैं मंत्री महोदया से यही जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही अहम और बहुत ही बढ़िया सवाल पूछा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि food processing is one of the sunrise sectors और इस सेक्टर को सरकार ने एक बहुत ही focused area में रखा है। In fact, 'Make in India' में जो 11 sectors हैं, उनमें इस food processing को भी focus में रखा है। It is a fact that this sector has been growing faster than agriculture and manufacturing despite all the challenges. Today, it, actually, holds the power to address many issues which affect our nation, which is number one, in doubling farmers' income, because plight of the farmers needs to be addressed. It is one of the biggest generators of employment as well. And food wastage, which is also another issue, this sector has a capacity to address.

As the hon. Member spoke about the food safety, I would just like to enlighten him that Food Safety And Standards Authority of India is a body which looks after the food safety and which comes under the Health Ministry and not under me. But we work closely and in the last one year a lot of work has been done by all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

RKVY in Maharashtra

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

(a) the number and details of projects undertaken for agriculture improvement in Maharashtra under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 2016-17, district-wise;

(b) the details and amount of funds allocated under RKVY, year-wise, since 2014, for all the States, State-wise;

(c) the amount of funds released under RKVY for Maharashtra in 2016-17, monthwise and district-wise; and

(d) the procedure for selection of projects and release of funds under RKVY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) A total of 150 projects were sanctioned by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) for the year 2016-17 in Maharashtra. District wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details and amount of funds allocated under RKVY, year-wise, since 2014, for all the States, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) During 2016-17, Rs.200.24 crore was released on 24.5.2016 as first instalment and ₹ 50.67 crore as second instalment on 29.3.2017 to Maharashtra. Government of India does not release funds under RKVY month-wise and district-wise.

(d) States propose agriculture and allied sector projects based on their need and priorities which are first screened by State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) and are finally approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. Funds are released in 2 instalments of 50% each to the states with 60:40 share between centre and states.

Statement-I

Project wise No. of Districts covered under RKVY for Maharashtra State during 2016-17 as on 30.3.2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Including all new/ ongoing project)	Sector	Cost of Project	Release	District Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Project based Agriculture Extension Awareness Campaign	Extn.	2.12	2.12	All Districts
2.	Installation of Automatic Weather Station (A.W.S) at revenue circle level	Other	73.87	0.09	Institutes and Commissionerate level, All districts
3.	Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (Conditional Sanction) (New)	Crop Development	30.00	0.00	Sindhudurg, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalne, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Installation of infrastructure units of hydroponix technology of low cost green fodder production	Crop Development	0.97	0.50	Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalne, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli
5.	Integrated Paddy Development Programme (New)	Crop Development	6.00	4.62	Thane, Raigad. Palghar, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Sangli., Kolhapur,
6.	Promotion of Hybrid Pigeon Pea (ICPH2740) through Production Programme (New)	Crop Development	2.24	2.22	Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalne, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli
7.	High density Plantation System in Cotton	Crop Development	1.40	2.00	Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalne, Beed, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli,
8.	Research and Development project to limit the number of crop cutting experiments through TOPS Technology CRIDA Hyderabad (2 Years)	Research	0.00	0.00	Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalna, Latur, Amravati, Nagpur, Washim, Akola, Solapur, Pune, Osmanabad
9.	Maize Project	Agriculture	0.00	0.00	Aurangabad, Buldhana, Dhule, Jalna, Nandurbar

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Soybean Project	Agriculture	0.00	0.00	Akola, Beed, Latur, Nagpur, Osmanabad
11.	Rice-III-Gomtesh (3 Years)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Gadchiroli
12.	Sugarcane Olam Agro India Ltd Hemarus Industries Ltd (2 Years)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Kolhapur
13.	Pulses Productivity Improvement and Value Chain (Rallis India Limited)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Latur, Osmanabad, Beed
14.	Value Chain Development in Soybean (ADM Agro industries India Pvt. Ltd.)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Latur, Osmanabad, Beed, Akola, Nagpur, Amravati, Buldhana, Wardha Washim
15.	Improving lives of Cotton Growing farmers in Vidarbha, (AFPRO, BCI)	Crop Development	0.00	0.12	Yavatmal
16.	Increasing farmers satisfaction with crop insurance in Maharashtra, developing novel science and technology base scheme (CGIAR)	Research	0.00	0.00	All District
17.	Village level crop insurance pilot project using satellite remote sensing and unmanned arial vehical (Drone) technology.	Research	0.00	0.00	Osmanabad (37 Villeges)
18.	Rice (VST Tillers)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Buldhana, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Thane

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Rice (Saguna Bagh-Karjat)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Kolhapur, Nasik, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Palghar, Sangli
20.	Cotton-II (Bayer Crop Sciences)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Jalgaon, Akola, Jalna, Nanded, Wardha, Yavatmal
21.	To set up training center at KVK Gadchiroli for Rice mechanization in PPP-IAD with V.S.T. Tillers	Crop Development	0.30	0.00	Gadchiroli
Director (Extension and Training)			116.91	11.67	
22.	Field trials of straight varieties of cotton (BG-1) (New)	Crop Development	0.50	0.00	All 4 SAU's
23.	Strengthening of state Bio control and Bio fertilizer Laboratories		9.45	3.15	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Dhule, Parbhani, Nanded, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha
24.	Strengthening of quality control laboratories and residue in for increasing analyzing capacity and to obtain membership of ISTA and NABL accreditation.		0.00	0.54	Thane, Nasik, Kolhapur, Pune, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nagpur, Amravati
Director (Quality Control)			9.95	3.69	
25.	Horticultural Pest Surveillance, Advisory and Management project (Hort SAP)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Satara, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna, Osmanabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Washim

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Intregated Management of control of Leaf Blight Disease (Sigatoka) of Banana	Hort.	2.62	2.61	Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar
27.	Geographical Indication Registration of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops from Maharashtra State	Hort.	0.03	0.03	Ahmednagar, Latur, Nasik, Pune, Sangli, Satara
28.	Promotion of export through development of Vegnet, Mangonet and Strengthening of Grapenet, Anarnet and phytosanitary Authorities.	Hort.	0.25	0.25	All districts
29.	Horticulture Crop Pest Surveillance, Advisory and Management Project (Hort SAP)	Hort.	0.00	5.52	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Satara, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna, Osmanabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Washim
30.	Grape-III (2 Years)-KVK Baramati	Hort.	0.50	0.50	Pune
31.	Banana Project (Sanjeevani Agro Coop Society Ltd.)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Kolhapur, Sangali
32.	Financial Assistance hiring of machinery for viticulture management (MRDBS)-Grapes	Hort.	11.41	0.00	Sangli, Nasik, Pune, Solapur
33.	Mirco Irrigation Programme for Marathwada Region	Minor irrigation	50.00	0.00	Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna, Osmanabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Latur, Parbhani,
Director (Hort.)			64.80	8.91	

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Training and Capacity Building Programme for field Functionaries and Atma Committee at Vanamati and Rameti	Extension	2.00	1.99	All District
35.	Training and Capacity Building Programme for field Functionaries and Atma Committee at Vanamati and Rameti	Extension	5.99	1.00	All District
Director (Atma)			7.99	2.99	
36.	Jaggery (Shrikant Agro Industries)	Other	4.46	0.06	Nashik, Sangli, Pune, Solapur
	Director (Planning)		4.46	0.06	
37.	Quality production programme of Strawberry	NHM	0.00	0.00	Satara
38.	Strengthening of existing component of new community tank (MIDH) under the RKVY 2015-16 in Vidharbha and Marathwada region (New)	IRRI	50.00	49.83	Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune Nagar, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Osmanabad, Akola, Amravati, washim, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Wardha
39.	Plastic lining to farm pond (New)	Crop Development	35.00	32.55	Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune Nagar, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Osmanabad, Akola, Washim, Buldhana, Wardha,

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Financial assistance for individual farm pond lining	NHM	25.00	0.00	Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune Nagar, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Osmanabad, Akola, Washim, Buldhana, Wardha,
41.	Financial assistance for Protected Cultivation Project (New)	NHM	9.62	0.00	All districts
42.	Protected Cultivation Project (Committed liabilities)	NHM	11.90	11.90	All districts
43.	Low Cost Storage Structure for Onion (New)	NHM	27.00	15.73	Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune Nagar, Solapur, Satara, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Akola, Buldhana, Wardha, Hingoli, Amravati, Washim
44.	Additional programme for construction of Low Cost onion Storage Structure		25.00	11.14	Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune, Nagar, Solapur, Satara, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Akola, Buldhana, Wardha,
45.	Pomegranate III (Export Quality Production)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli
46.	White Onion Project (Jain Irrigation)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Buldhana, Dhule, Jalgaon, Mandurbar
47.	Onion and Potato Projects (Natural Sugar Allied Industries)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Osmanabad

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Seed Production of Potato (3 Years)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Pune, Ahmednagar, Buldhana, Jalna, Osmanabad, Satara
49.	Vegetable Project (Daulat Agro)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar
50.	Vegetables IV Ashvina	Hort.	0.33	0.18	Thane, Ahmednagar, Solapur
51.	Vegetables V (FPOs)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Thane, Ahmednagar, Solapur
52.	Vegetable Project (Metro Cash and Carry)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Pune
53.	Exportable Vegetable Project (K.B.)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Pune, Solapur, Satara
54.	Integrated Development of Horticulture/ Agriculture American Sweet Corn-Kernels, (Trimurti Foodtech and Advanta Ltd.)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalgaon
55.	Onion Seed Production (East West Seed India)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Aurangabad
56.	Vegetable Seed Production (East West Seed India)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Buldhana & Jalna
57.	Vegetable (Akash Agri Solutions)	Hort.	0.05	0.05	Aurangabad, Jalana, Jalgaon
58.	Green peas (Trimurti Foodtech and Advanta Ltd.)	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana
59.	Tomato (Krushi Jeevan Agro Farmer producer Com. Narayangaon)	Hort.	0.17	0.06	Pune
60.	Potato, Baraphawala Agro Processors, Gadhhinglaj	Hort.	3.38	2.14	Kolhapur

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Vegetable (Kay bee Exports)	Hort.	1.96	0.15	Pune, Solapur, Satara
62.	White Onion Project (Jain Irrigation)	Hort.	0.00	0.00	Buldhana, Dhule, Jalgaon, Mandurbar
63.	Assistance for Mechanization in Horticulture under RKVY		25.00	8.27	All Districts
National Horticulture Mission			214.39	131.99	
64.	Customised Fertilizer plant at Puntamba, Rahuri.	Other	0.00	0.00	Ahmednagar
Maharashtra Agriculture Industrial Development Corporation			0.00	0.00	
65.	Production growth Stream project "Foundation and Certified Seed Production and Distribution of new Varieties of Pulses, Oil seeds, Cereals, Vegetables seeds"	Seed	0.00	0.00	Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Washim, Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalne, Raigad, Thane, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Hingoli, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur
Maharashtra State Seed Corporation			0.00	0.00	
Total Agriculture Department			418.51	159.30	
66.	Mahatma Phule Jal Bhumi Abhiyan (New)	NRM	40.00	40.00	All District
Total Soil and water conservation Department			40.00	40.00	
Asstt Director, Commissionerate of Agriculture Pune				1.56	
Commissioner Agriculture			458.51	199.30	
67.	Irrigation water requirment advisory service (IWRAS) project	NRM	2.11	1.13	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Training and Demonstration on Balance fertilizer to field crop on soil test based yield approach.	Extension	0.00	0.00	Ahmednagar
69.	Farmer First	Extension	3.40	3.28	Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon.
70.	Rain-Runoff Water Harvesting Storage Tanks for Smallholder Farming Systems	NRM	0.12	1.04	Pune, Ahmednagar
71.	Enhancement of ground water recharge through open and bore wells	NRM	0.42	0.92	Pune
Mahatma Phule Agricultural University Rahuri			6.05	6.36	
72.	Transfer of integrated crop management and technologies developed by PDKV Akola	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Akola
73.	Establishment of Farm Machinery testing and training centre.	AMEC	0.21	0.08	Akola
74.	<i>In-Situ</i> conservation of Minor millets crops in tribal area of Vidarbha region	Crop Development	0.11	0.01	Akola
75.	Seed production training in field and Horticultural crop to farmers extension workers and stakeholders in Vidarbha region	Seed	0.17	0.06	Akola

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Crop diversification in Vidarbha region under seed spice crop	Crop Development	0.14	0.05	Akola
77.	Quality seed production and promotion of newly developed varieties at Dr. PDKV, Akola	Seed	0.22	0.10	Akola
78.	Entrepreneurship and skill development through training for farmers, rural woman and youth in tissue culture	Other	0.01	0.01	Akola
79.	Barcoding of varieties and landraces in purview of protection of plant varieties and farmers act 2001	Other	0.20	0.20	Akola
80.	Transfer of integrated crop management and technologies developed by PDKV Akola	Crop Development	7.01	2.89	Akola, Buldhana, Washim, Amaravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Gondia, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur
Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Agricultural University Akola			8.08	3.40	
81.	Establishment of Farm Machinery testing facilities	AMEC	0.18	0.00	Parbhani
82.	Transfer of integrated crop management technologies developed by MKV	Crop Development	0.00	0.00	Parbhani
83.	Transfer of integrated crop management technologies developed by MKV	Crop Development	3.77	0.75	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli

1	2	3	4	5	6
Marathawada Agricultural University Parbhani			3.95	0.75	
84.	Innovative Water Resources development for enhancing the Agriculture productivity	NRM	3.09	2.08	Ratnagiri
85.	Production of different Bio-fertilizers in BSKKV Dapoli	ORFM	2.07	0.00	Ratnagiri
86.	Establishment of Circular hatchery for Carp seed production	Fisheries	0.33	0.33	Ratnagiri
87.	Strengthening of Fisheries extension by establishment of fisheries training cum information technology centre	Fisheries	2.40	2.39	Ratnagiri
88.	Production of Konkan Kanyal goat in Konkan region	ANHB	0.96	0.54	Ratnagiri
89.	Transfer of integrated crop management and technologies developed by BSKKV Dapoli	Crop Development	0.87	0.87	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg
90.	Capacity Building for Farmers of Konkan for Commercial Cultivation of Manga Bamboo (Dendrocalamus stocksii)	Hort.	0.26	0.26	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg
91.	Establishment of Farm Machinery testing and training centre.		0.58	0.37	Ratnagiri

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dr Balasaheb Sawant Agricultural University Dapoli			10.56	6.83	
SAUS			28.64	17.34	
92.	Sub surface drainage system in Sangli districts.	M.I.	1.69	1.70	Sangali
93.	Participatory Irrigation and Agriculture Development Project (RGPIADP)	M.I.	3.69	3.69	Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Beed, Nanded, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Wardha, Gondia, Chandrapur.
94.	Excavation work of main drain and its deepening in approved SSD pilot project	M.I.	1.27	1.27	Sangali
95.	Reclamation of saline land of Sangli, Pune, Kolhapur and Satara Dist with SSD	M.I.	7.90	7.90	Sangali, Satara, Kolhapur, Pune
96.	Completion of ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes having Irrigation potential 0 to 100 hector	M.I.	0.00	0.00	Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahamadnagar, Pune, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Gondia.
97.	100% Project verification of completed Irrigation project (0 to 250 ha)	M.I.	0.00	0.00	Pune
Total Minor Irrigation			14.56	14.55	
98.	APMC Infrastructure development in Gadchiroli at Aheri and Chamorshi	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.66	Gadchiroli
99.	5 APMC Infrastructure development in Gondia.	Marketing and PHM	1.59	1.00	Gondia

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	4 APMC Infrastructure development in Chandrapur.	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.35	Chandrapur
101.	Pre-cooling, Ripening and Cold Storage Facility for Banana at Indapur, Dist. Pune.	Marketing and PHM	0.02	0.02	Pune
102.	Flower Export Facility Project. (Satara)	Marketing and PHM	1.83	1.82	Satara
103.	Strengthening of Primary Societies under Apex (Partnership) Agricultural Marketing Societies	Marketing and PHM	0.24	0.24	Pune
104.	Development of National Institute of Post Harvest Technology (NIPHT)	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Pune
105.	Computerized Auction System and office Automation for APMC's in the State	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	All Districts
106.	Development of Weekly Bazar at Loni, Tal. Rahata Distt. Ahmednagar	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Ahmednagar
107.	Establishment of Marketing Infrastructure at new grain market at Agricultural produce Marketing Committee, Amravati.	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Amravati

1	2	3	4	5	6
108.	Development of Marketing Infrastructure at main and sub market at Agricultural produce Marketing Committee, Patoda. Distt. Beed	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Beed
109.	Infrastructure Development at Agricultural produce Marketing Committee, Karad.	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Satara
110.	To conduct large scale front line demonstration trials in the Konkan region for prevention of spongy tissue in Alphonso Mango (2 Years)	Marketing and PHM	0.00	0.00	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg
Total Marketing Board			3.68	4.09	
111.	Mechanization Harvesting in Sugarcane (Reviesd to meet committed liabilities)		4.56	4.56	Excluding Kokan division all districts
	Mechanization Harvesting in Sugarcane		8.00	0.00	Pune, Nagar, Beed, Satara, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli
Commissioner (Sugar)			12.56	4.56	
112.	Cluster based MSWC's projects for establishment of centralised ERP system	Marketing	4.13	0.00	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli
113.	Establishment of Cleaning and Grading facility at 57 MSWC Centres	Marketing	8.35	0.00	Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Amravati, Akola, Washim, Yavatmal, Gondia, Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Pune, Ahmednagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani
114.	Establishment of Warehouses at 20 Primary Agriculture Co-operative credit society levels acting as spokes with MSWC centers as HUB.	Marketing	0.00	0.00	Satara, Latur, A'nagar, Pune
115.	Establishment of Warehousing Infrastructure, Online Trading and pledge loan Facility of Backward and Suicide Prone district of the Vidharbha Region	Marketing	2.14	0.47	Akola, Amravati, Nanded, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur
Total Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation			14.62	0.47	
116.	Improving A.I. Delivery System	ANHB	10.36	8.41	All District
117.	Distribution of 40 female and 2 male goat in DPAP area	ANHB	0.00	0.00	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Jalgaon, Ahamednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli
118.	Establishment of broiler units of 1000 birds capacity	ANHB	0.00	0.00	Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Satara, Aurangabad, Jalna, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Bhandara
119.	Providing Backward & Forward Linkage for Encouraging Poultry Entrepreneurship in 14 District of Maharashtra and Vidarbha Region under PPP-IAD. (New)	ANHB	22.83	0.00	Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Budhana, Washim, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Bhandara, Wardha
120.	Strengthening of Sheep and Goat breeding farms (Padegaon (Aurangabad), Bilakhed (Jalgaon), Dahiwadi (Satara), Ambejogai (Beed), Mahud (Solapur))	ANHB	3.75	0.00	Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Satara, Beed, Solapur
121.	Establishment of Ram and Buck rearing centers	ANHB	1.01	0.00	Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Amravati, Solapur, Satara, Osmanabad, Sangali, Nanded, Beed, Nagpur

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	Establishment a National Reference Testing Laboratory for Veterinary Biological in Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, Aundh, Pune 7	ANHB	4.63	0.00	Pune
123.	Cultivation of Perennial Fodder Crops and Silage Production	ANHB	4.13	0.00	All Districts
124.	Creation of BSL-III Laboratory for Avian Influenza and other Zoonotic pathogens at Disease Investigation Section, Aundh, Pune 7	ANHB	70.00	0.00	Pune
125.	Strengthening and Modernization of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex. Diagnostic Laboratory and Establishment of Training center at collage of Veterinery and Animal Science (Parbhani- ₹ 4.59 Cr, Nagpur- ₹ 6.91 Cr, Mumbai- ₹ 5.00 Cr)	ANHB	16.51	0.00	Parbhani, Nagpur, Mumbai
126.	Project on Strengthening and Moder-nization of Poultry Vaccine Production Laboratory, Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, Aundh	ANHB	0.00	0.07	Pune

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Prevention and Therapeutic Management for Diseases causing reproductive failures in Animals	ANHB	0.00	0.68	Satara
128.	Establishment of training and Demonstration centre on commercial poultry farming under MAFSU	ANHB	0.00	0.45	Nagpur
Total Animal Husbandry Department			133.21	9.61	
129.	Strethning and Modernization of Milk Union (NMPS) (Rajarambapu)	Dairy	8.45	8.44	Sangali
130.	Accelerated Dairy Development Programme	Dairy	3.64	0.00	Nashik
131.	Establishment of Satellite Dairy milk processing unit, Gokul, Kolhapur.	Dairy	2.47	2.35	Kolhapur
132.	Modernization of Milk processing unit and ETP at Gokul, Shirgaon	Dairy	4.23	4.21	Kolhapur
133.	Establishment of Milk by products by Yashwant milk processing Ltd., Sangli. (NMPS)	Dairy	2.01	2.00	Sangali
134.	Establishment of Milk Processing Plant (Satellite Dairy) at Gadhinglaj Shree Warana Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd.	Dairy	2.00	1.99	Sangali

1	2	3	4	5	6
135.	Modernization and Capacity enhancement of dairy unit of Jalgaon district coop. milk union (New)	Dairy	12.35	9.95	Jalgaon
136.	Modernization and Capacity enhancement of the milk processing and byproduct unit of Jalgaon district coop. milk union (New)	Dairy	12.13	9.95	Jalgaon
137.	Establishment of new dairy plant and milk byproduct unit at Nerul, Navi Mumbai, Warana coop. milk union (New)	Dairy	8.70	8.66	Mumbai
138.	Project for strengthening of dairy sector in 11 districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada region (New)	Dairy	0.00	0.00	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Washim, Akola
139.	Financial Assistance for Expansion and Modernization of existing Dairy at Kundal, Kranti Milk Processing Co-op Society Ltd. Kundal Tal. Palus, Distt. Sangli (New)	Dairy	3.30	3.29	Sangali
140.	Capital investment subsidy for reprocessing of skim milk powder to improve it's self life (Warna Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Kolhapur) (New)	Dairy	1.03	1.02	Kolhapur

1	2	3	4	5	6
141.	Capital investment subsidy for reprocessing of skim milk powder to improve it's self life (Kolhapur Distt. Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Kolhapur) (New)	Dairy	0.77	0.77	Kolhapur
Total Dairy Department			61.08	52.62	
142.	Providing infrastructure facility at fish landing centers in Maharashtra State	Fisheries	107.00	0.00	Mumbai subburban, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg
Total Fishery Department			107.00	0.00	
143.	Cultivation of Mulberry for development of Silk Industry 2013-14	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed, Latur, Usmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli,
144.	Reeling Centres	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	Nashik, Ahamadnagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli

1	2	3	4	5	6
145.	Development of Cocoon Market and model mulberry and Trans host Plantation	Sericulture	1.00	0.00	Solapur
146.	Tusser Development through quality seed production in Maharashtra	Sericulture	1.40	0.57	Bhandara, Gondia, Gadchiroli Chandrapur
147.	Project for increasing Mulberry Plantation for development of Silk Industry in Maharashtra	Sericulture	4.75	1.45	Nashik, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Solapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Hingoli, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Buldhana, Wardha, Nagpur
148.	Establishment of Rearing House For Development of Silk Production in Maharashtra State. (New)	Sericulture	5.00	3.35	All District
149.	Development of Cocoon Market at Jalna		5.88	0.00	Jalna
150.	Project for distribution of Handloom to Farmers for development of Sericulture In Maharashtra		0.00	0.39	Nashik
Total Sericulture Department			18.03	5.76	
Commissionerate. Level				23.86	
TOTAL			851.90	333.73	

Statement-II*Central share of Allocation to the States under RKVY since 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267.07	197.79	216.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.83	31.55	23.82
3.	Assam	483.53	128.07	278.15
4.	Bihar	564.55	164.86	258.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.44	150.11	200.30
6.	Goa	25.63	43.40	20.69
7.	Gujarat	593.55	182.09	315.27
8.	Haryana	372.03	143.10	152.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.11	28.30	52.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.50	74.72	88.90
11.	Jharkhand	306.94	87.68	155.27
12.	Karnataka	884.17	359.94	236.96
13.	Kerala	321.40	91.86	157.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	547.55	264.57	454.89
15.	Maharashtra	1013.49	438.11	396.29
16.	Manipur	43.00	20.46	29.77
17.	Meghalaya	68.77	16.52	20.19
18.	Mizoram	113.92	16.61	25.95
19.	Nagaland	52.75	25.25	36.94
20.	Odisha	504.13	299.67	342.59
21.	Punjab	508.71	215.94	260.50
22.	Rajasthan	740.55	342.47	261.68
23.	Sikkim	18.98	24.35	14.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	298.95	259.94	147.39
25.	Telengana	195.27	142.30	427.85

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	80.27	21.54	34.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	704.93	358.16	321.98
28.	Uttarakhand	95.39	40.03	46.87
29.	West Bengal	598.61	285.26	352.47
	TOTAL STATES	9864.02	4454.65	5341.80
30.	Delhi	Being done	1.50	1.50
31.	Puducherry	by MHA	1.51	1.51
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4.70	4.69
33.	Chandigarh		0.31	0.33
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5.43	5.42
35.	Daman and Diu		0.94	0.94
36.	Lakshadweep		0.63	0.63
	GRAND TOTAL	9864.02	4469.67	5346.78

Note: Upto the year 2014-15, 100% assistance was provided to the State Government. From the year 2015-16, the funding pattern has been re-structured as 60:40 between centre and states (90:10 for eight North Eastern and three Himalayan states).

Ghost Beneficiaries under Aadhaar's Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme

*384. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has identified ghost beneficiaries under Aadhaar's Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the previous year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of losses reported, if any, due to ghost beneficiaries of social welfare schemes such as pensions, LPG, scholarships, etc., State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to eradicate/prevent ghost beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major reform initiative where benefits, in cash or kind, are delivered directly to accurately identified beneficiaries using Aadhaar as an identifier, thereby eliminating ghost beneficiaries. It envisages simpler flow of funds and information using ICT, achieving efficiency and inclusion in the delivery processes leading to greater accountability and transparency in the system. As on 28th February 2017, 84 schemes

of 17 Ministries/Departments are there on DBT platform. Ministries/Departments have estimated and reported savings of ₹ 49,560 crores in last three years due to implementation of schemes in DBT mode in view of elimination of ghost beneficiaries in their schemes. The details of the estimated savings accrued are given in Statement (See below).

(c) For the schemes being implemented in DBT mode, the beneficiary data bases are seeded with unique Aadhaar number of the beneficiary, thus eliminating ghost beneficiary and transfer of benefits directly to the bank account of the beneficiary by electronic means.

Statement

Savings Reported due to DBT

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Scheme	Reported Savings (in ₹ crore)		Remarks
			Upto 2015-16	Upto 2016-17 (Interim upto 31.12.2016)	
1.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	PAHAL	21584	26408	₹ 14672 cr in 2014-15, ₹ 6912 cr in 2015-16 and ₹ 4824 in 2016-17
2.	Food and Public Distribution	PDS	10191	14000	In view of deletion of 2.33 Cr Ration Cards upto 2016-17 and better targeting of beneficiaries
3.	Rural Development	MGNREGS	3000	7633	Saving of ₹ 3000 Cr for 2014-15 assessed in 2015-16 and saving of ₹ 4633 Cr for 2015-16, assessed in 2016-17.
		NSAP	249	399	
4.	Others	Others	1120	1120	Information regarding savings in other schemes from States is awaited
TOTAL			36144	49560	

Income from berth reservations in trains for children

*385. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of increase in income from berth reservations in the trains by charging full fare on half tickets for children; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) On Indian Railways, children below the age of 5 years are carried free. Children of age 5 years and above but below the age of 12 years for whom full berth (in reserved class) is sought at the time of reservation, are charged full adult fare *w.e.f* 21.04.2016. However, at the time of reservation if full berth is not sought then half of basic adult fare is charged subject to minimum distance for charge.

The additional earnings from passengers booked on child fare in the reserved class during the period 21.04.2016 to 20.03.2017 (based on train start date) when compared to same period of last year is about ₹ 228 crore.

State-wise data is not maintained by Indian Railways. However, zonal Railway-wise earnings from the child passengers in the reserved class during the period 21.04.2016 to 20.03.2017 (based on train start date) when compared to same period of last year are as under:-

Zonal Railway	Earnings (Approximately ₹ in Crore)	
	21.04.2015 to 20.03.2016	21.04.2016 to 20.03.2017
1	2	3
Central	68	91
East Central	32	41
East Coast	25	34
Eastern	35	45
Konkan	3	5
North Central	8	11
North Eastern	22	28
Northeast Frontier	22	30
Northern	164	214
North Western	33	43

1	2	3
South East Central	10	13
South Central	43	59
South Eastern	29	40
Southern	80	113
South Western	32	44
West Central	10	13
Western	70	90
TOTAL	686	914

Improving judicial infrastructure for quick disposal of cases

†*386. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking speedy steps to fill the vacancies in lower judiciary;

(b) whether Government has carried out a survey about the time needed to dispose of all the pending cases in lower courts of the country with the help of existing infrastructure; and

(c) whether Government would take initiative to expand the basic infrastructural framework for speedy disposal of pending cases if the delivery of justice is getting inordinately delayed owing to the existing infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The filling of vacancies of Judges/Judicial officers in Districts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of the State Governments and the High Courts concerned. The Central Government has no role in the matter. However, the Central Government takes up the matter with the High Courts from time to time to fill up the vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of Judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The primary responsibility for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary in the States rests with the State Governments. The Central Government augments the resources of the State Governments by releasing financial assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary. A sum of ₹ 5,479 crore has so far been released to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme since its inception in the year 1993-94, out of which a sum of ₹ 2,034 crore has been sanctioned since the year 2014-15.

As per the information made available by the High Courts/State Governments, 16,974 Court Halls were available in the country as on 31.12.2016 for the working strength of 16,528 Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2016. Further, 2,968 Court Halls were under construction to take care of immediate increase in working strength of Subordinate Judiciary. In addition, 13,201 Residential Units were available for Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts and 1,817 Residential Units were under construction as on 31.12.2016.

During the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held at New Delhi in April 2015, reduction of pendency and backlog of cases in courts emerged as an area which required focused attention at the High Court level. The Chief Justices of the High Courts in the Conference held on 03rd and 04th April 2015 have resolved that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. It was further resolved in the Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2016, that in order to ensure expeditious disposal of cases pertaining to women, marginalized segments, senior citizens and differently-abled, steps be taken to (a) prioritize the disposal of cases falling in these categories within the existing court system; (b) an endeavour be made to revisit the cadre strength of subordinate courts and, where necessary, create additional courts to deal with such cases. As per information available, Arrears Committees have been set up by the High Courts.

Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions

*387. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) projects in the country have not met their expected targets even after eight years since policy formulation;

(b) the current status of existing PCPIRs and expected period of completion, including the details of actual benefits received, targets and actual infrastructure created, employment generated, investments made, PCPIR-wise;

- (c) the steps taken to expeditiously complete PCPIR projects;
- (d) whether the Ministry is intending to create PCPIR in West Bengal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) The Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) are projects with long gestation period which will be evolved in a gradual manner. It may take around 20-25 years to be fully functional. The desired targets will be fully realized on their completion. However, the progress of implementation of PCPIRs is likely to be accelerated after approval of Master Plan, Environment Impact Assessment and creation of the required infrastructure.

(b) The existing PCPIRs are at different stages of implementation and it may take another 20 to 25 years before they are fully developed. The targets and committed/actual achievement of investment and employment in 4 PCPIRs are as follows:

Indicator	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha	Tamil Nadu	Total
Proposed Investment-at the time of approval (₹ crore)	50,000 (Revised 1,73,700)	3,43,000	2,77,734	92,500	7,63,234 (Revised 8,87,000)
Investment made/committed (₹ crore)	84,777	37,010	45,000	8,100	1,74,887
Projected employment-at the time of approval (Numbers)	8,00,000	11,98,000	6,61,354	7,37,200	33,96,554
Employment generated (Numbers)	1,28,000	93,500	38,000	13,950	2,73,450

As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the committed investment made and employment generated in AP PCPIR, as per the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) furnished by investors, is approximately ₹ 37,000 crore and 93,000 persons respectively, which will be implemented in a phased manner. As of now, the actual investment made at ground level and employment generated stands at approximately ₹ 8786 crore and 48,000 persons respectively.

(c) The Government have set up Steering Committees for monitoring the implementation of PCPIRs in various States. The PCPIRs have been promoted during various industrial events and through interaction with industry associations to facilitate

investments. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has also initiated to review the existing policy to expedite implementation.

(d) and (e) Government of India considers proposals for approval of PCPIRs once received from the State Governments. At present, there is no proposal to set up PCPIR in West Bengal. However, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved to set up PCPIR in Haldia, West Bengal in February 2009, which was dropped by the State Government as the State Government decided to develop an Industrial Park, Power Plant and an Eco Tourism Park in Haldia.

Supply of Rail Neer in Trains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided that passengers would be supplied only Rail Neer in trains;

(b) if so, the current status of supply of Rail Neer in trains; and

(c) whether Government is cognizant of the fact that Rail Neer is not supplied to passengers in New Delhi-Jaipur Double Decker train by hawkers even when passengers insist for it, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, Rail Neer is supplied to passengers of all Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto/Suvidha trains. Rail Neer is also supplied on 100% basis in 139 pairs of trains as identified by the Ministry of Railways. For remaining trains, other brands of Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) bottles are being supplied to the passengers, as approved by the Zonal Railways. Presently, approximately 6 lakh litres of packaged drinking water is being supplied to passengers all over the Indian Railways, through production in seven Rail Neer plants located at Nangloi, Delhi (2003), Danapur, Bihar (2004), Palur, Tamil Nadu (2011), Ambarnath, Maharashtra (2014), Amethi, Uttar Pradesh (2015), Parassala, Kerala (2016) and Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh (2017). However, since the estimated demand for PDW is approximately 25 lakh litres per day, six more Rail Neer plants are to become operational in the next two years which will augment the total capacity to approximately ten lakh litres per day. In addition, 1106 Water Vending Machines set up by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) have been installed at 345 stations for dispensing drinking water to passengers at prescribed rates in refills and with containers as under:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Quantity	Refill (Amount in ₹)	With Container (Amount in ₹)
300 ml	1	2
500 ml	3	5
1 litre	5	8
2 litre	8	12
5 litre	20	25

Another 1100 Water Vending Machines are planned to be installed on other railway stations shortly. Further, all railway stations are already having provision of potable drinking water on all platforms to satisfy the needs of rail passengers, free of cost. On most important stations, water coolers and chiller plants are also in operation for providing cold drinking water to passengers during the summer season.

(c) New Delhi-Jaipur Double Decker train has not been currently identified for mandatory supply of Rail Neer as the production of the Nangloi plant producing PDW in this area is not enough to cater to the entire demand. Rail Neer plant at Hapur is being set up to bridge the demand supply gap. However, other brands of BIS approved packaged drinking water shortlisted and approved by Zonal Railway are sold in this train.

Transcontinental Rail Freight Service

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways, along with seven other countries, will explore the possibility of transcontinental rail freight service connecting India with Iran and Turkey, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a conference was held recently on this issue to chalk out strategies to turn this into reality; and

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations made in the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to enable India to reap the benefits of establishing the rail connectivity with its neighbouring countries, on both Eastern and Western side, Government of India supports the UNESCAP initiative of Trans-Asian Railway network, and has signed and ratified Inter Governmental Agreement of Trans-Asian Railway network. On this route, Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad container trains are already operational. Efforts are being made to extend this train up to Bangladesh (Dhaka) via India (Kolkata & Delhi). In this regard, Ministry of Railways has taken up the issue with Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) UNESCAP on behalf of the Transport Division and the Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia of the United National Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Organization for Co-operation between Railways (OSJD) organised the meetings on strengthening Railway Transport Connectivity in South, and Southwest Asia on March 15-16, 2017 at New Delhi.

- (c) The conference, *inter alia*, deliberated on the following issues:-
- (i) The corridor called as the ITI-DKD-Y corridor (Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad-Delhi-Kolkata-Dhaka-Yangon) can provide a new lifeline for trade in Asia by connecting important cities across south and south-west Asia.
 - (ii) Running the container freight train on this route would not be a problem since Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad (ITI) container train is already operational, Pakistan-India railway networks are already connected, regular passenger and goods trains between Delhi and Lahore via Attari are already in service and India-Bangladesh rail routes are also open, running. Extending the train beyond Dhaka upto Yangon would give it the much needed South East Asian Countries connectivity. However, the same can be done after the missing links towards Myanmar are constructed and the existing gaps closed. (namely, the Tamu Kalay rail link, which is under consideration).
 - (iii) Kolkata would offer an added advantage of connecting Nepal and Bhutan with the corridor. Currently rail movements are being carried out on this route connecting the land locked countries to Kolkata port.
 - (iv) The policy analysis of the potential of connectivity and the policy advocacy was endorsed by a series of Policy Dialogue on Strengthening Transport Connectivity among South and South-West Asian Countries organized by ESCAP in Dhaka, Bangladesh (June 2013), in Lahore, Pakistan (December, 2013), New Delhi, India (November 2014) and Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran (December 2015). These countries agreed to facilitate the running of the train from Dhaka to Istanbul via the ITI-DKD corridor and accepted the route to be of a strategic significance which would lead to higher economic cooperation.
 - (v) During the Tehran meeting scheduled in December 2015, Government of India as represented through Ministry of Railways had indicated the possibility of taking a lead in extending the ITI train upto Dhaka through India. To facilitate the same, a Railway Working Group meeting of the Officers in Chief of the Railways of the concerned countries was decided to be held in Delhi.

- (vi) This meeting had representatives from UNESCAP, CONCOR, International train Operators like DB Schenker and DBS. In this meeting all the departments as well as train operators endorsed the view that this project is technically feasible and would reap economic advantages.

Contract labourers in railways

*390. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of contract labourers are working in Railways;
- (b) if so, the number thereof as on date, Zone-wise;
- (c) whether these labourers are paid wages and provided facilities according to the prescribed rules; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Contract labourers are engaged by contractors themselves directly depending upon nature and quantum of outsourced work. Approximate number of contract labourers is given below, zone-wise:-

Name of Zonal Railway	No. of contract labourers	Name of Zonal Railway	No. of contract labourers
Central	14732	Western	7328
Eastern	6971	East Central	4550
Northern	8406	East Coast	4218
North Eastern	459	North Central	1836
Northeast Frontier	1429	North Western	942
Southern	6125	Southeast Central	9339
South Central	9043	South Western	5319
South Eastern	8000	West Central	5468

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Railways as Principal Employer ensures that the contract labourers are provided facilities by the contractor as per the provisions of Labour Laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and minimum wages as notified by the Central/State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Policy to control farmer's suicides**

3997. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether suicide cases of farmers are increasing in an alarming way in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has suggested the Government to bring out a concrete national policy to tackle farmers' suicides and evolve reasons for their suicides and for proper protection of their crops from natural calamities and holistic approach for their well-being, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). As per ADSI Report of 2015, the number of suicides by farmers/cultivators has gone up from 5,650 in 2014 to 8,007 in 2015. Suicides by agricultural labourers have however, come down from 6,710 in 2014 to 4,595 in 2015. Thus, total number of suicides in the farming sector has increased by 2% in 2015 over 2014.

(b) and (c) During the recent hearing held on 27.03.2017 in respect of Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s) 29910/2014 titled 'Citizen's Resource and Action Initiative (CRANTI) vs. State of Gujarat and others' concerning farmers' suicides, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted four week's time to the Central Government to place before the Court the line of action which the Central Government proposes for adoption by the State Governments for dealing with the serious consequences of farmers suicide. The next date of hearing in the case is 01.05.2017.

Decline in cultivation of sugarcane

†3998. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to improve the declining cultivation of sugarcane growers, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of data of last ten years of sugarcane cultivation in various States, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the cultivation of sugarcane and to ensure timely payment of the crop to sugarcane growers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The normal area under sugarcane in the country is 49.96 lakh hectares (average of 2010-11 to 2014-15). In order to enhance production of sugarcane, Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Sugarcane Development Programme under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh from the year 2014-15. Besides, under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for projects including Sugarcane development with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State.

(b) The State-wise area under major sugarcane cultivation for the last 10 years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under NFSM-CC, assistance is provided to various components *viz.*, breeder seed production, demonstration on intercropping of pulses, oilseed and cereals with sugarcane, production of tissue culture seedlings/plantlets, demonstration on single bud chip technology, National and State level trainings.

To ensure timely payment to sugarcane crop growers, Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 contains necessary provisions for timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers for sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills, and the powers for enforcing the provisions relating to payment of cane price dues are delegated and vested with the State Government who have the necessary field formations. The Central Government from time to time advises the State Government/UTs to ensure timely payment of cane dues to the farmers and to take action against the defaulting sugar mills.

During the sugar season 2014-15, the peak cane price arrears at all-India Level were ₹ 21,837 cr. in April, 2015. To mitigate the situation, Government has taken the following measures in last three years to improve the liquidity position of mills thereby clearing the cane price of arrears of farmers;

(i) Extended financial assistance to sugar undertaking under SEFASU-2014 scheme.

- (ii) Provided financial assistance through raw sugar export incentive scheme; ₹ 425 crore was disbursed under the scheme.
- (iii) Extended financial assistance of ₹ 4212 crore under soft loan scheme; the funds were directly credited to farmers account on behalf of sugar mills through banks.
- (iv) Facilitated supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) programme by fixing remunerative price and waiving off excise duty on supply of ethanol during sugar season 2015-16 (up to 10th August, 2016).
- (v) A comprehensive performance based production subsidy was notified @ ₹ 4.50 per quintal of cane crushed payable to farmers against their cane dues contingent on mill undertaking export and supplying of ethanol.

The aforesaid interventions have helped in reducing the cane price arrears of farmers for sugar season 2014-15 from a peak of ₹ 21,837 crore to ₹ 481 crore. Similarly, in respect of arrears of sugar season 2015-16, the sugar mills have already cleared about 98.5% of their cane dues which is significantly higher as compared with last few years.

Statement*Estimates of Area of Sugarcane during 2006-07 to 2016-17*

States/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Andhra Pradesh	264.0	247.0	196.0	158.0	192.0	204.0	196.0	192.0	139.0	122.0	103.0
Assam	27.0	26.0	28.6	27.1	29.7	25.7	28.9	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.0
Bihar	129.6	108.6	111.9	115.9	248.0	218.3	250.3	258.1	254.34	244.0	241.2
Chhattisgarh	7.2	11.1	10.6	12.4	8.3	9.1	13.5	8.5	18.5	35.5	23.5
Gujarat	214.0	211.0	221.0	154.0	190.0	202.0	176.0	174.0	208.0	157.0	167.0
Haryana	140.0	140.0	90.0	74.0	85.0	95.0	101.0	102.0	97	93.0	111.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.63	1.9	1.7
Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	1.31	0.2	1.0
Jharkhand	4.0	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.76	10.2	6.7
Karnataka	326.0	306.0	281.0	337.0	423.0	430.0	425.0	420.0	480.0	450.0	440.0
Kerala	5.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	64.3	75.2	70.5	62.1	65.1	69.2	59.5	73.1	111.0	103.0	92.0
Maharashtra	1049.0	1093.0	768.0	756.0	965.0	1022.0	933.0	937.0	1030.0	987.0	633.0
Odisha	20.1	19.8	10.8	8.0	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.2	10.1	9.0	12.5

Punjab	99.0	110.0	81.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	83.0	89.0	94.0	90.0	95.0
Rajasthan	10.9	10.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.9
Tamil Nadu	391.2	354.2	308.9	293.2	316.0	346.4	347.2	313.3	263.1	252.3	237.3
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.0	35.0	31.0
Uttar Pradesh	2246.5	2179.0	2084.0	1977.0	2125.0	2162.0	2212.0	2228.0	2140.8	2169.0	2160.0
Uttarakhand	121.0	124.0	107.0	96.0	106.7	108.0	109.9	104.3	101.7	96.9	93.0
West Bengal	16.6	16.9	17.6	13.8	15.0	16.1	16.1	17.0	17.7	17.4	20.0
Others	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.4	16.3	17.7	17.2	18.1	16.9	16.8	15.4
ALL INDIA	5150.8	5055.2	4415.4	4174.6	4884.8	5037.7	4998.9	4993.3	5066.8	4927.1	4521.0

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates.
NA: Not available.

Protection of native breed

3999. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the population of native breeds of cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, swine, equine, camel and poultry, which are adaptable to climate and nutrition and resistant to diseases and stress, has come down alarmingly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to formulate a scheme to protect and preserve these native breeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per 19th Livestock Census-2012, the population of indigenous cattle, goat, sheep, camel, and backyard poultry have declined whereas the population of buffalo has increased as per the table given below:

(In thousand)

Category	2007	2012	Increase/decrease (%)
Indigenous cattle	166015	151172	-8.94
Buffaloes	105342	108702	3.19
Goat	140537	135173	-3.82
Indigenous Sheep	67828	61288	-9.64
Camel	517	400	-22.63
Backyard Desi	221665	180468	-18.59
Fowls and ducks			

(b) and (c) Since the year 2014-15, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing National Livestock Mission (NLM) under which there is a scheme, 'Conservation of Livestock Breeds' for conservation of indigenous threatened breeds of livestock. Under this component, the States are funded for conservation of those livestock breeds whose numbers goes below 10,000 and poultry breeds which numbers goes below 1000. The States are also encouraged to undertake a structured programme for identification and registration of new breeds. The another Scheme namely National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development launched by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries also focuses, among other things, on development and conservation of indigenous breeds of bovine.

Use of chartered trawlers for fishing

4000. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of chartered trawlers operating in the east-west coast of the country;
- (b) the country-wise details for last three years;
- (c) the details of chartering conditions imposed on such trawlers used for fishing; and
- (d) whether Government wishes to make any changes on policy of chartered trawlers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No chartered fishing vessels are allowed to operate in the East-West Coast of the country as per the extant policy of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Agriculture becoming non-remunerative profession

†4001. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether agriculture sector in the country is turning out to be a non-remunerative profession;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to improve the pathetic condition of farmers and agriculture sector in the country;
- (c) whether demands to give status of Industry and a separate budget to agriculture have been made from various quarters, if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (d) whether Government has taken any step to attract investment in agriculture sector and increase its growth rate; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and amount invested/sent for this purpose and achievements thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per the “Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” conducted by NSSO, the average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013. The low level of growth of income in agriculture is mainly attributed to the dominance of small and marginal operational holdings, low irrigation coverage, poor marketing infrastructure, etc.

In order to improve the condition of farmers, Government has taken several measures. These include, *inter alia*, improving irrigation practices, promotion of integrated farming, creation of efficient marketing infrastructure, improving soil health, timely delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, etc. Government has also focused on the aggregation of small and marginal farmers into groups for overcoming market imperfections and to realize better prices for their produce.

(c) Government receives representations from time to time on various issues concerning agricultural sector. In order to protect the interest of farmers, Government is implementing a number of schemes/programmes and has progressively increased the allocation on the Schemes in the Union Budget. These include, *inter alia*, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, creation of a unified national agriculture market (e-NAM), etc. Further, Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of major agricultural commodities to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

(d) and (e) Government has taken various steps to attract investment in the agriculture sector by focusing on improving irrigation coverage, developing warehousing infrastructure, setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund, promotion of commercial organic farming, increasing institutional credit to farmers, increase in Minimum Support Prices, etc.

Schemes like, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), etc., are being implemented in convergent framework to increase investment and growth rate in the agriculture sector.

Details of funds allocation and expenditure incurred under these major schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Achievements under these Schemes are as follows: under the PMKSY, a total of 6.34 lakh hectares have been covered under Micro Irrigation during 2016-17 (as on 28-03-2017); under Soil Health Card Scheme, 62,013,893 Soil Health Cards have been

distributed till 03-04-2017; under PKVY an area of 2 lakh hectare is targeted to be covered under organic farming from 2015-16 to 2017-18 and a total of 7186 and 6411 clusters have been developed under PKVY during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively; 361 mandis of 11 States have been integrated with e-NAM as on 28-03-2017.

Statement

*Details of allocation and expenditure on major schemes of DAC & FW for
Improvement in Agricultural Infrastructure*

(Figures in ₹ crore)

Name of Mission/ Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure (upto February, 2017)
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	9954.00	8443.20	4500.00	3940.01	5400.00	3507.52
Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	2263.00	1956.50	2000.00	1696.80	1620.00	1367.16
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	0.00	0.00	1800.00	1555.94	2340.00	1859.61
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (including, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card, Rainfed Area Development and others)	1684.00	1391.77	835.00	701.38	1062.00	568.93
National Agriculture Market*					50.00	41.50

BE: Budget Estimate.

*New Scheme started from 2016-17.

Suicide by farmers due to indebtedness

†4002. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of farmers' suicides driven by crop failure and indebtedness are occurring particularly more in certain places;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the total number of suicides during last three years as on date, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) whether burden of debt on every farmer is more than the average annual per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides by self-employed in Farming/Agriculture, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. From 2014, the data on suicides in Farming/Agriculture has been delineated as Farmers/Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers. The Report for the year 2016 has not been published yet. As per NCRB Report for the year 2015, farmers/cultivators suicides due to 'Failure of Crop' is 1,552 and due to 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' is 3,097. As per this Report suicides due to 'Failure of Crop' or 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' is higher in the States of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The State-wise details of suicides in farming/agriculture sector during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 as per NCRB Reports are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2013 (January–December), the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household is estimated at ₹ 47,000. The average annual income per agricultural household as per the Survey is estimated at ₹ 77,112.

Statement*Details of suicides in farming/agriculture sector*

State/UT	2013		2014		2015		
	Farming/ Agriculture	Farmers/ Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Total	Farmers/ Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2014	160	472	632	516	400	916
Arunachal Pradesh	37	0	3	3	7	3	10
Assam	305	21	38	59	84	54	138
Bihar	127	0	10	10	0	7	7
Chhattisgarh	0	443	312	755	854	100	954
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	582	45	555	600	57	244	301
Haryana	374	14	105	119	28	134	162
Himachal Pradesh	33	32	31	63	0	46	46
Jammu and Kashmir	18	12	25	37	0	21	21
Jharkhand	142	0	4	4	0	21	21
Karnataka	1403	321	447	768	1197	372	1569
Kerala	972	107	700	807	3	207	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1090	826	372	1198	581	709	1290
Maharashtra	3146	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meghalaya	5	0	2	2	2	1	3
Mizoram	6	0	5	5	0	1	1
Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	150	5	97	102	23	27	50
Punjab	83	24	40	64	100	24	124
Rajasthan	292	0	373	373	3	73	76
Sikkim	35	35	0	35	15	3	18
Tamil Nadu	105	68	827	895	2	604	606
Telangana	NA	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
Tripura	56	0	32	32	1	48	49
Uttar Pradesh	750	63	129	192	145	179	324
Uttarakhand	15	0	0	0	0	2	2
West Bengal	0	0	230	230	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)	11744	5642	6694	12336	8007	4583	12590
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0	8	0	0	0

Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (UT)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	16	16	0	12	0	12	12
TOTAL (UTs)	28	8	16	24	0	12	12	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	11772	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602		

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

Implementation of PMFBY

4003. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budgetary allocation under crop insurance scheme during 2016-17;
- (b) the total number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17;
- (c) the total number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana during 2016-17 in the States of North Eastern Region; and
- (d) the total amount of premium paid to Government by farmers during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Total Budget Estimates for crop insurance schemes during 2016-17 was ₹ 5501.15 crore which was subsequently revised to ₹ 13240.04 crore.

(b) to (d) As per tentative estimates 390 lakh farmers (including 0.62715 lakh farmers in North Eastern Region) and about 173 lakh farmers (including 0.2305 lakh farmers in North Eastern Region) during Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 seasons respectively have been registered/covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) in the country. Further, as per available data approximately ₹ 4245 crore have been collected as farmers share in premium by insurance companies during 2016-17 under these schemes.

Decline in transaction in APMCs

4004. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any instances have been reported in the country in the last three months, where transactions in Agricultural Produce Market Committees have declined drastically and farmers have been hit by market prices falling below Minimum Support Price (MSP); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Usually, the transactions in mandi increase with the harvest of crop which gradually decline when the farmers have sold out their produce by and large. As per data reported on

AGMARKNET portal, the arrival trend of important commodities has shown some mixed trend in the last three months depending upon their harvesting time. The details of monthly arrival and price trend of important commodities as reported on AGMARKNET portal are given in Statement (*See below*).

Below Minimum Support Price (MSP) alert is auto circulated from the AGMARKNET portal to the concerned authorities for taking remedial measures. Central Government proactively monitors the situation to safeguard the interest of farmers.

Statement

Details of Arrival and Monthly Price Trends of Important Commodities of last three months

Commodity	Monthly Arrival trend (Arrivals in MT)			MSP and Monthly Price Trend (Monthly Average Modal Prices in ₹/Qtl.)			
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	MSP	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Paddy (Dhan)	46,89,995	14,94,711	9,30,865	1470	1,826	1,916	1,932
Wheat	4,54,550	4,93,309	16,79,626	1625	2,015	1,925	1,908
Maize	6,61,055	4,35,030	3,60,198	1365	1,490	1,490	1,503
Soyabean	6,99,805	4,63,071	3,07,056	2775	3,062	3,025	3,040
Groundnut	1,34,456	1,26,145	1,05,441	4220	5,015	4,907	5,116
Mustard	93,341	2,18,886	7,17,944	3700	4,523	3,954	3,866
Onion	12,78,890	11,94,752	10,92,131		1,302	1,211	1,115
Potato	13,37,770	11,45,001	15,09,064		1,009	862	746
Tomato	2,35,326	1,98,815	2,01,982		1,294	1,177	1,205

Source: AGMARKNET portal.

Committee for Doubling Farmer's Income

4005. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a committee to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the details of the membership of the committee; and

(c) the details of the functions and targets of the committee along with proposed timelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to achieve the target of doubling of income of farmers by the year 2022, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, 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.

The Committee consists of the following:-

- (i) Additional Secretary (In charge of Policy Division), DAC&FW-Chairman.
- (ii) Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DES)-Member.
- (iii) Joint Secretary (Crops), DAC&FW-Member.
- (iv) Joint Secretary (CDD), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairing and Fisheries (DAHD&F)-Member.
- (v) Horticulture Commissioner, DAC&FW-Member.
- (vi) Managing Director, National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC)-Member.
- (vii) Adviser (Agri.), NITI Aayog-Member.
- (viii) Director/Nominee of National Centre for Agricultural Economic and Policy Research (NCAP)-Member.
- (ix) Representative from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)-Member.
- (x) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GOI-Member.
- (xi) Nominee of Director General (DG), National Council of Applied Economics Research (NCAER), New Delhi-Member.
- (xii) Joint Secretary (Policy), DAC&FW-Convener.

The above Committee is free to invite/co-opt any other member as may be necessary. The Committee has since co-opted the Chief Advisor, National Centre for Cold-chain Development (NCCD) and three Non-official Members. The Committee would deliberate and evolve suitable interventions on continuous basis for doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022.

e-National Agriculture Market

4006. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of markets so far integrated into e-National Agriculture Market Platform, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to fast-track integration of remaining markets into e-NAM Platform, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government is likely to achieve the goal of connecting all regulated mandies with e-NAM Platform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) So far, 417 markets from 13 states have been integrated with e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) against the set target of 400 markets by March, 2017. State-wise number of mandis integrated with e-NAM are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The software and other infrastructure required for integration of markets on the web based platform has been standardized during the phase-I implementation and hence on-boarding further markets is faster now. The benefits accruing from this transparent and competitive bidding, bringing in price discovery based on quality of the farmers' produce, have been demonstrated to the States also during this period.

(c) As per the approved e-NAM Scheme, 585 regulated mandis across the country are to be integrated with the portal by March, 2018.

Statement

State-wise number of Mandis Integrated with e-NAM (as on 03.04.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Total number of mandis integrated with e-NAM
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Chhattisgarh	14
3.	Gujarat	40

Sl. No.	State	Total number of mandis integrated with e-NAM
4.	Haryana	54
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17
6.	Jharkhand	19
7.	Madhya Pradesh	58
8.	Maharashtra	44
9.	Odisha	9
10.	Rajasthan	25
11.	Telangana	44
12.	Uttar Pradesh	66
13.	Uttarakhand	5
TOTAL		417

Enhancing use of natural manures

4007. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to enhance the traditional agriculture using natural manures in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any action to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government is promoting the use of Organic manures under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Soil Health Management to enhance the traditional agriculture. The detailed are given below:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided under the component Integrated Manure Management of PKVY for Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) @ ₹ 1000/acre for procuring and application of PROM to soil to meet phosphorus/Zinc deficiency in soil.
- (ii) Financial Assistance is provided for vermi-compost (size 7'x3'x1') @ ₹ 5,000/- unit.
- (iii) Assistance is provided for Vermi-compost, Biofertilizers (Liquid/solid), Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc. including PROM @ 50 % of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000/- per ha and maximum ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary.

- (iv) Government is also providing assistance to production of organic manures by providing 100% financial assistance to State Governments/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to ₹ 63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production capacity.
- (v) Under the Rain fed Area Development (RAD) component of NMSA, 50% of cost subject to limit of ₹ 125/- per cubic ft. and maximum permissible assistance of ₹ 50,000/- per unit for permanent structure and ₹ 8,000/- per unit for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) vermi bed is provided for construction of compost unit and, organic input production unit.
- (vi) The Government of India is providing a Market Development Assistance @ ₹ 1500/-per metric ton (MT) to Fertilizer Companies for sale of City Compost.
- (vii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermincompost, bio-enriched compost, city compost, etc. to promote manures/compost technologies.

(b) Government is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to supplement the use of chemical fertilizers. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated.

Cultivable land turning uncultivable due to drought

4008. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural land, which became uncultivable due to drought, State-wise; and

(b) whether any policy or long term measures, to develop cultivable land is under consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) During current year (2016-17), States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Kerala and Puducherry

has declared drought and area affected by crop loss due to drought as reported by these States in their Memorandum is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner with the motto of 'Har Khet ko Pani'. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary & micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. The components of PMKSY are:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) with the focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects;
- Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) which deals with Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies etc;
- Per Drop More Crop which relates to Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, precision irrigation systems etc. and
- Watershed development which focuses on Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works.

Rainfed Areas Development (RAD) programme is being implemented from the year 2014-15 as a component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to focus on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risk associated with climate variabilities. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad has prepared detailed crop Contingency Plans for 623 districts. States have been advised for preparing, updating, and fine-tuning Contingency Plans for each district in consultation with CRIDA-ICAR and the State Agriculture Universities and to prepare location specific remedial measures based on these contingency plans in the event of late arrival of Monsoon, long dry spells, scanty rainfall, drought conditions, tying up availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans.

To mitigate the adverse impact of drought, State Governments are advised to initiate advance remedial action *e.g.* constructing water harvesting structures under MGNREGA and other such schemes, promoting agronomic practices for moisture conservation, promoting cultivation of less water consuming crops and restoring irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals, energizing tube-wells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps, to carry out periodic assessment of preparation for kharif crops, particularly contingency crops and also investment made in water conservation structure under various schemes like Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) to verify their utility in harvesting the rainfall.

In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.

Statement

Crop area affected by crop loss due to drought during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State		Area where crop loss is 33% or more (in ha.)
1.	Karnataka	Kharif	3635721.74
		Rabi	1371769.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kharif	1273732.24
3.	Kerala	Kharif	30125.90
4.	Tamil Nadu	Kharif	2037032.29
5.	Rajasthan	Kharif	2002727.00
6.	UT of Puducherry	Rabi	91052

Dedicated website for farmers

4009. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are in dire need of a dedicated site that will give real-time price for any of his agri-commodity on a day-today basis, and that does not exist; and

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of such a dedicated site and by when, the same would be made available to the farmers so that he is liberated from the middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A dedicated

site to provide the farmer information on arrivals and prices is available at www.agmarknet.gov.in. This is also linked to farmers portal (www.farmer.gov.in). The Government has also developed m-Kisan portal which subsumes all mobile based initiatives in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. More than 1450 crore advisories have been sent as on 20.03.2017 to farmers by all agencies/organizations/departments in agriculture and allied sectors down to Block level throughout the country since its inception in July-2013. The content includes information about the schemes, advisories from experts, market prices, weather reports, soil test reports etc. The farmers can register for this service by calling Kisan Call Centre on the toll free number 1800-180-1551 or through the web portal/SMS.

In addition, real time prices for agri commodities are also available at www.enam.gov.in. 417 mandis of 13 States have been integrated to e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) as on 31.03.2017, a web based online trading portal.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of milk

4010. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that climate change may hit milk output by over three million tonne per year by 2020;

(b) whether it is also a fact that country's milk production has been steadily increasing with 2015-16 recording an output of 160 MT;

(c) whether as per market research reports, the value of the Indian market for milk and milk products is expected to grow 15 per cent annually; and

(d) whether India is self-sufficient in milk and is world's largest milk producer accounting for about 18 per cent of the world's milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information supplied by Indian Council of Agricultural Research “the study pertaining to impact of climate stress on milk production of dairy animals has shown that current annual milk loss is 1.8 million tonnes. (Based on Milk production and climate records of several locations *viz.* Karnal, Jhansi, Bangalore, Hisar and Kalyani were used for developing the relationship between milk production and temperature humidity index. Developed algorithm for milk production decline were validated on high and low producing crossbred indigenous cows and buffaloes using 2005 to 2006 data of the Institute)”.

(b) As per information given by National Dairy Development Board, during last 5 years the milk production in India is steadily rising by CAGR of 5 percent and reached 155.48 million metric tonnes in 2015-16.

(c) As per International Market Analysis Research and Consulting (IMARC) 2015 report, the total Indian market for milk and milk products is expected to grow by about CAGR of 15% between 2014 and 2020.

(d) India has been a self-sufficient country in milk as all the demand is met through domestic production and trade of milk and milk products is negligible as compared to the milk production. India has been the largest milk producing nation of the World since 1998 and as per FAO estimates the global milk production during 2016 is 816 million tonnes out of which India contributed 155.48 million tonnes which is about 19 percent of World milk production.

Suicide by farmers in Marathwada region

4011. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suicide by farmers of Marathwada region of Maharashtra continue and more than one hundred hapless farmers have committed suicide during the first two months of the current calendar year 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the comprehensive measures the Central and State Government propose to take to prevent suicide by farmers in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The Report for the years 2016 onward has not been published yet.

(c) Agriculture is a State subject and the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector in their respective States. The Union Government is according high priority for its progress and improving the welfare of the farmers. Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, creating rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, such

as, extension, marketing, etc. Keeping in mind the dependence of a large section of India's society on agriculture and also the need for ensuring food and nutrition security, the Government supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. 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), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Brief details 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 the current year *i.e.* 2016-17, 2.74 crore soil sample have been collected and 2.11 crore have been tested. 6 crore SHCs have been printed and 5.82 crore SHCs distributed as on 21-3-2017.
- (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 and imported urea is now 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, from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. So far 7186 clusters have been formed during 2015-16 and remaining 2814 clusters during 2016-17.
- (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. The target for the year 2016-17 is 8 lakh ha. under micro irrigation and so far 5.08 lakh ha. have been covered as on 13.2.2017.
- (v) The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) 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 by March 2018. As on date 399 markets have been integrated.

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

Under PMFBY, the scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of crop cycle including post harvest risks in specified instances. A total number of 381.61 lakh farmers have been covered and 386.75 lakh hectares area insured with a sum of ₹ 1,41,883.3 crore under PMFBY/Weather Base 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). 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 also undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations' to protect the interests 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.

Investment in agricultural research

†4012. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any robust institutional system to identify important and relevant issues such as agricultural research and technology and management, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether investment in agricultural research and technology is being done on expected lines keeping in mind the decision to double the income of farmers by the year 2022, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The research needs of agriculture and higher agriculture education in the country are looked after by National Agriculture Research System (NARS) which comprises Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Universities having agriculture faculty. The system is coordinated by the ICAR through 102 institutions, 11 Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) and 81 All India Coordinated/Network projects for agricultural commodities and resources in different regions of the country and has a system in place to identify issues for planning of agriculture sector. The system (from top to bottom) includes Subject Matter Divisions at the Headquarters and Research Advisory Committee, Institute Research Council, etc. and special units like Prioritization, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME), Institute Technology Management Unit (ITMU) for technology management at the institute level. There is a network of 669 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) district-wise in the country aiming at assessment and demonstration of technologies/products under different agro-ecosystems developed by the NARS of the country. The activities and programmes of KVKs include testing and demonstration of agricultural technologies in farmers's field, training of farmers and extension personnel and creation of awareness on improved technology through various extension programmes. These units also help in identifying issues for agricultural research and technology management.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The decision of the Government to double income of farmers by the year 2022 will be influenced by both price and non-price factors. Agricultural research and technology is the non-price factor. Investment in agricultural research helps in development of technology which is adopted by the farmers and help in increasing income. Trend in investment on agricultural research and education shows that Government is making sincere efforts to increase the research expenditure, which is visible through the allocation of ₹ 25553 crore during XII Plan in comparison to XI Plan (₹ 12023 crore) and X Plan (₹ 5368 crore). Besides aiming at doubling farmers income, the Government has already launched/approved some programmes namely Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA), Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav (MGMG), Seed Hub at KVKs, Frontline Demonstration (FLD) on Pulses and Oilseeds, Integrated Farming Systems Demonstration Units, Skill Development Training Programmes, Farmer FIRST Programme etc.

Action Plan to increase income of farmers

†4013. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures taken to increase the share of farmers in the trading activities relating to crops other than agriculture;

(b) when and how shall the miracle of doubling the income of farmers without ensuring remunerative price for their agro products materialize; and

(c) the details of the practical targets set for the forthcoming programmes and action plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Government is leveraging the APMC Mandis and at the same time amends the Marketing laws to facilitate setting up of Mandis by the private sector. e-NAM offers an online commodities trading platform that helps the farmer fetch optimum price for his farm produce and the money is also credited directly to his account. A total of 417 Mandis spread across 13 states have been linked on e-NAM portal. Efforts are being made to link more Mandis with e-NAM portal. Other than Agricultural Crops, Government is actively promoting Horticulture, Floriculture among the farmers and also provides extensive support to farmers through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

(b) and (c) In order to achieve the target of doubling of income of farmers by the year 2022, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 realize the goal.
- (vi) To examine any other related issue.

The Committee has so far held five meetings so far to evolve a suitable strategy.

Apart from the above, The focus of the Government is 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. Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In addition, 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 Government is also 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 notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACPC). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP.

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 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.

Converting paddy straw into fodder

4014. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any method to commercialize paddy straw, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Maharashtra has devised any method to convert paddy straw into animal feed, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to adopt this measure in other States as well, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Government of India under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) is implementing Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission since 2014-15 with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development under which financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components including Fodder conservation components. The detail of various components under the Sub Mission under which financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs are given in Statement (*See below*). The States/UTs are using paddy straw as fodder after enriching it with the urea treatment including the State of Maharashtra. Further, Paddy straws are also being used in some per cent for making the fodder blocks.

Statement

Details of various components under Sub Mission

I. Fodder Production Components:

- (i) Fodder Production from Non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable land
- (ii) Fodder production from Forest land
- (iii) Fodder Seed Procurement/Production and Distribution

II. Proper utilization of Fodder while feeding components:

- (i) Introduction of Hand Driven Chaff-Cutter
- (ii) Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter

III. Fodder Conservation components:

- (i) Establishment of silage making Units
- (ii) Establishment of High Capacity Fodder Block Making Unit
- (iii) Distribution of low capacity, tractor mountable Fodder Block Making units, hay baling machines/reapers/forage harvesters

IV. Feed production components:

- (i) Establishment of by-pass protein production units
- (ii) Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelletting/Feed Manufacturing Unit

V. Feed Testing components:

- (i) Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories

Miserable condition of farmers

4015. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent report that, on an average, two suicides a day have been committed by farmers in Tamil Nadu since October, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof, date-wise, till date, and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government is aware that condition of farmers in other southern States or in Northern India, including Uttar Pradesh is not better than that of farmers of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps Government has taken in view of the miserable condition of farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) There is no such information available in the Department. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The Report for the year 2016 has not been published yet.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of suicides of farmers during the year 2015 as per NCRB Report is given in Statement (*See* below). Agriculture is a State subject and the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector in their respective States. The Union Government is according high priority for its progress and improving the welfare of the farmers. Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, creating rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, such as, extension, marketing, etc. Keeping in mind the dependence of a large section of India's society on agriculture and also the need for ensuring food and nutrition security, the Government supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. 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), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Brief details 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 the current year *i.e.* 2016-17, 2.74 crore soil sample have been collected and 2.11 crore have been tested. 6 crore SHCs have been printed and 5.82 crore SHCs distributed as on 21-3-2017.
- (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 and imported urea is now 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, from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. So far 7186 clusters have been formed during 2015-16. The remaining 2814 clusters would be formed during 2016-17.

- (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. The target for the year 2016-17 is 8 lakh ha. under micro irrigation and so far 5.08 lakh ha. have been covered as on 13.2.2017.
- (v) The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) 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 by March, 2018. As on date 399 markets have been integrated.
- (vi) Government has approved a new crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to replace National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS) from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and would be available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. The farmers will get full insurance cover as there will be no capping of sum insured and consequently the claim amount will not be cut or reduced. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. The area coverage would be increased from 23% presently to 50% in two years.

Under PMFBY, the scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of crop cycle including post harvest risks in specified instances. A total number of 381.61 lakh farmers have been covered and 386.75 lakh hectares area insured with a sum of ₹ 1,41,883.3 crore under PMFBY/Weather Base 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). 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 also undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations' to protect the interests 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.

Statement

Details of suicides of farmers during the year 2015

State/UT	Farmers	State/UT	Farmers
Andhra Pradesh	516	Meghalaya	2
Arunachal Pradesh	7	Mizoram	0
Assam	84	Nagaland	0
Bihar	0	Odisha	23
Chhattisgarh	854	Punjab	100
Goa	0	Rajasthan	3
Gujarat	57	Sikkim	15
Haryana	28	Tamil Nadu	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	Telangana	1358
Jammu and Kashmir	0	Tripura	1
Jharkhand	0	Uttar Pradesh	145
Karnataka	1197	Uttarakhand	0
Kerala	3	West Bengal	0
Madhya Pradesh	581	TOTAL (STATES)	8007
Maharashtra	3030	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Manipur	1		

State/UT	Farmers	State/UT	Farmers
Chandigarh	0	Lakshadweep	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Puducherry	0
Daman and Diu	0	TOTAL (UTs)	0
Delhi (UT)	0	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8007

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

Migration of agricultural labourers

4016. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the rural urban migration of agricultural labourers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether demonetization has triggered a reverse trend in migration of agricultural labourers from urban to rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The decennial Census conducted by the Registrar General of India provides data on migrant workers by place of last residence and industrial category. According to latest available data on migrant agricultural labourers by place of last residence as per 2001 Census, total number of rural to urban migration is 989,747 persons this includes 298,657 males and 691,090 females.

There is no data available to establish a reverse trend in migration of agricultural labourers, *i.e.*, from urban to rural areas, due to demonetization.

Policy changes in food and agricultural system

4017. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating policy changes as food sovereignty concerns people's right to health and culturally appropriate food produced with ecologically sound and sustainable methods and their right to define their own food and agricultural system; and

(b) if not, the barriers to formulate such progressive and people focused policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Government

has in the recent past shifted its approach from production centric to farmer centric. Towards this direction, Hon'ble Prime Minister has set a target to double the farmers' income by 2022, for which a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

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. To this end, Department is implementing various schemes to meet this objective, viz.

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea which 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 and imported urea is now 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.
- (v) The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) envisages on boarding of at least 585 markets on a common e-platform which would help the farmer to get better prices for this produce.
- (vi) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme addresses all shortcomings of 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.

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).

MSP is also notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACPC). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends Minimum Support Price (MSP).

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.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development in NE

4018. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Farmers Producer Company (FPC) under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region;

(b) the name of the resource agencies hired to provide training, documentation and certification of crop production to Farmers Producer Company under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region; and

(c) the total amount released under the Mission in 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A total of 100 Farmers Producer Company (FPC) are targeted to be created under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region.

(b) The details of the names of resources agencies in details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 112.11 crore has been released to the States. During 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 47.63 crore has been released to the States. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of names of resources agencies

Sl. No.	States	Clusters/FIGs/Farmers		Target		Achievements		Name of Agency Selected for Service Providers (Third party)	Name of Agency Identified for Organic Certification
		Target Area	Target Clusters	Target Farmers	Target Farmers	Clusters Formed	Farmers Mobilized		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	250	5000	248	4960	1. SIMFED, 2. Symbiotic, Guwahati, and 3. OPTU Engineering and Agro services, Arunachal Pradesh	Under process	
2.	Assam	5000	250	5000	261	5136	Shell Biotech Ltd., New Delhi	Symbiotic, Guwahati	
3.	Manipur	5000	250	5000	213	5000	1. Green Foundation, 2. Diocesan Social Service Society (DSSS), 3. Aromatic and Medicinal Plants Socio Economic Development Society (AMPSEDS), and 4. The Garden Care.	One-Cert Asia Agri. Certification Pvt. Ltd., (HQ – Jaipur, India)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Mizoram	7000	350	7000	182	5350	ATMA	Ecocert India Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Meghalaya	6000	300	6000	359	5385	Department of Horticulture	1. SGS, India, 2. Fair Cert
6.	Nagaland	6000	300	6000	280	5928	Agri field staff, ATMA team, NGO	One-Cert Asia Agri. Certification Pvt. Ltd.,
7.	Sikkim	14000	700	14000	514	5700	IPL, Morarka, Mevedir, Sresta, SIMFED, Organic-Sikkim, CONCEDE	Lacon, One-Cert, IMO, Eco-cert, SGS
8.	Tripura	2000	100	2000	132	2510	Sikkim State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. (SIMFED)	One-Cert Asia
TOTAL		50000	2500	50000	2189	39969		

Statement-II*State-wise budget allocation and released during 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Target of FPCs	Area Targeted in ha.	Amount released 2015-16	Amount released 2016-17
1.	Assam	10	5000	2207.32	231.98
2.	Manipur	10	5000	803.73	736.79
3.	Meghalaya	12	6000	1293.22	463.05
4.	Nagaland	12	6000	627.86	1244.85
5.	Mizoram	14	7000	913.34	969.09
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	5000	779.31	522.65
7.	Sikkim	28	14000	4216.08	-
8.	Tripura	4	2000	370.13	594.24
TOTAL		100	50000	11210.99	4762.65

Problems faced by millet growers

4019. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Convention on millets took place recently in Delhi to discuss over the prevailing millets situation in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the opinions exchanged among the participants and Government and their concerns over the problems being faced by millets growers in the country; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to safeguard the interests of millets growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The 5th National Convention on Millets was organized by Deccan Development Society during November, 29-30, 2016 at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) at Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b) In the declaration of the convention, the main focus was on inclusion of millets in Public Distribution System (PDS) under National Food Security Act; enhancement of millets area, decentralization of procurement and distribution etc.

(c) For promotion of millets in the country, Government of India has given more focus on production of millets from the year 2014-15. Millets have been included under coarse cereals component of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with main thrust to increase the Coarse Cereals production in 265 identified districts of 28 States including North-Eastern and Hill States. Millets are also included in the National Food Security Act, 2013 (also Right to Food Act) to provide subsidized millets @ ₹ 1/- per Kg. In addition to incentivize farmers by ensuring remunerative prices for their produce, the Government of India is also increasing Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Jowar and Bajra over the years.

Special subsidy for various crop cultivation

4020. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is giving special subsidy to farmers across the country for cultivations of various crops, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government to give such subsidy to farmers, so that they reach to the beneficiaries directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject. However, Government of India is providing support to farmers through State Government under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) and Targeting Rice Fallow Area in Eastern India—a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP). Under these schemes, the Central funds are released to State Government to provide subsidy to the beneficiaries. For crop development programme, assistance is provided for various interventions to improve the production and productivity of various crops, *i.e.*, cluster demonstrations with latest crop production technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, promotion of latest varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, improved farm machineries/tools, water saving devices, cropping system based trainings to farmers etc.

STLs and MSTLs in Karnataka

4021. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Soil Health Card Scheme;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 400 Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and also Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTLs) have been sanctioned to various States in the country;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that only 6 STLs and no MSTLs has been sanctioned to Karnataka;
- (d) whether 65 per cent STLs have been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the justification behind the same and reasons for sanctioning less number of STLs and nil MSTL for Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government has introduced Soil Health Card Scheme with an aim to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holding across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

(b) to (d) Under Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme 491 soil testing labs (411 static+80 mobile) have been sanctioned to various States in the country during 2014-15 to 2016-17. Out of which 9 soil testing labs (8 static+1 mobile) have been sanctioned to Karnataka and 265 static soil testing labs sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh. The SHM scheme is implemented through State Governments. The funding pattern is 90:10 in hilly regions, 60:40 between Centre and State in case of all States.

(e) Soil Testing Laboratories are sanctioned on the basis of Annual Action Plan submitted by the State Governments for approval of Executive Committee under SHM scheme. In the last 3 years, the Annual Action Plan of Karnataka proposed to set up 6 static labs, 2 mini labs and 2 referral labs. Accordingly, the action plans were approved for implementation.

Setting up of cold storage in Telangana

4022. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any cold storage centres to the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places where these facilities are coming up in the State;

(c) whether Government of Telangana has recommended any proposals in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), 56 cold storage centres were sanctioned up to 31.12.2016 in Telangana with total assistance of ₹ 65.91 crore. District-wise position is as under:—

Sl. No	Name of the District	Cold Storage
1.	Ranga Reddy	19
2.	Medak	4
3.	Khammam	12
4.	Nizamabad	6
5.	Mahabubnagar	4
6.	Warangal	7
7.	Karimnagar	1
8.	Nalgonda	1
9.	Medchal	2
TOTAL		56

(c) and (d) During 2016-17, Government of Telangana has sanctioned 5 cold storages in the districts of Ranga Reddy (1), Medchal (2), Mahabubnagar (1) and Warangal Urban (1) with total assistance of ₹ 6.44 crore. Further, National Horticulture Board has given technical approval to four cold storage projects in Medak, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Secunderabad districts of Telangana.

Failure of Rabi groundnut crop in Andhra Pradesh

4023. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Rabi groundnut crop has failed in Andhra Pradesh with farmers suffering heavy losses; and

(b) whether Government would consider increasing the MSP for groundnut to compensate the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. Area, Production and Yield (APY) of Rabi groundnut has increased in Andhra Pradesh during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. The year-wise APY during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in the State is given below:—

Year	Area (‘000 ha.)	Production (‘000 tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha.)
2015-16	93.0	203.0	2183
2016-17*	94.0	208.0	2213

*2nd Advance Estimates of DES.

(b) Government has increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) of groundnut from ₹ 4030/- per quintal for 2015-16 to ₹ 4220/- per quintal, including a bonus of ₹ 100/- per quintal for 2016-17 season. The recommendation of MSP of groundnut for the year 2017-18 is under process in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and would be submitted to the Government in due course of time.

Cooperation with South American countries in agriculture sector

4024. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to cooperate closely with South American countries for improving the agriculture sector;

(b) whether a delegation from some of the South American countries visited the country recently for cooperation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how South American countries are more advanced in agriculture technology than India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) India had signed MoUs

for cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors with Surinam in 2003, Brazil in 2008 and Argentina in 2010. Chile has signed MoUs for cooperation in animal health and plant protection sector in 2003 and 2008 respectively. The issue of cooperation in the sector was discussed with delegates from Brazil and Peru in the last one year.

Benefits accruing from such cooperation are in the nature of capacity building, knowledge exchange through visits of scientists and technicians, exchange of genetic resources etc. that aid in development of appropriate technologies and farm practices for enhancing agriculture productivity at farmer's field. Such cooperation also facilitates creation of opportunities for trade in agriculture commodities. India's strategic interests are also served through partnerships with other countries.

Implementation of Cabinet Decision in ICAR

†4025. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit for compliance had been fixed with reference to the decision no. 190/24/97 dated 29 April, 1997 passed by Union Cabinet regarding agriculture department;

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing any necessary directions by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for compliance of above decision of the Cabinet; and

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken by the council against those officers who are responsible for not integrating the cadres of Assistant, Stenographers (Grade-II) in council headquarters and research institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No time limit for compliance was fixed in the Union Cabinet decision no. 190/24/97 dated 29th April 1997.

In compliance of the said decision of the Union Cabinet, the Council has issued the following orders with the approval of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister and President, ICAR:—

- (i) Orders unifying the cadres of Assistant/Stenographers Gr.II at the ICAR Hqrs. and its Research Institutes *vide* F.No. 15-8-96E-I dated 16-06-1997. Through the same order the pay scale of ₹ 1640-2900 was also extended to the Assistants/Stenographers Gr.II at ICAR Institutes as approved by the Union Cabinet in its said decision; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Orders notifying that the Hqrs. based post of Under Secretary and Institute based post of Sr. Administrative Officer stand merged for the purpose of mobility and posts above Under Secretary/Sr. Administrative Officer *i.e.* Deputy Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer and above may be merged for all practical purposes *vide* F.No.15-8/2002-Estt.-I dated 15.01.2003.

While extending the pay scale of ₹ 1640-2900 to the Assistants/Stenographers Gr.II at ICAR Institutes *vide* order dated 16.06.1997, it was decided by the then Hon'ble Agriculture Minister and President, ICAR that the issue relating to unification etc. of ICAR Hqrs. and Institute based posts may be examined through a High Powered Committee (HPC) headed by the then Chairman, ASRB. The HPC was constituted on 24.06.1997. Besides, Secretary, ICAR and Financial Advisor, DARE as its members, the committee also included the Secretary (Staff Side), CJSC and Secretary (Staff Side), HJSC as its members. The recommendations submitted by the HPC were examined in the Council in consultation with the IFD and finally, it was decided, with the approval of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister and President, ICAR that Hqrs. based post of Under Secretary and Institute based post of Sr. Administrative Officer may be merged for the purpose of mobility and posts above under Secretary/Sr. Administrative Officer *i.e.* Deputy Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer and above may be merged for all practical purposes. The orders to this effect was issued on 15.1.2003.

(c) In view of the position detailed against (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Implementation of crop insurance schemes

4026. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crop insurance schemes started by the Government post May, 2014;

(b) the details of the total number of farmers insured under the schemes, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of total claims received and disbursed by Government on crop failures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Post May, 2014 the Government in consultation with all stakeholders undertook a comprehensive review of the then extant crop insurance schemes namely, National Agricultural Insurance

Scheme (NAIS) and components of National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) *i.e.* Modified NAIS (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) and started Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme from Kharif 2016 season. CPIS continued to be implemented as a separate scheme. Additionally, a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) was also launched on pilot basis in selected 45 districts in the country from Kharif 2016 season .

State/Union Territory-wise tentative details of farmers insured/covered under PMFBY, RWBCIS including crop insurance component of UPIS, during 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See below*). As per tentative data available claims of ₹ 4270.55 crore have arisen in Kharif 2016, out of which claims of ₹ 714.14 crore have been disbursed by the insurance companies as on date.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of tentative coverage of farmers under PMFBY and RWBCIS including UPIS during Kharif and Rabi 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	No. of Farmers Covered (In lakh)	
		Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Implemented	0.00324
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.89	1.44
3.	Assam	0.52	0.08
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Implemented	
5.	Bihar	14.86	12.16
6.	Chandigarh	Not Implemented	
7.	Chhattisgarh	13.96	1.47
8.	Daman and Diu	Not Implemented	Data Not Available
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Implemented	
10.	Delhi	Not Implemented	
11.	Goa	0.007	0.00013
12.	Gujarat	18.42	1.28
13.	Haryana	6.95	5.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.37	2.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not Implemented	Data Not Available

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	8.28	0.42
17.	Karnataka	17.39	11.77
18.	Kerala	0.32	Data Not Available
19.	Lakshadweep	Not Implemented	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	40.29	32.46
21.	Maharashtra	110.21	8.05
22.	Manipur	0.09	Not Implemented
23.	Meghalaya	0.0006	Data Not Available
24.	Mizoram	Not Implemented	
25.	Nagaland	Not Implemented	
26.	Odisha	17.64	0.58
27.	Puducherry	Not Implemented	0.09
28.	Punjab	Not Implemented	
29.	Rajasthan	50.22	30.76
30.	Sikkim	Not Implemented	0.005
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.16	15.19
32.	Telangana	6.80	1.57
33.	Tripura	0.02	0.15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33.96	36.26
35.	Uttarakhand	1.75	0.82
36.	West Bengal	30.91	10.69
TOTAL		390.02	172.94

Production of quality food items

4027. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the Ministry takes care of the production of good quality food items;
- if so, how much spurious seeds and wrong breeds are detected in the last three years; and
- the impact of use of insecticides in food items on human health and whether Government has carried out any study on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import and ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. As regards seeds, the Seed Law Enforcement is vested with the State Governments/UTs under the provisions of Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and any contravention of the provisions of the Act, Rules and Order attract penalties. About 9613.01 qtls. of sub standard seeds was seized in Orissa and Telangana during the last three years.

(c) A Registration Committee under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 has been constituted to register pesticides after considering efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. Further, technical reviews of registered pesticides/insecticides are being conducted regularly to evaluate its impact for their continued use. Pesticides used as per the approved label claims are unlikely to cause any harm.

Financial assistance for production of high quality semen

4028. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide financial assistance to farmers on production of high quality semen of improved breed of cattle to increase their income;

(b) if so, the details of schemes Government has, if any, in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to produce high quality semen of improved breeds of Cattle and Buffalo thereby to increase farmers income, Government of India is releasing assistance under the following schemes.

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB)
- (ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission, a part of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iv) National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP)
- (v) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres

Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (b) Central Herd registration Scheme units and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute.

Fall in area under cotton crop

4029. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bt. Cotton crop area in the country has fallen for the first time this year since 2003;

(b) if so, the primary reason behind this unprecedented fall in the crop area;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Monsanto has refused to introduce new Bt. variety seeds and it is considered as one of the reasons for fall in area;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether ICAR or other research institutions are working for any domestic Bt. Cotton seed varieties, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what would be its impact on domestic requirement and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The area estimated under Bt. Cotton was 0.29 lakh ha. in 2002-03 which increased to 86.40 lakh ha. in 2016-17. An all time record area coverage under cotton was at 128.19 lakh ha. during 2014-15 which declined to 108.11 lakh ha. in 2016-17 (2nd Advance estimates). The reduction in cotton area is mainly attributed to diversification of cotton area towards pulses and other crops, infestation of whitefly in Punjab and Haryana, incidence of Pink Bollworm on Bt. Hybrids, and prolonged drought conditions prevailing during the year in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during 2015-16.

(c) to (e) Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) has developed 21 Bt-cotton varieties using Cry 1 Ac (Mon-531 event). These varieties were tested during Kharif 2013 at 17 locations across India. Three varieties namely "PAU-1-1Bt", 'CICR-Bt-1' and 'CICR-Bt-2' were approved for seed production after a review of trials conducted in north India by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). ICAR has already taken up seeds production programme of these varieties in 9 acres through CICR regional centre Coimbatore.

There is no shortage of cotton seeds and sufficient quantity of cotton seed is available for Kharif 2017. The Government has notified the Bt. Cotton hybrids, maximum sale price of ₹ 635/- (0 trait value) for BG-1 and ₹ 800/-(trait value of ₹ 49/-) for BG-II cotton hybrids for Kharif 2017. The production of cotton during 2016-17 is 325.07 lakh bales which is more than the domestic requirement.

NHM in Chhattisgarh

†4030. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in different States, including Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons benefited in Chhattisgarh under Horticulture Development Scheme, the details thereof and the details of the work done under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the funds approved by Government for Chhattisgarh during last three years and current year; and

(d) the various measures taken by Government to encourage horticulture in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) For the integrated and holistic development of horticulture in the country, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was launched in 2005-2006. Subsequently, it became a sub-scheme under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which was launched w.e.f. 1st April, 2014 in all the States and UTs (including Chhattisgarh).

(b) Data of the beneficiaries under the NHM is not maintained in the Ministry.

The details of achievement in the State of Chhattisgarh through the interventions of NHM are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Details of the fund approved by the Government of India to Chhattisgarh State for implementation of NHM during last three years and current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
120.70	80.00	69.23	69.23

(d) Following steps have been taken to promote Horticulture in the country (including Chhattisgarh):

- Production and supply of quality planting material continue to be a high priority area for horticulture development during Twelfth Plan. In this context, assistance is being provided.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For setting up of new TC units, seed infrastructure units and import of planting material. Special emphasis is being laid for establishment of Hi-tech nurseries having provision for mother/scion blocks of improved varieties, good quality rootstock banks and hi-tech green house. Besides, planting material is channelized through accredited nurseries. National Horticulture Board and Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH) Nagaland have taken up the task of accrediting the nurseries.

- Area expansion programme has been linked to availability of quality planting material through accredited nurseries and tissue culture units. Importance is given for covering more area under vegetable hybrids processable and export oriented varieties. High density planting and tree canopy management of orchards, right from establishment stage, is given focus to derive better yield. Besides, an integrated approach is being encouraged for taking up drip irrigation/mulching and other support systems required for cultivation of fruit and plantation crops.
- Rejuvenation of old and unproductive orchards continue to be a focus area for enhancing productivity, profitability and sustainability.
- Major thrust is on protected cultivation, particularly of high value crops, in green house, shade net house, plastic mulching etc.
- Creation of infrastructure for post harvest managements and value addition with focus on creating cold supply chain.
- Setting up of markets infrastructure has been linked with reforms in APMC Act, for permitting direct marketing of horticulture produce.
- Mobilization of farmers into producer groups/organizations and linking them directly to market.
- Skill development and employment generation in the field of horticulture.
- Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), States are given fund for development of horticulture. States may utilize this fund to develop horticulture in the non-MIDH districts/development blocks also.

Statement

Details of Physical achievement under major components in Chhattisgarh under NHM

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Physical Achievement*
1.	Area Expansion	ha.	199137
2.	Rejuvenation	ha.	4745
3.	Protected Cultivation	ha.	32731

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Physical Achievement*
4.	IPM	ha.	99531
5.	Organic Farming	ha.	22147
6.	Nurseries	Nos.	139
7.	Water Resources	Nos.	6598
8.	Beekeeping	Nos.	14415
9.	Horticulture Mechanization	Nos.	17470
10.	IPM Infrastructure	Nos.	3
11.	Centre of Excellence	Nos.	0
12.	Training of Farmers	Nos.	100493
13.	Post Harvest Management	Nos.	28781
14.	Market Infrastructures	Nos.	108

*as on 31.03.2017

Source: as per data uploaded by States on NHM web portal.

Assistance to small and marginal farmers

4031. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of small and marginal farmers continue to live below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government for welfare of such farmers;

(c) whether Government has identified the number of such small and marginal farmers and made any plans to help them; and

(d) if so, the funds earmarked for this purpose in 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Government carries out large sample surveys through NSSO for periodical estimation of poverty lines for the rural population. On the basis of it, the erstwhile Planning Commission Expert Group on estimation of poverty put the numbers at 278.2 million people Below Poverty Line in 2009-10 which declined to 216.7 million people in 2011-12. According to Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households, 2013, the numbers of small and marginal farmers were 15.46 million and 62.64 million respectively. No Separate poverty line estimates for small and marginal farmers are available.

The Government is implementing various schemes for the welfare of farmers which, *inter alia*, include: National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card and Neem Coated Urea under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission etc.

(d) Total funds earmarked for various development schemes aimed at welfare of the farmers, including small and marginal farmers, during the year, 2017-18 is of the order of ₹ 52,655 crore.

Lack of post harvest infrastructure

4032. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate post harvest infrastructure, a loss of ₹ 40,000 crore is being incurred annually;

(b) if so, the additional measures the Ministry would take to further develop the post harvest infrastructure to minimize the losses incurred on an annual basis; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider a Public Private Partnership (PPP) venture to develop the post harvest infrastructure to take care of the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The post-harvest losses have been assessed for 46 crops and commodities. The various stages which were considered for assessment of post-harvest losses are harvesting, collection, threshing, grading/sorting, winnowing/clearing, drying, packaging, transportation and storage depending upon the commodity. The post-harvest losses were observed to be in the range of 3.08-15.880%. The estimated monetary value of this loss was worked out to be ₹ 92,600 crore per annum (on the basis of prices during the year 2014).

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed equipment and process protocol for processing and value addition.

Under the sub-scheme Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), financial assistance @33.33% to the projects of North Eastern (NE) States, Sikkim, Union Territories (UTs) of Andaman and Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep Island, Hilly areas, Registered FPOs, Panchayats, Women, Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) or their cooperatives/Self Help Groups and @25% to project for all other categories of promoters are given as per guidelines of the scheme and availability of funds.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme provides assistance for post harvest infrastructure (PHM) 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% to @50% of the project cost is available. The component is demand driven and is available to individuals, group of farmers/growers/consumers, partnership/proprietary firms, self help groups, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), companies, corporations, cooperatives, cooperative marketing federations, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and marketing boards, State Governments and local bodies like Panchayats.

Furthermore, at places identified by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for construction of warehouses, private parties are awarded contracts on the basis of competitive bidding to construct the warehouses which are then hired by FCI for 10 years with guaranteed payment of storage charges.

(c) The storage capacities in the country are augmented by the Government in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme, where the godowns constructed by private parties/other agencies are dedicated for Food Corporation of India (FCI)/State agencies for 9 to 10 years for storage of foodgrains. Godowns are also constructed under Plan scheme specifically in the North Eastern States and a few other States. In addition, it has also been planned to construct steel silos of 100 LMT capacity in the country in a phased manner in PPP mode.

Women empowerment in co-operative sector

†4033. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry allocates a fixed amount to women farmers to ensure the participation of women in all its schemes and programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any special steps to make women co-operatives robust and effective, during the past two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, as a part of its mainstreaming efforts ensures flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers under its various beneficiary oriented schemes. The guidelines of schemes namely Support to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Extension programmes for Extension Reforms; National Food Security Mission; National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm; National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture; Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material; Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture stipulate that States and other Implementing Agencies are required to incur at least 30% expenditure on Women.

(b) Yes, Sir. In consonance with the Government Policy, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) encourages women cooperatives to avail financial assistance under its various schemes. A large number of women members are involved in cooperatives dealing with fruits and vegetables, Integrated Cooperative Development (ICD) Projects-sugarcane processing, consumer stores, handloom, power loom, spinning and sericulture activities etc. The cooperatives exclusively promoted by women are covered under Weaker Section Programme for the purpose of availing subsidy under Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation.

To promote women's active participation in the governance in cooperatives, NCDC has also been organising training programmes for Women Directors of Cooperative Societies.

The details of assistance sanctioned and released in 2016-17 and 2015-16 exclusively to Women Cooperatives are as under:

2016-17

- ✓ Against sanctioned assistance of ₹ 552.50 crore, NCDC has released ₹ 555.320 crore for the projects sanctioned to women cooperatives.

2015-16

- ✓ Against sanctioned assistance of ₹ 2.04 crore, NCDC has released ₹ 3.55 crore to Integrated Cooperative Development (ICD) projects.

A National Workshop on "Strengthening Women Cooperatives" was conducted jointly by the NCDC and the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) in March 2017 which was attended by approximately 200 women cooperators representing most of the States/Union Territories in the country.

Drought in Puducherry

4034. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Government of Puducherry seeking sanction of drought assistance of ₹ 100 crore for the damage caused to the crops due to deficit monsoon in the Union Territory, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Puducherry has also requested the Government to send a team for assessing the damage caused to the crops in Karaikal and Puducherry regions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) The Government of UT of Puducherry has submitted a Memorandum seeking Central assistance of ₹ 150.52 crores in the wake of drought in Karaikal and Puducherry districts. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas for an assessment of the drought situation and requirement of financial assistance. The recommendations of IMCT have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are administratively concerned with matters relating to UTs, for necessary action.

Micro-irrigation coverage

4035. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the different types and estimated potential of micro-irrigation (MI) in the country;
- (b) the current coverage area of MI in the country and the States which perform the best; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the MI coverage, equipment production and investments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Micro Irrigation (MI) broadly includes Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. As per the report of National Task Force (2004) on Micro Irrigation, there is a potential of coverage of about 69.0 Million Hectares under Micro Irrigation in the country.

(b) As per available reports, so far about 5.9 million ha. has been covered in the country under Micro Irrigation through funding from Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The performance of the programme is comparatively better in the States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana etc.

(c) Micro irrigation has been getting enhanced allocation over last few years. This year also much higher budgetary provision has been made as compared to last year. Besides, State Governments are being frequently advised to promote Micro Irrigation. Capacity building and awareness programmes are being made to encourage farmers to adopt MI. To ensure larger adoption of MI system in the poorly penetrated States, farmers are supported with

higher subsidy compared to other States. Further, higher funding pattern of 90:10 between Central and State Governments is for North Eastern and Hilly States to encourage higher coverage, where as 60:40 funding pattern is applicable for other States.

Upgrading cold storage infrastructure

4036. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of estimated loss due to wastage of fruits and vegetables grown in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether one of the reasons for the wastage is the gap in cold-chain infrastructure, if so, the details of problems arising due to this gap;

(c) whether Government is considering upgrading the cold storage infrastructure to close this gap; and

(d) 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) 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. The study estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of fruits and vegetables were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits) and 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables) due to various reasons such as harvesting, cleaning, sorting/grading, packaging, transportation, storage channels, weight loss in storage etc.

(b) A recent study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) conducted by NCCD-NABCONS assessed demand and reported the gaps in end-to-end connectivity. As per this report status of cold chain infrastructure created and required is tabulated as follows:

Sl. No.	Component	Existing Capacity(2014)	Approximate Requirement
1.	Integrated Pack Houses	250 numbers	70,000 numbers
2.	Reefer Trucks	<10,000 numbers	62,000 numbers
3.	Cold stores (Bulk and distribution hubs)	32 million tonnes	35 million tonnes
4.	Ripening Chambers	800 numbers	9000 numbers

(c) and (d) Government is implementing the following schemes for increasing storage capacity for perishable:

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of DAC&FW.
- (ii) Integrated cold chain Scheme of MOFPI.
- (iii) Scheme of Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce.
- (iv) Scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under DAC&FW.
- (v) Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to farmers/entrepreneurs for setting up cold storages/cold chain infrastructure.

Under MIDH credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and schedule areas is available for creation post harvest management infrastructure like cold storage/cold chain infrastructure. 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.

Setting up of market stabilization fund

4037. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farming has become unremunerative in States like Andhra Pradesh in respect of paddy, chillies and other crops;

(b) whether it is a fact that the MSP has no real time correlation with the cost of farming, and inputs as also the recommendations of various State Governments; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider/setting up a market stabilization fund to help farmers, if they do not even get MSP for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for twenty two (22) major crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the recommendation of the Commission

for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The MSPs fixed by Government provide adequate return over all India weighted average all paid out cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) estimated by CACP.

The MSP is applicable throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. 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 cost of production is one of the important factors considered by CACP in recommending MSP. The cost of production, *inter alia*, includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, insurance, transport charges etc. and imputed value of family labour (A2+FL). In addition, CACP also considers, *inter alia*, a number of factors which include trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. The CACP also holds consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments before finalizing its recommendations.

The Government implements Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for market intervention through the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. The PSF scheme promotes direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi of agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potato and pulses to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

Government also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Support Price 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. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).

In addition, Government is also implementing e-National Agriculture Market and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

Compensation for loss of crops due to floods and drought

†4038. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether Government has paid any insured amount as compensation for the loss of crops due to flood and drought during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the amount paid as compensation by Government, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the insured amount is likely to be paid;

(d) whether it is a fact that the amount being given as compensation is not sufficient, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides for comprehensive risk coverage for crop loss due to non-preventable natural risks including flood and drought and during Kharif season in the current year claims have been settled by concerned insurance companies for various perils including flood and drought. As per available data, State-wise details of claims paid by various implementing insurance companies during Kharif 2016 season are given in Statement (*See below*). Timely settlement of claims is subject to submission of yield data by the concerned State Government within one month of harvest and payment by the Government, both Centre and State of their equal share in upfront premium subsidy, 50% of which must be given in advance and 50% at the end of season. As per provisions of the scheme insurance companies have to workout and settle the claims within 3 weeks from receipt of yield data from the State Government and receipt of premium subsidy.

(d) Under the new schemes of PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) implemented since Kharif 2016, the sum insured has been rationalized and made equal to Scale of Finance fixed by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC), thus providing maximum risk coverage to farmers. Further, cap on premium under erstwhile schemes which earlier resulted in reduced sum insured/claims has been removed. Therefore, on the one hand while under the new schemes farmers are having to pay extremely low premium of 1.5%, 2% and 5% for Rabi, Kharif season and for annual commercial/horticultural crops respectively, on the other they are getting increased compensation in the event of loss.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Tentative details of claims Payable and Paid during Kharif 2016 under PMFBY and RWBCIS

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	PMFBY		RWBCIS	
		Claims Payable	Claims Paid	Claims Payable	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.06	36.34	52431.49	0.00
2.	Assam	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	501.69	0.00
3.	Bihar	23113.07	0.33	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
4.	Chhattisgarh	8682.00	1020.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
5.	Goa	3.15	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
6.	Gujarat	11.61	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
7.	Haryana	22835.01	489.94	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
8.	Himachal Pradesh	193.78	136.36	65.94	18.30
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
10.	Karnataka	39133.32	12528.16	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala			0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26423.79	941.27	163.59	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	167883.30	20203.50	18863.87	0.00
14.	Manipur	195.91	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
16.	Odisha	10840.09	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Rajasthan	55.70	25.70	0.00	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.16	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
19.	Telangana	4816.52	0.00	5878.76	0.00
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	Not Implemented	Not Implemented
21.	Uttar Pradesh	39322.89	34097.90	350.62	211.07
22.	Uttarakhand	325.00	322.96	1343.57	1340.69
23.	West Bengal	3482.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		347413.37	69802.45	79599.54	1570.05

Funds given to Gujarat Agriculture University

4039. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the Central fund given to the Gujarat Agriculture University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, the support to the State Agricultural Universities in the State of Gujarat has been provided for strengthening and quality assurance of higher agricultural education under the ICAR Plan Scheme, 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India'.

(b) The details of the funds allocated under the Plan Scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India" to various State Agriculture Universities in Gujarat during the XII Plan is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities	Amount
Gujarat		
1.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	20.03
2.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	34.66
3.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	29.33

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities	Amount
4.	Kamdhenu University, Amreli	0.95
5.	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	29.26
TOTAL		114.23

e-NAM Scheme in Karnataka

4040. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to prevent middlemen and touts from squeezing farmers at mandis;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has started e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme;

(c) if so, the aims and objectives of the scheme; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that not even a single mandi has been integrated in Karnataka under the above scheme, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme was launched on 14th April, 2016 to promote competition, real time price discovery and transparency in bidding process with prices being commensurate to the quality of the farmers' produce. The access to more number of markets would enable the farmers to sell to a buyer of his choice thus eliminating the presence of middlemen. So far 417 markets of 13 States have been integrated with e-NAM.

(c) The main objectives of the Scheme are:-

- (i) to integrate markets at the level of the States and across the country through a common online web based platform, to facilitate pan-India trade in agricultural commodities;
- (ii) to streamline marketing/transaction procedures and make them uniform across all markets to promote their efficient functioning;
- (iii) to promote better marketing opportunities for farmers/sellers through *inter alia* online access to more buyers/markets, removal of information asymmetry between farmer and trader, better and real-time price discovery based on actual demand and supply of agri-commodities, transparency in auction process, prices commensurate with quality of produce, online payment to increase marketing efficiency.

(iv) to establish quality assaying systems for quality assurance to promote informed bidding by buyers; and

(v) to promote stable prices and availability of quality produce to consumers.

(d) Yes. Government of Karnataka has established the Rashtriya e-Market Services Private Limited (ReMS) for online trading of agricultural commodities in the State.

Import duty on wheat

4041. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has removed import duty on wheat, if so, the reasons therefor along with the details as to when it was imposed;

(b) whether there has been loss to farmers after this action, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons that led to fall in wheat stock and the future plans of the Government to prevent this problem; and

(d) the details of the loss to the exchequer after removal of import duty on wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Government imposed 10% import duty on wheat with effect from 28th March, 2017.

(b) Not applicable in view of the above.

(c) The wheat stock in central government pool is 94.29 lakh tonnes. However, this is likely to improve in the coming months when Rabi crop arrives.

(d) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Vaccination programmes for animals

4042. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working to make Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab free from foot-and-mouth and bird flu diseases;

(b) whether it is mandatory for the Ministry to validate that there were no outbreaks of any animal disease from the above States in last two years;

(c) how can the Ministry validate that animals are free from diseases in absence of stringent vaccination programmes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) whether there is any move to give zonal certification from Paris-based World Organization of Animal Health, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) In order to prevent, control and contain Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme(FMD-CP), a component of Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in the selected States including in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab. Under the scheme, the funds are provided to States to carry out various activities under FMD-CP including intensive vaccination of eligible cattle and buffalo population in the states including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab at six monthly intervals.

As per the guidelines of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), located in Paris, there is a requirement of following parameters to recognize any country or zone(s) free from FMD where vaccination is practiced:

- (i) There has been no outbreak of FMD for past two years;
- (ii) There is no evidence of FMDV transmission for last 12 months in the zones; and
- (iii) Surveillance for FMD and FMDV transmission in accordance with OIE guidelines.

Accordingly, all the States including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab have to follow the guidelines for claiming FMD free Status with vaccination.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from the State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, stringent vaccination programme under FMD-CP is being implemented and all the targeted population of cattle and buffaloes are vaccinated twice a year at an interval of six months. Sero monitoring for assessing protective immunity against the disease and testing for Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) test is also being carried.

Based on the information provided by Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab and Maharashtra complying of OIE guidelines, dossier for three zones *i.e.* Telanagana-Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra has been submitted to OIE.

Turnover in e-NAM

4043. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regulated product markets (Mandis) which were operating in the country in 2015-16 Rabi season against the number proposed, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of crop varieties sold in the Mandis, State-wise; and

(c) the total turnover in e-NAM from 2014 till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The State/UT-wise list of agricultural produce markets regulated under the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts of the respective States/UTs which operated in the country during 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of number of crop varieties sold in the mandis are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme was launched on 14.04.2016 and 417 markets of 13 States have been integrated till 31.03.2017. The State-wise details of the trade transaction are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of Markets regulated under APMC Acts of States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Regulated Markets		
		Principal Markets	Submarket Yards	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	157	347
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	20	206	226
4.	Bihar	APMC Act Repealed		
5.	Jharkhand	28	173	201
6.	Goa	1	7	8
7.	Gujarat	213	187	400
8.	Haryana	107	174	281

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	44	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	11
11.	Karnataka	157	356	513
12.	Kerala	APMC Act Not Enacted		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	254	284	538
14.	Chhattisgarh	69	118	187
15.	Maharashtra	305	603	908
16.	Manipur	APMC Act Not Enacted		
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	2
18.	Mizoram	APMC Act Not Implemented		
19.	Nagaland	18	0	18
20.	Odisha	54	382	436
21.	Punjab	150	274	424
22.	Rajasthan	134	312	446
23.	Sikkim	APMC Act Not Implemented		
24.	Tamil Nadu	277	6	283
25.	Telangana	150	110	260
26.	Tripura	21	0	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	250	365	615
28.	Uttarakhand	26	32	58
29.	West Bengal	20	464	484
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	APMC Act Not Enacted		
33.	Daman and Diu	APMC Act Not Enacted		
34.	Delhi	7	8	15
35.	Lakshadweep	APMC Act Not Enacted		
36.	Puducherry	4	5	9
TOTAL		2479	4267	6746

Note:- Based on Information received from various States/UTs Authorities.

Statement-II

*State-wise details of number of crop varieties sold in the mandis in
Rabi Marketing Season 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Varieties reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151
2.	Assam	94
3.	Bihar	38
4.	Chandigarh	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	99
6.	Goa	4
7.	Gujarat	255
8.	Haryana	182
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62
11.	Jharkhand	111
12.	Karnataka	314
13.	Kerala	193
14.	Madhya Pradesh	213
15.	Maharashtra	129
16.	Manipur	18
17.	Meghalaya	33
18.	Mizoram	23
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	NCT of Delhi	113
21.	Odisha	164
22.	Puducherry	32
23.	Punjab	150
24.	Rajasthan	142
25.	Tamil Nadu	101
26.	Telangana	148
27.	Tripura	94

Sl. No.	State	Varieties reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	191
29.	Uttarakhand	70
30.	West Bengal	111

Source: AGMARKNET data uploaded by States/UTs

Statement-III

State-wise Trade Transactions under National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

Sl. No.	State	No. of mandis integrated with e-NAM	Trade Transaction up to 31.03.2017	
			Quantity (Qtl)	Value (₹ in lakh)
1.	Gujarat	40	62,86,136.17	2,62,302.04
2.	Haryana	54	3,69,66,967.52	7,65,436.58
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17	19,384.49	855.43
4.	Madhya Pradesh	58	3,50,359.59	17,445.41
5.	Rajasthan	25	140163.81	4,898.47
6.	Telangana	44	50,14,348.95	309099.42
7.	Uttar Pradesh	66	58,20,616.41	81,203.25
8.	Jharkhand	19	2,842.92	74.79
9.	Chhattisgarh	14	2,57,754.66	5,432.15
10.	Andhra Pradesh	22	3,79,170.82	4,652.96
11.	Uttarakhand	5	14,186.18	225.46
12.	Odisha	9	631.4	21.003744
13.	Maharashtra	44	1,261.60	39.05
TOTAL		417	5,52,53,824.52	14,51,686.00

Setting up of Agricultural Universities

4044. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received proposals from various States, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, for setting up of Agricultural Universities/ Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of proposals received during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government on these proposals along with the details of the locations where these Universities/Colleges are likely to be set up; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the said purpose by the Government, State/UT-wise, including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) No Sir, Agriculture including higher agricultural education is a State subject, therefore setting up of agricultural university/colleges comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of 'a' above.

Average income of farmers

†4045. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which income of farmers is lower than the average national income in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase or decrease in the income of farmers during the tenure of the present Government, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made to increase the income of farmers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The average income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted from time to time. As per the latest Survey conducted in 2013 (January-December), the average annual income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹ 77,112. The all-India per capita Net National Income (NNI) for the year 2013-14, is estimated to be ₹ 79,146 as per the latest new series of estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO).

State-wise details of average income per agricultural household and per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The latest Survey on "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" was conducted by NSSO in 2013. Thus, the comparative data to assess

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the percentage increase or decrease in the income of farmers during the tenure of the present Government, *i.e.*, from 2014 onwards, is not available. However, Government has recently taken several measures to increase farm production and productivity with a view to improve the economic conditions of the farmers. These include, *inter alia*, implementation of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, creation of a unified national agriculture market (e-NAM), etc. Further, the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of major agricultural commodities has been progressively increased to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

Statement

Details of average income per agricultural household and percapita NSDP at current prices

(Figures in Rupees)

State	Per Capita Net State Domestic product (NSDP) during 2013-14 (at Current Prices)	Average Annual Income per Agricultural Household as per Situation Assessment Survey 2013
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	84579	71748
Arunachal Pradesh	91953	130428
Assam	49734	80340
Bihar	26948	42696
Chhattisgarh	69839	62124
Gujarat	113139	95112
Haryana	136734	173208
Himachal Pradesh	114095	105324
Jammu & Kashmir	61319	152196
Jharkhand	50006	56652
Karnataka	119023	105984
Kerala	123388	142656
Madhya Pradesh	51897	74520
Maharashtra	125146	88632

1	2	3
Manipur	47852	106104
Meghalaya	65118	141504
Mizoram	77581	109188
Nagaland	71511	120576
Odisha	59468	59712
Punjab	105143	216708
Rajasthan	69925	88200
Sikkim	194624	81576
Tamil Nadu	116583	83760
Telangana	114669	75732
Tripura	61570	65148
Uttar Pradesh	40306	59076
Uttarakhand	126957	56412
West Bengal	-	47760
ALL INDIA	79146	77112

Source: CSO and NSSO for Per Capita NSDP and SAS respectively.

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for NSDP as per new series with base year 2011-12 are under examination by CSO.
2. For SAS 2013, income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Fixation of price ceiling of coronary stents

4046. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether five months after the Government announced that coronary stents would come under price control, no ceiling price has yet been fixed for stents, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the delay is causing patients to shell out crores on overpriced stents; and

(c) what causes the delay in notifying the stents as a schedule-I drug without which they are not eligible for price control and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare *vide* its Notification dated 19th July, 2016 notified inclusion of coronary stents in the National List of Essential Medicine, 2015 (NLEM 2015). Subsequently, Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) notified coronary stents as part of Schedule-1 of Drug Price Control Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 21st December, 2016 and directed National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to take necessary follow up action. As per Para 17 of the DPCO, 2013, it was obligatory on the part of NPPA to fix the prices of coronary stents within 60 days from the date of notification, *i.e.*, by 20th February, 2017. NPPA has notified the ceiling price of Coronary Stent *vide* its notification dated 13th February 2017 at INR 7,260/- for Bare Metal Stent and INR 29,600/- for Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents. The average MRP before this notification was INR 45,100 for Bare Metal Stent (BMS) and INR 121,400 for Drug Eluting Stent (DES). As such, there was no delay in fixing the ceiling price of coronary stents.

Self-reliance in production of APIs

4047. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian pharmaceutical industry is over-dependent on pharma raw materials imported from China to meet the growing requirements of drug formulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government has received any demand from Indian Pharmaceutical industry or any other institution for selfreliance on drug formulations, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for increasing the production of Active Pharma Ingredients (APIs) of drugs in the country by becoming self-reliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) The country at present is self-sufficient in the manufacture of drug formulations and in most cases therapeutic equivalents for all brands for use of critical diseases like cancer, TB etc. are available. However, whenever the Government receives any

suggestions for further improvement, these are examined for future decisions. This is an ongoing process.

(d) The Government has withdrawn exemption of customs duty on certain categories of Bulk Drugs/APIs to provide a level playing field to the domestic manufacturers. Further, the Government is clearing bottlenecks like environment clearance etc. which the manufacturers are facing, in order to give a boost to domestic manufacturing of bulk drugs. However, it may be mentioned that most of the imports of the Bulk Drug/APIs being done in the country are because of economic considerations.

Capping the prices of essential medicines

4048. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put a cap on the prices of 56 vital medicines used for treatment of diabetes, blood pressure, cancer, infection, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of each medicine and the price reduced on each medicine/ formulation;

(c) the list of essential medicines;

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been demands to put a cap on prices of all essential medicines; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Government has fixed the ceiling price of 12 Anti-diabetics, 59 Cardio-vascular, 62 Anti-cancer medicines (included in the revised schedule I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013)} upto 31.3.2017.

(b) The list of all medicines for which ceiling price have been fixed under revised Schedule I of DPCO, 2013 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The National List of Essential Medicines 2015 (NLEM-2015) is available on the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) *i.e.* www.cdscop.nic.in.

(d) and (e) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is mandated to fix the ceiling prices of all NLEM medicines (scheduled medicines).NPPA has so far fixed the ceiling prices of 716 scheduled formulations/packs upto 31.3.2017.

Statement

List of 716 Scheduled formulations whose ceiling price has been fixed under Revised Scheduled I

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Unit	Ceiling price (wef 01.4.2017 with WPI @ 1.97186%)	5	6(a)	6(b)	S.O. No. and Date
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)		
1.	5-aminosalicylic Acid	Tablet 400mg	1 Tablet	7.07	1009(E)	31.3.2017		
2.	5-Fluorouracil	Injection 250 mg/5 ML	1 ML	2.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
3.	Abacavir	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	44.62	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
4.	Abacavir (A)+Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 600 mg (A)+ 300 mg (B)	1 Tablet	86.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
5.	Abacavir (A)+Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 60mg (A) + 30mg (B)	1 Tablet	19.00	1008(E)	31.3.2017		
6.	Acetazolamide	Capsule 250 mg	1 Capsule	4.11	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
7.	Acetazolamide	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	3.32	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
8.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/Enteric coated Tablet 150 mg	1 Tablet	1.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
9.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/Enteric coated Tablet 75 mg	1 Tablet	1.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
10.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	0.16865	1039(E)	01.04.2017		
11.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 150 mg	1 Tablet	0.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017		

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
12.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 75 mg	1 Tablet	0.29	1039(E)	01.04.2017
13.	Acyclovir	Ointment 3%	1 GM	9.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
14.	Acyclovir	Oral liquid 400 mg/5 ML	1 ML	1.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
15.	Acyclovir	Powder for Injection 250 mg	Each Pack	336.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
16.	Acyclovir	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	434.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
17.	Acyclovir	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	6.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017
18.	Acyclovir	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	11.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
19.	Adenosine	Injection 3 mg/ML	1 ML	84.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
20.	Adrenaline	Injection 1 mg/ML	1 ML	12.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
21.	Albendazole	Oral Liquid 200mg/5ML	1 ML	1.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
22.	Albendazole	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	7.29	1039(E)	01.04.2017
23.	Allopurinol	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	1.79	1039(E)	01.04.2017
24.	Allopurinol	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	7.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
25.	Alprostadil	Injection 0.5 mg/ML	1 ML	5,358.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
26.	Amiodarone	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	10.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
27.	Amiodarone	Injection 50 mg/ML	1 ML	18.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
28.	Amiodarone	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	5.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
29.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	2.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017

30.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	5.50	1039(E)	01.04.2017
31.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 75 mg	1 Tablet	5.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
32.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	2.17	1039(E)	01.04.2017
33.	Amlodipine	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	2.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
34.	Amlodipine	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	4.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
35.	Amlodipine	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
36.	Amoxicillin	Capsule 500 mg	1 Capsule	5.81	1039(E)	01.04.2017
37.	Amoxicillin	Capsule 250mg	1 Capsule	2.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017
38.	Amoxicillin	Oral liquid 250 mg/5 ML	1 ML	1.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
39.	Amoxicillin (A)+ Clavulanic acid (B)	Powder for injection 1GM (A) + 200mg (B)	Each Pack	116.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
40.	Amoxicillin (A)+ Clavulanic acid (B)	Dry Syrup 125 mg (A) + 31.25 (B)/5 ML	1 ML	2.04	1039(E)	01.04.2017
41.	Amoxicillin (A) + Clavulanic acid (B)	Oral Liquid 200mg (A) + 28.5mg (B)/5ML	1 ML	1.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
42.	Amoxicillin (A) + Clavulanic acid (B)	Powder for Injection 500 mg (A) + 100 mg (B)	Each Pack	85.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
43.	Amoxicillin (A) + Clavulanic acid (B)	Tablet 500 mg (A) + 125 mg (B)	1 Tablet	16.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
44.	Amphotericin B-Conventional	Powder for Injection 50 mg	Each Pack	281.05	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
45.	Amphotericin B-Lipid/ Liposomal	Powder for Injection 50 mg	Each Pack	3,394.25	1039(E)	01.04.2017
46.	Ampicillin	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	12.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
47.	Ampicillin	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	20.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
48.	Anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection 150 IU/ml	1 ML	2517.4	1009(E)	31.3.2017
49.	Anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection 300 IU/ml	1 ML	88.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017
50.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 20 mg (A) + 120 mg (B)	1 Tablet	11.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
51.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 40 mg (A) + 240 mg (B)	1 Tablet	15.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
52.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 80 mg (A) + 480 mg (B)	1 Tablet	21.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
53.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Oral Liquid 80mg (A) +480mg (B) /5ml	1ML	3.82	1008(E)	31.3.2017
54.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 120 mg	Each Pack	377.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017
55.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 60 mg	Each Pack	198.33	1039(E)	01.04.2017
56.	Artesunate (A) + Sulphadoxine - Pyrimethamine (B)	1 Tablet 50 mg (A) + 1 Tablet (500 mg + 25 mg) (B)	Combi Pack	20.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
57.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Tablet 500mg	1 Tablet	0.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
58.	Atazanavir (A)+Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 100 mg (B)	1 Tablet	93.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017

59.	Atenolol	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	3.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
60.	Atenolol	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	1.69	1039(E)	01.04.2017
61.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	5.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
62.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	12.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
63.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	18.26	1039(E)	01.04.2017
64.	Atracurium	Injection 10 mg/ML	Each Pack	49.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017
65.	Atropine	Injection 0.6mg/ML	1 ML	3.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
66.	Atropine	Ointment 1%	1 GM	3.43	1039(E)	01.04.2017
67.	Atropine	Drops 1%	1 ML	3.11	1039(E)	01.04.2017
68.	Azathioprine	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	9.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
69.	Azithromycin	Capsule 250 mg	1 Capsule	9.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
70.	Azithromycin	Capsule 500 mg	1 Capsule	15.68	1039(E)	01.04.2017
71.	Azithromycin	Oral Liquid 200mg/5ML	1 ML	2.91	1039(E)	01.04.2017
72.	Azithromycin	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	180.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
73.	Azithromycin	Tablet 250mg	1 Tablet	9.28	1010(E)	01.04.2017
74.	Azithromycin	Tablet 500mg	1 Tablet	18.82	1010(E)	01.04.2017
75.	Baclofen	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	9.75	1039(E)	01.04.2017
76.	Baclofen	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	13.43	1039(E)	01.04.2017
77.	Baclofen	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	5.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
78.	Bare Metal Stents		1	7400	1041(E)	01.04.2017
79.	Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for Injection 12 lac units	Each Pack	11.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
80.	Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for Injection 6 lac units	Each Pack	7.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
81.	Benzoyl Peroxide	Cream 2.5%	1 GM	2.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017
82.	Benzoyl Peroxide	Gel 2.5%	1 GM	3.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
83.	Betamethasone	Cream 0.05%	1 GM	0.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
84.	Betamethasone	Gel 0.05%	1 GM	0.50	1039(E)	01.04.2017
85.	Betamethasone	Injection 4 mg/ML	1 ML	3.97	1039(E)	01.04.2017
86.	Bicalutamide	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	64.91	1039(E)	01.04.2017
87.	Bisacodyl	Suppository 5mg	1 Suppository	7.98	1039(E)	01.04.2017
88.	Bisacodyl	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	0.95	1039(E)	01.04.2017
89.	Bleomycin	Powder for Injection 15 Units	Each Pack	563.26	1039(E)	01.04.2017
90.	Bortezomib	Powder for Injection 2mg	Each Pack	11,636.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
91.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 mcg/dose	1 Dose	1.53	1039(E)	01.04.2017
92.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 mcg/dose	1 Dose	1.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
93.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution for use in Nebulizer 0.5mg/ML	1 ML	10.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
94.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution for use in Nebulizer 1mg/ML	1 ML	12.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017

95.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 mcg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	1 Dose	1.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
96.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 mcg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	1 Dose	2.23	1039(E)	01.04.2017
97.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 400 mcg (A) + 6 mcg (B)	1 Dose	2.79	1039(E)	01.04.2017
98.	Bupivacaine	Injection 0.5% with 7.5% glucose	1 ML	5.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
99.	Bupivacaine	Injection 0.25%	1 ML	2.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
100.	Bupivacaine	Injection 0.50%	1 ML	3.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
101.	Caffeine	Injection 20 mg/ML	1 ML	237.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
102.	Caffeine	Oral Liquid 20mg/ML	1 ML	201.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
103.	Calamine	Lotion (As per IP)	1 ML	0.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
104.	Calcium folinate	Tablet 15 mg	1 Tablet	37.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
105.	Capecitabine	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	119.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
106.	Capreomycin	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	327.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
107.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	0.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
108.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	1.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
109.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	2.89	1039(E)	01.04.2017
110.	Carbamazepine	Oral Liquid 100mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.18355	1039(E)	01.04.2017
111.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	1.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
112.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	3.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
113.	Carbimazole	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	3.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
114.	Carbimazole	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	1.79	1039(E)	01.04.2017
115.	Carboplatin	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	50.35	1039(E)	01.04.2017
116.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 0.5%	1 ML	12.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
117.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 1%	1 ML	16.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017
118.	Cefadroxil	Tablet 1 GM	1 Tablet	5.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
119.	Cefadroxil	Capsule 500mg	1 Capsule	6.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
120.	Cefadroxil	Oral liquid 125 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017
121.	Cefadroxil	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	3.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
122.	Cefazolin	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	23.23	1039(E)	01.04.2017
123.	Cefazolin	Powder for injection 500 mg	Each Pack	14.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
124.	Cefixime	Capsule 400 mg	1 Capsule	27.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
125.	Cefixime	Capsule 200 mg	1 Capsule	13.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
126.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ML	1 ML	2.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017
127.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 50 mg/5 ML	1 ML	1.37	1039(E)	01.04.2017
128.	Cefixime	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	20.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
129.	Cefixime	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	8.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017

130.	Cefotaxime	Powder for Injection 250 mg	Each Pack	14.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017
131.	Cefotaxime	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	19.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
132.	Cefotaxime	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	32.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
133.	Ceftazidime	Powder for Injection 1GM	Each Pack	198.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
134.	Ceftazidime	Powder for Injection 250 mg	Each Pack	61.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
135.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	42.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
136.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 1GM	Each Pack	48.90	1039(E)	01.04.2017
137.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 2 GM	Each Pack	121.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
138.	Ceftriaxone	Powder For Injection 250mg	Each Pack	23.35	1039(E)	01.04.2017
139.	Cetirizine	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	1.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
140.	Cetirizine	Capsule 10mg	1 Capsule	2.25	1039(E)	01.04.2017
141.	Cetirizine	Oral liquid 5 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
142.	Cetrimide	Solution 20% (concentrate for dilution)	1 ML	0.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
143.	Chlorambucil	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	33.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
144.	Chlorambucil	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	75.26	1039(E)	01.04.2017
145.	Chloroquine	Oral Liquid 50 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
146.	Chloroquine	Tablet 150mg	1 Tablet	0.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
147.	Chlorpheniramine	Tablet 4mg	1 Tablet	0.08682	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
148.	Cholecalciferol	Tablet 60000 IU	1 Tablet	22.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
149.	Cholecalciferol	Capsule 60000 IU	1 Capsule	27.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
150.	Cholecalciferol	Capsule 1000 IU	1 Capsule	4.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
151.	Cholecalciferol	Oral liquid 400 IU/ML	1 ML	2.23	1039(E)	01.04.2017
152.	Cholecalciferol	Tablet 1000 IU	1 Tablet	3.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
153.	Ciprofloxacin	Injection 200mg/100ML	1 ML	0.15968	1039(E)	01.04.2017
154.	Ciprofloxacin	Drops 0.30%	1 ML	1.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
155.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	1.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
156.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	3.37	1039(E)	01.04.2017
157.	Ciprofloxacin	Ointment 0.3%	1 GM	1.06	1039(E)	01.04.2017
158.	Ciprofloxacin	Oral Liquid 250mg/5ml	1 ML	0.59	1008(E)	31.3.2017
159.	Cisplatin	Injection 1mg /ML	1 ML	6.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
160.	Clarithromycin	Oral liquid 125mg/5 ML	1 ML	4.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017
161.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	26.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
162.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	46.69	1039(E)	01.04.2017
163.	Clindamycin	Capsule 150 mg	1 Capsule	13.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
164.	Clindamycin	Capsule 300 mg	1 Capsule	21.43	1039(E)	01.04.2017
165.	Clindamycin	Tablet 300mg	1 Tablet	13.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017

166.	Clobazam	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	8.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
167.	Clobazam	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	4.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
168.	Clofazimine	Capsule 50mg	1 Capsule	1.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
169.	Clofazimine	Capsule 100mg	1 Capsule	2.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
170.	Clomiphene	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	52.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
171.	Clomiphene	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	11.07	1039(E)	01.04.2017
172.	Clomiphene	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	7.05	1039(E)	01.04.2017
173.	Clomipramine	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	2.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
174.	Clomipramine	Tablet 25mg	1 Tablet	5.25	1039(E)	01.04.2017
175.	Clomipramine	Tablet 75mg	1 Tablet	13.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
176.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.25 mg	1 Tablet	1.73	1039(E)	01.04.2017
177.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
178.	Clonazepam	Tablet 1 mg	1 Tablet	4.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
179.	Clopidogrel	Tablet 75 mg	1 Tablet	6.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
180.	Clotrimazole	Cream 1%	1 GM	2.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
181.	Clotrimazole	Drop 1%	1 ML	2.87	1039(E)	01.04.2017
182.	Clotrimazole	Pessary 100mg	1 Pessary	8.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017
183.	Clozapine	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	7.33	1039(E)	01.04.2017
184.	Clozapine	Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	2.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
185.	Clozapine	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	4.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
186.	Coagulation factor VIII	Powder for Injection 250 IU	Each pack	3,389.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017
187.	Colchicine	Tablet 0.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
188.	Co-trimoxazole [Sulphamethoxazole (A) + Trimethoprim (B)]	Tablet 800mg (A)+160mg (B)	1 Tablet	1.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
189.	Co-trimoxazole [Sulphamethoxazole (A)+Trimethoprim (B)]	Oral Liquid 200mg (A)+40mg (B)/5ML	1 ML	0.20394	1039(E)	01.04.2017
190.	Co-trimoxazole [Sulphamethoxazole (A)+Trimethoprim (B)]	Tablet 400mg (A)+80mg (B)	1 Tablet	0.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
191.	Cyclophosphamide	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	72.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
192.	Cyclophosphamide	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	3.68	1039(E)	01.04.2017
193.	Cycloserine	Tablet 250mg	1 Tablet	44.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
194.	Cycloserine	Capsule 250 mg	1 Capsule	51.37	1039(E)	01.04.2017
195.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	93.01	1039(E)	01.04.2017
196.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 25 mg	1 Capsule	24.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
197.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 50 mg	1 Capsule	47.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017

198.	Cyclosporine	Oral liquid 100 mg/ML	1 ML	85.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
199.	Cyclosporine	Injection 50mg/ml	1 ML	244.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017
200.	Cytosine arabinoside	Injection 100 mg/ ML	Each Pack	180.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
201.	Cytosine arabinoside	Powder for Injection 1000 mg	Each Pack	972.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
202.	Cytosine arabinoside	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	464.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
203.	Dacarbazine	Powder for Injection 200 mg	Each Pack	415.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
204.	Dacarbazine	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	937.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
205.	Dapsone	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	0.21414	1009(E)	31.3.2017
206.	Darunavir	Tablet 600 mg	1 Tablet	157.93	1039(E)	01.04.2017
207.	Dexamethasone	Injection 4mg/ML	Each Pack (10ML)	13.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017
208.	Dexamethasone	Injection 4mg/ML	Each Pack (30ML)	33.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
209.	Dexamethasone	Injection 4mg/ML	Each Pack (20ML)	24.97	1039(E)	01.04.2017
210.	Dexamethasone	Injection 4mg/ML	Each Pack (2ML)	5.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
211.	Dexamethasone	Tablet 0.5mg	1 Tablet	0.18355	1039(E)	01.04.2017
212.	Diazepam	Injection 5mg/ML	1 ML	5.73	1039(E)	01.04.2017
213.	Diazepam	Oral liquid 2 mg/5 ML	1 ML	2.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
214.	Diazepam	Suppository 5 mg	1 Suppository	5.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
215.	Diazepam	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	1.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
216.	Diazepam	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	1.35	1039(E)	01.04.2017
217.	Diclofenac	Injection 25mg/ML	1 ML	1.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
218.	Diclofenac	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	1.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
219.	Dicyclomine	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	2.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
220.	Diethylcarbamazine	Oral liquid 120 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
221.	Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	1.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
222.	Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	0.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
223.	Digoxin	Tablet 0.25mg	1 Tablet	1.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
224.	Diltiazem	Capsule 90mg	1 Capsule	9.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017
225.	Diltiazem	Injection 5 mg/ML	1 ML	2.98	1039(E)	01.04.2017
226.	Diltiazem	SR Tablet 90 mg	1 Tablet	8.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017
227.	Diltiazem	Tablet 30 mg	1 Tablet	2.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
228.	Diltiazem	Tablet 60 mg	1 Tablet	4.62	1039(E)	01.04.2017
229.	Dinoprostone	Gel 0.5 mg	1 GM	76.69	1039(E)	01.04.2017
230.	Dobutamine	Injection 50mg/ML	Each Pack	35.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017

231.	Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 20 mg	Each Pack	2,832.12	1039(E)	01.04.2017
232.	Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 80 mg	Each Pack	10,767.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
233.	Domperidone	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	2.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
234.	Domperidone	Oral Liquid 1mg/ML	1 ML	1.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
235.	Donepezil	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	15.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
236.	Donepezil	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	10.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
237.	Dopamine	Injection 40mg/ML	1 ML	5.12	1039(E)	01.04.2017
238.	Doxorubicin	Injection 2mg/ML	1 ML	33.97	1039(E)	01.04.2017
239.	Doxycycline	Capsule 100mg	1 Capsule	2.37	1039(E)	01.04.2017
240.	Doxycycline	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	0.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
241.	Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents		1	30180	1041(E)	01.04.2017
242.	Efavirenz	Capsule 200 mg	1 Capsule	21.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
243.	Efavirenz	Capsule 600 mg	1 Capsule	56.91	1039(E)	01.04.2017
244.	Efavirenz	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	20.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
245.	Efavirenz	Tablet 600 mg	1 Tablet	64.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
246.	Enalapril	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
247.	Enalapril	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	3.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
248.	Enoxaparin	Injection 40mg/0.4ML	0.1 ML	92.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
249.	Enoxaparin	Injection 60mg/0.6ML	0.1 ML	92.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
250.	Entecavir	Tablet 0.5 mg	1 Tablet	72.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
251.	Entecavir	Tablet 1 mg	1 Tablet	115.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017
252.	Erythropoietin	Injection 2000 IU/ML	Each pack	573.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
253.	Erythropoietin	Injection 10000 IU/ML	Each pack	2,396.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017
254.	Escitalopram	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	7.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
255.	Escitalopram	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	12.11	1039(E)	01.04.2017
256.	Escitalopram	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	4.33	1039(E)	01.04.2017
257.	Ethambutol	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	0.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
258.	Ethambutol	Tablet 400mg	1 Tablet	2.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
259.	Ethambutol	Tablet 600mg	1 Tablet	3.21	1039(E)	01.04.2017
260.	Ethambutol	Tablet 800 mg	1 Tablet	3.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
261.	Ethinylestradiol	Tablet 0.01mg	1 Tablet	2.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017
262.	Ethinylestradiol	Tablet 0.05 mg	1 Tablet	3.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
263.	Ethinylestradiol (A) + Levonorgestrel (B)	Tablet 0.03mg (A) + 0.15mg (B)	1 Tablet	3.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
264.	Ethionamide	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	14.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017

265.	Etoposide	Injection 20 mg/ML	1 ML	33.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
266.	Fentanyl	Injection 50mcg/ML	1 ML	21.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
267.	Filgrastim	Injection 300 mcg	Each pack	1,298.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
268.	Fluconazole	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	23.90	1039(E)	01.04.2017
269.	Fluconazole	Capsule 200 mg	1 Capsule	34.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
270.	Fluconazole	Injection 200 mg /100 ML	Each Pack	100.69	1039(E)	01.04.2017
271.	Fluconazole	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	17.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
272.	Fluconazole	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	29.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
273.	Fluconazole	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	7.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
274.	Fluconazole	Tablet 150mg	1 Tablet	11.21	1039(E)	01.04.2017
275.	Flunarizine	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	4.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
276.	Flunarizine	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	2.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
277.	Fluoxetine	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	2.36	1039(E)	01.04.2017
278.	Fluoxetine	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	3.75	1039(E)	01.04.2017
279.	Fluoxetine	Tablet 40mg	1 Tablet	5.05	1039(E)	01.04.2017
280.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 10 mg	1 Capsule	2.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
281.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 20 mg	1 Capsule	3.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
282.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 40 mg	1 Capsule	5.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
283.	Fluoxetine	Capsule 60 mg	1 Capsule	9.26	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
284.	Fluoxetine	Tablet 60mg	1 Tablet	7.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
285.	Fluphenazine	Depot Injection 25 mg/ML	1 ML	47.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
286.	Folic Acid	Capsule 5 mg	1 Capsule	5.33	1039(E)	01.04.2017
287.	Folic Acid	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	1.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
288.	Furosemide	Injection 10 mg/ ML	Each Pack	1.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017
289.	Furosemide	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	0.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
290.	Fusidic acid	Cream 2%	1 GM	8.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
291.	Ganciclovir	Capsule 250mg	1 Capsule	109.09	1008(E)	31.3.2017
292.	Ganciclovir	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	1,531.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
293.	Gefitinib	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	405.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
294.	Gemcitabine	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	5,019.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
295.	Gemcitabine	Powder for Injection 200 mg	Each Pack	1,090.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
296.	Gentamicin	Injection 40mg/ML	Each Pack (10ML)	17.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
297.	Gentamicin	Injection 40mg/ML	Each Pack (20ML)	25.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
298.	Gentamicin	Injection 40mg/ML	Each Pack (2ML)	4.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017

299.	Gentamicin	Injection 40mg/ML	Each Pack (30ML)	28.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
300.	Gentamicin	Drops 0.3%	1 ML	0.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
301.	Gentamicin	Injection 10mg/ml	1 ML	3	1009(E)	31.3.2017
302.	Glimepiride	Tablet 1 mg	1 Tablet	3.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
303.	Glimepiride	Tablet 2 mg	1 Tablet	5.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
304.	Glucose	Injection 25%	1 ML	0.16268	1039(E)	01.04.2017
305.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ML Glass	60.78	1039(E)	01.04.2017
306.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ML Non-Glass	49.04	1039(E)	01.04.2017
307.	Glucose	Injection 5%	100ML Glass	17.06	1039(E)	01.04.2017
308.	Glucose	Injection 5%	100ML Non-Glass	15.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
309.	Glucose	Injection 5%	250ML Glass	23.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
310.	Glucose	Injection 5%	250ML Non-Glass	21.29	1039(E)	01.04.2017
311.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ML Glass	33.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
312.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ML Non-Glass	28.87	1039(E)	01.04.2017
313.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ml Non Glass with special features	72.28	1051(E)	01.04.2017
314.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ml Non Glass with special features	62.53	1051(E)	01.04.2017
315.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	1000ML Glass	61.15	1039(E)	01.04.2017
316.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	1000ML Non-Glass	49.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
317.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	100ML Glass	17.11	1039(E)	01.04.2017
318.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	100ML Non-Glass	15.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
319.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	250ML Glass	23.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017

320.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	250ML Non-Glass	21.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
321.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	500ML Glass	33.62	1039(E)	01.04.2017
322.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	500ML Non-Glass	29.04	1039(E)	01.04.2017
323.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	1000ml Non Glass with special features	75.96	1051(E)	01.04.2017
324.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride (B)	Injection 5% (A) + 0.9% (B)	500ml Non Glass with special features	64.99	1051(E)	01.04.2017
325.	GlycerylTrinitrate	Sublingual Tablet 0.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
326.	Glycopyrrolate	Injection 0.2 mg/ML	1 ML	11.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
327.	Griseofulvin	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	1.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
328.	Griseofulvin	Tablet 375 mg	1 Tablet	4.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
329.	Haloperidol	Injection 5 mg/ML	1 ML	5.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
330.	Haloperidol	Oral liquid 2 mg/ 5ML	1 ML	1.95	1039(E)	01.04.2017
331.	Haloperidol	Tablet 1.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
332.	Haloperidol	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	4.17	1039(E)	01.04.2017
333.	Haloperidol	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	4.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
334.	Haloperidol	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	3.25	1039(E)	01.04.2017
335.	Halothane	Inhalation	1 ML	5.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
336.	Homatropine	Drops 2%	1 ML	5.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
337.	Human chorionic Gonadotropin	Injection 1000 IU	Each Pack	192.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
338.	Human chorionic Gonadotropin	Injection 5000 IU	Each Pack	378.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
339.	Human Normal Immunoglobulin		1 ML	139.98	1039(E)	01.04.2017
340.	Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	0.07830	1039(E)	01.04.2017
341.	Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet 12.5 mg	1 Tablet	0.93	1039(E)	01.04.2017
342.	Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	1.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
343.	Hydrocortisone	Injection 200 mg	Each Pack	54.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
344.	Hydrocortisone	Injection 100mg	Each Pack	35.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
345.	Hydrocortisone	Powder for Injection 100mg	Each Pack	35.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
346.	Hydrocortisone	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	5.34	1008(E)	31.3.2017
347.	Hydrocortisone	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	2.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017
348.	Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	5.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
349.	Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	11.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017

350.	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	Injection 2%	1 ML	35.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
351.	Hydroxyurea	Capsule 500 mg	1 Capsule	11.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
352.	HyoscineButylbromide	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	2.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
353.	Hyoscinebutylbromide	Injection 20 mg/ML	1 ML	9.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
354.	Ibuprofen	Tablet 200mg	1 Tablet	0.36	1039(E)	01.04.2017
355.	Ibuprofen	Tablet 400mg	1 Tablet	0.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
356.	Ibuprofen	Oral liquid 100mg/5ML	1 ML	0.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
357.	Imatinib	Capsule 400 mg	1 Capsule	241.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
358.	Imatinib	Tablet 400mg	1 Tablet	217.53	1039(E)	01.04.2017
359.	Imatinib	Capsule 100mg	1 Capsule	73.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
360.	Imatinib	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	75.15	1010(E)	01.04.2017
361.	Insulin (Soluble)	Injection 40 IU/ML	1 ML	13.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
362.	Intermediate Acting (NPH) Insulin	Injection 40 IU/ML	1 ML	13.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
363.	Ipratropium	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 20 mcg/dose	1 Dose	0.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
364.	Ipratropium	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 250 mcg/ML	1 ML	2.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
365.	Iron sucrose	Injection 20 mg/ML	1 ML	50.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
366.	Isoflurane	Inhalation	1 ML	9.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
367.	Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	0.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
368.	Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	0.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
369.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 30 mg	1 Tablet	4.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
370.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 60 mg	1 Tablet	6.04	1039(E)	01.04.2017
371.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	1.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
372.	Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	2.90	1039(E)	01.04.2017
373.	Ispaghula	Granules/ Husk/ Powder	1 GM	0.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
374.	Kanamycin	Powder for injection 500 mg	Each Pack	20.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
375.	Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	36.99	1039(E)	01.04.2017
376.	Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 750 mg	Each Pack	34.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
377.	Ketamine	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	10.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
378.	Ketamine	Injection 50 mg/ML	1 ML	9.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
379.	Labetalol	Injection 5 mg/ML	1 ML	47.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
380.	Lactulose	Oral liquid 10 g/15 ML	1 ML	1.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
381.	Lamivudine (A) + Nevirapine (B) + Stavudine (C)	Tablet 150 mg (A) + 200 mg (B) + 30 mg(C)	1 Tablet	14.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017
382.	Lamivudine (A)+Zidovudine (B)	Tablet 150mg (A) + 300mg (B)	1 Tablet	18.98	1039(E)	01.04.2017
383.	Lamivudine (A)+ Nevirapine (B) + Stavudine (C)	Dispersible Tablet 30mg (A) + 50mg (B) + 6mg (C)	1 Tablet	4.68	1008(E)	31.3.2017

384.	L-Asparaginase	Powder for Injection 10000 KU	Each Pack	1,518.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
385.	L-Asparaginase	Powder for Injection 5000KU	Each Pack	980.41	1009(E)	31.3.2017
386.	Leflunomide	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	9.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
387.	Leflunomide	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	18.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
388.	Letrozole	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	37.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
389.	Levetiracetam	ER Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	16.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
390.	Levetiracetam	Injection 100mg/ML	1 ML	20.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
391.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	5.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
392.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	11.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
393.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	17.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
394.	Levetiracetam	Oral Liquid 100mg/ML	1 ML	3.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
395.	Levodopa (A)+Carbidopa (B)	Tablet 250mg (A) + 25 mg (B)	1 Tablet	3.53	1039(E)	01.04.2017
396.	Levodopa (A)+Carbidopa (B)	CR Tablet 100 mg (A) + 25 mg (B)	1 Tablet	3.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
397.	Levodopa (A)+Carbidopa (B)	Tablet 100mg (A) + 10mg (B)	1 Tablet	1.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
398.	Levodopa (A)+Carbidopa (B)	Tablet 100mg (A) + 25mg (B)	1 Tablet	2.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017
399.	Levodopa (A)+Carbidopa (B)	CR Tablet 200mg (A)+50mg (B)	1 Tablet	3.89	1008(E)	31.3.2017
400.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	4.17	1039(E)	01.04.2017
401.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	6.35	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
402.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	10.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
403.	Levonorgestrel	Tablet 0.75mg	1 Tablet	21.78	1008(E)	31.3.2017
404.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 100 mcg	1 Tablet	1.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
405.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 12.5 mcg	1 Tablet	1.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
406.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 125 mcg	1 Tablet	1.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
407.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 150mcg	1 Tablet	1.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
408.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 25 mcg	1 Tablet	1.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
409.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 50 mcg	1 Tablet	0.93	1039(E)	01.04.2017
410.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 75 mcg	1 Tablet	1.23	1039(E)	01.04.2017
411.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 88 mcg	1 Tablet	1.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
412.	Lignocaine	Injection 2%(Preservative free for IV use)	1 ML	0.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
413.	Lignocaine	Injection 1%	Each Pack	7.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
414.	Lignocaine	Injection 2%	1 ML	0.93	1039(E)	01.04.2017
415.	Lignocaine	Topical forms 2-5%	1 GM or 1 ML	0.99	1039(E)	01.04.2017
416.	Lignocaine	Injection 5% with 7.5% Glucose	1 ML	3.48	1009(E)	31.3.2017
417.	Lignocaine (A) + Adrenaline (B)	Injection 2% (A) + 1:200000 (5mcg/ML) (B)	1 ML	0.87	1039(E)	01.04.2017

418.	Linezolid	Tablet 600 mg	1 Tablet	31.26	1039(E)	01.04.2017
419.	Lithium	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	1.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
420.	Loperamide	Capsule 2mg	1 Capsule	3.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
421.	Loperamide	Tablet 2 mg	1 Tablet	1.87	1039(E)	01.04.2017
422.	Lopinavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 200 mg (A) + 50 mg (B)	1 Tablet	43.12	1039(E)	01.04.2017
423.	Lopinavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 100mg (A) + 25mg (B)	1 Tablet	22.25	1008(E)	31.3.2017
424.	Lorazepam	Injection 2 mg/ML	1 ML	7.36	1039(E)	01.04.2017
425.	Lorazepam	Tablet 1 mg	1 Tablet	1.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
426.	Lorazepam	Tablet 2 mg	1 Tablet	2.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
427.	Magnesium Sulphate	Injection 500mg/ml	1 ML	4.52	1009(E)	31.3.2017
428.	Mannitol	Injection 20%	1 ML	0.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
429.	Mebendazole	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
430.	Mebendazole	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	2.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
431.	Medroxyprogesteroneacetate	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	5.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017
432.	Mefenamic acid	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
433.	Mefenamic acid	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	1.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
434.	Mefenamic acid	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	2.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
435.	Mefloquine	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	48.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
436.	MeglumineDiatrizoate	Injection 60%w/v	1 ML	7.82	1009(E)	31.3.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
437.	Meglumine Diatrizoate	Injection 76%w/v	1 ML	9.03	1009(E)	31.3.2017
438.	Melphalan	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	89.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
439.	Melphalan	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	152.68	1039(E)	01.04.2017
440.	Mesna	Injection 100 mg/ML	1 ML	15.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017
441.	Metformin	Immediate Release Tablet 500mg	1 Tablet	1.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
442.	Metformin	Controlled Release Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	2.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
443.	Metformin	Controlled ReleaseTablet 1000 mg	1 Tablet	3.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
444.	Metformin	Controlled ReleaseTablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	1.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
445.	Metformin	Immediate Release Tablet 1000 mg	1 Tablet	3.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017
446.	Metformin	Immediate Release Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	2.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
447.	Methotrexate	Injection 25 mg/ ML	1 ML	43.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
448.	Methotrexate	Injection 50 mg/ML	1 ML	36.35	1039(E)	01.04.2017
449.	Methotrexate	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	11.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
450.	Methotrexate	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	4.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
451.	Methotrexate	Tablet 7.5 mg	1 Tablet	10.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
452.	Methotrexate	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	7.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
453.	Methyldopa	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	2.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
454.	Methyldopa	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	4.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017

455.	Methylephedrine	Injection 0.2 mg/ML	1 ML	13.50	1039(E)	01.04.2017
456.	Methylephedrine	Tablet 0.125 mg	1 Tablet	7.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
457.	Methylprednisolone	Injection 40 mg/ML	1 ML	45.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017
458.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 16 mg	1 Tablet	8.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
459.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 8 mg	1 Tablet	4.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017
460.	Metoclopramide	Oral Liquid 5 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
461.	Metoclopramide	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	1.10	1039(E)	01.04.2017
462.	Metoclopramide	Injection 5mg/ml ((10 ML Pack))	1 ML	1.35	1009(E)	31.3.2017
463.	Metoclopramide	Injection 5mg/ml (2 ML Pack)	1 ML	2.22	1009(E)	31.3.2017
464.	Metoprolol	Capsule 25mg	1 Capsule	4.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
465.	Metoprolol	Tablet 25mg	1 Tablet	2.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
466.	Metoprolol	Capsule 50mg	1 Capsule	6.10	1039(E)	01.04.2017
467.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	3.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
468.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	5.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
469.	Metoprolol	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	4.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
470.	Metronidazole	Injection 500 mg/100 ML	1 ML	0.12276	1039(E)	01.04.2017
471.	Metronidazole	Oral liquid 200 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
472.	Metronidazole	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	0.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017
473.	Metronidazole	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	0.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
474.	Midazolam	Injection 1mg/ML	1 ML	5.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017
475.	Midazolam	Injection 5mg/ML	1 ML	13.73	1039(E)	01.04.2017
476.	Mifepristone	Tablet 200mg	1 Tablet	304.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
477.	Misoprostol	Tablet 100 mcg	1 Tablet	8.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
478.	Misoprostol	Tablet 200 mcg	1 Tablet	15.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
479.	Moxifloxacin	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	23.97	1039(E)	01.04.2017
480.	Mycophenolatemofoetil	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	37.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
481.	Mycophenolatemofoetil	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	74.53	1039(E)	01.04.2017
482.	N-acetylcysteine	Injection 200 mg/ML	1 ML	21.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
483.	N-acetylcysteine	Sachet 200 mg	1 GM	7.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
484.	Naloxone	injection 0.4 mg/ML	1 ML	82.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
485.	Natamycin	Drops 5%	1 ML	21.58	1039(E)	01.04.2017
486.	Neostigmine	Injection 0.5 mg/ML	1 ML	4.12	1039(E)	01.04.2017
487.	Neostigmine	Tablet 15 mg	1 Tablet	4.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017
488.	Nevirapine	Oral Liquid 50mg/5ML	1 ML	0.79	1039(E)	01.04.2017
489.	Nevirapine	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	13.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
490.	Nifedipine	Capsule 10 mg	1 Capsule	0.81	1039(E)	01.04.2017
491.	Nifedipine	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	1.17	1039(E)	01.04.2017

492.	Nitrofurantoin	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	6.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
493.	Nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid 25 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
494.	Nitrofurantoin	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	6.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
495.	Norethisterone	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	4.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
496.	Omeprazole	Capsule 10mg	1 Capsule	2.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
497.	Omeprazole	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	4.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
498.	Omeprazole	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	7.89	1039(E)	01.04.2017
499.	Omeprazole	Capsule 40mg	1 Capsule	4.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
500.	Omeprazole	Capsule 20mg	1 Capsule	2.36	1039(E)	01.04.2017
501.	Omeprazole	Powder for oral liquid 20mg	1 GM	1.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
502.	Omeprazole	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	4.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
503.	Ondansetron	Injection 2mg/ML	1 ML	5.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
504.	Ondansetron	Tablet 4mg	1 Tablet	4.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
505.	Ondansetron	Oral liquid 2 mg/5ML	1 ML	1.06	1039(E)	01.04.2017
506.	Ondansetron	Tablet 8 mg	1 Tablet	9.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
507.	Oral Rehydration Salts	As Licensed	1 GM	0.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
508.	Oral Rehydration Salts	As Licensed	1 ML	0.12897	1039(E)	01.04.2017
509.	Oxytocin	Injection 5IU/ML	1 ML	16.69	1039(E)	01.04.2017
510.	Oxytocin	Injection 10 IU/ml	1 ML	37.27	1009(E)	31.3.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
511.	Paclitaxel	Injection 100 mg/16.7 ML	1 ML	211.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
512.	Paclitaxel	Injection 30mg / 5ML	1 ML	211.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
513.	Pantoprazole	Injection 40mg	Each Pack	42.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
514.	Paracetamol	Injection 150mg/ML	Each Pack (2ML)	6.10	1039(E)	01.04.2017
515.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 120 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.50	1039(E)	01.04.2017
516.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 125 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.32	1039(E)	01.04.2017
517.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 250mg/5ML	1 ML	0.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
518.	Paracetamol	Suppository 170mg	Each Suppository	7.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
519.	Paracetamol	Suppository 80mg	Each Suppository	6.16	1039(E)	01.04.2017
520.	Paracetamol	Tablet 650 mg	1 Tablet	1.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
521.	Paracetamol	Tablet 500mg	1 Tablet	0.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
522.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 100 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017
523.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 150 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
524.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 500 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
525.	Paracetamol	Oral Liquid 650 mg/5ML	1 ML	0.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
526.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2a	Injection 180mcg	Each Pack	7486.68	1008(E)	31.3.2017

527.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 100mcg	Each Pack	14,802.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
528.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 80mcg	Each Pack	11,833.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
529.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 120mcg	Each Pack	13784.92	1008(E)	31.3.2017
530.	Penicillamine	Capsule 250mg	1 Capsule	13.49	1039(E)	01.04.2017
531.	Permethrin	Cream 5%	1 GM	1.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
532.	Permethrin	Lotion 1%	1 GM	0.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
533.	Pheniramine	Injection 22.75 mg/ML	1 ML	1.05	1039(E)	01.04.2017
534.	Phenobarbitone	Oral Liquid 20mg/5ML	1 ML	0.36	1039(E)	01.04.2017
535.	Phenobarbitone	Injection 200mg/ML	1 ML	18.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017
536.	Phenobarbitone	Tablet 30 mg	1 Tablet	1.14	1039(E)	01.04.2017
537.	Phenobarbitone	Tablet 60mg	1 Tablet	1.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
538.	Phenytoin	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	1.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
539.	Phenytoin	Capsule 300mg	1 Capsule	3.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
540.	Phenytoin	ER Capsule 300mg	1 Capsule	3.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
541.	Phenytoin	ER Tablet 300mg	1 Tablet	5.50	1039(E)	01.04.2017
542.	Phenytoin	Injection 25 mg/ML	1 ML	2.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017
543.	Phenytoin	Oral liquid 125 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
544.	Phenytoin	Oral liquid 30 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
545.	Phenytoin	Tablet 300mg	1 Tablet	4.48	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
546.	Phenytoin	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	0.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
547.	Phenytoin	Injection 50 mg/ML	1 ML	5.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
548.	Phenytoin	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	1.47	1010(E)	01.04.2017
549.	Pilocarpine	Drops 2%	1 ML	9.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
550.	Piperacillin (A)+Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 1 g (A) + 125 mg (B)	Each Pack	83.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
551.	Piperacillin (A)+Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 2 g (A) + 250 mg (B)	Each Pack	197.86	1039(E)	01.04.2017
552.	Piperacillin (A)+Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 4 g (A) + 500 mg (B)	Each Pack	415.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
553.	Potassium chloride	Injection 150 mg/ML	1 ML	2.29	1039(E)	01.04.2017
554.	Potassium chloride	Oral liquid 500 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.27	1039(E)	01.04.2017
555.	Povidone iodine	Solution 10%	1 ML	0.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
556.	Povidone iodine	Solution 4%	1 ML	1.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
557.	Povidone iodine	Solution 5%	1 ML	0.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
558.	Povidone iodine	Solution 7.5%	1 ML	0.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
559.	Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM)	Injection 25 mg/ML	1 ML	3.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
560.	Prednisolone	Drops 1%	1 ML	3.18	1039(E)	01.04.2017
561.	Prednisolone	Oral liquid 5mg / 5ML	1 ML	0.41	1039(E)	01.04.2017

562.	Prednisolone	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	1.85	1039(E)	01.04.2017
563.	Prednisolone	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	0.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
564.	Prednisolone	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	0.53	1039(E)	01.04.2017
565.	Prednisolone	Injection 20mg/2ml	1 ML	3.39	1009(E)	31.3.2017
566.	Prednisolone	Oral liquid 15mg/5ML	1 ML	0.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
567.	Prednisolone	Tablet 40mg	1 Tablet	2.66	1008(E)	31.3.2017
568.	Premix Insulin 30:70 Injection (Regular:NPH)	Injection 40 IU /ML	1 ML	13.66	1039(E)	01-04-2017
569.	Prilocaine (A)+Lignocaine (B)	Cream 2.5% (A) + 2.5% (B)	1 GM	19.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
570.	Primaquine	Tablet 7.5 mg	1 Tablet	2.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
571.	Primaquine	Tablet 15 mg	1 Tablet	4.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
572.	Primaquine	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	1.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
573.	Procabazine	Tablet 50 mg	1 Tablet	42.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
574.	Procabazine	Capsule 50 mg	1 Capsule	31.37	1039(E)	01.04.2017
575.	Proparacaine	Drops 0.5%	1 ML	9.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017
576.	Propofol	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	6.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017
577.	Propranolol	Capsule 40 mg	1 Capsule	3.60	1039(E)	01.04.2017
578.	Propranolol	Capsule 80mg	1 Capsule	5.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
579.	Propranolol	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	1.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
580.	Propranolol	Tablet 80 mg	1 Tablet	4.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
581.	Propranolol	Tablet 40mg	1 Tablet	2.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
582.	Protamine	Injection 10mg/ML	1 ML	8.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
583.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 1000 mg	1 Tablet	8.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
584.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 1500mg	1 Tablet	9.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
585.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	3.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
586.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 750 mg	1 Tablet	5.84	1039(E)	01.04.2017
587.	Pyrazinamide	Oral Liquid 250mg/5ml	1 ML	0.56	1008(E)	31.3.2017
588.	Pyridoxine	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	5.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
589.	Quinine	Injection 300 mg/ML	1 ML	9.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017
590.	Quinine	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	5.19	1039(E)	01.04.2017
591.	Rabies Vaccine		Each Pack	310.08	1039(E)	01.04.2017
592.	Raltegravir	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	142.00	1039(E)	01.04.2017
593.	Ramipril	Capsule 2.5mg	1 Capsule	4.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
594.	Ramipril	Capsule 5mg	1 Capsule	6.99	1039(E)	01.04.2017
595.	Ramipril	Tablet 2.5 mg	1 Tablet	4.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
596.	Ramipril	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	7.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
597.	Ranitidine	Injection 25 mg/ML	1 ML	1.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017

598.	Ranitidine	Oral liquid 75 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
599.	Ranitidine	Tablet 150 mg	1 Tablet	0.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
600.	Ribavirin	Capsule 200 mg	1 Capsule	75.90	1039(E)	01.04.2017
601.	Rifampicin	Capsule 600 mg	1 Capsule	10.98	1039(E)	01.04.2017
602.	Rifampicin	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	2.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
603.	Rifampicin	Capsule 150mg	1 Capsule	1.9	1010(E)	01.04.2017
604.	Rifampicin	Capsule 300mg	1 Capsule	3.6	1010(E)	01.04.2017
605.	Rifampicin	Capsule 450mg	1 Capsule	4.67	1010(E)	01.04.2017
606.	Rifampicin	Oral Liquid 100mg/5ml	1 ML	0.37	1010(E)	01.04.2017
607.	Risperidone	Oral liquid 1 mg/ML	1 ML	1.82	1039(E)	01.04.2017
608.	Risperidone	Tablet 1 mg	1 Tablet	2.91	1039(E)	01.04.2017
609.	Risperidone	Tablet 2 mg	1 Tablet	4.66	1039(E)	01.04.2017
610.	Risperidone	Tablet 4 mg	1 Tablet	9.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
611.	Ritonavir	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	27.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
612.	Ritonavir	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	26.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
613.	Rituximab	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	717.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
614.	Salbutamol	Tablet 2 mg	1 Tablet	0.15131	1039(E)	01.04.2017
615.	Salbutamol	Capsule 4 mg	1 Capsule	0.57	1039(E)	01.04.2017
616.	Salbutamol	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 mcg/dose	1 Dose	0.38	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
617.	Salbutamol	Oral liquid 2 mg/5 ML	1 ML	0.15	1039(E)	01.04.2017
618.	Salbutamol	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 5mg/ML	1 ML	0.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
619.	Salbutamol	Tablet 4 mg	1 Tablet	0.17335	1039(E)	01.04.2017
620.	Salicylic acid	Ointment 6%	1 GM	1.70	1039(E)	01.04.2017
621.	Sodium Bicarbonate	Injection 7.5%	1 ML	1.32	1039(E)	01.04.2017
622.	Sodium Bicarbonate	Injection 8.4%	1 ML	1.22	1039(E)	01.04.2017
623.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000ML Glass	56.15	1039(E)	01.04.2017
624.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000 ml Non Glass with special features	74.86	1051(E)	01.04.2017
625.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000 ML Non-Glass	44.29	1039(E)	01.04.2017
626.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ML Glass	16.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
627.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ml Non Glass with special features	31.97	1051(E)	01.04.2017

628.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ML Non-Glass	14.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
629.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ML Glass	22.39	1039(E)	01.04.2017
630.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ml Non Glass with special features	47.19	1051(E)	01.04.2017
631.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ML Non-Glass	20.11	1039(E)	01.04.2017
632.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ML Glass	31.12	1039(E)	01.04.2017
633.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ml Non Glass with special features	66.84	1051(E)	01.04.2017
634.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ML Non-Glass	26.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
635.	Sodium Nitroprusside	Injection 10 mg/ML	1 ML	24.42	1039(E)	01.04.2017
636.	Sodium Valproate	Tablet 200 mg	1 Tablet	2.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
637.	Sodium Valproate	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	3.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
638.	Sodium Valproate	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	6.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
639.	Sodium Valproate	Injection 100 mg/ML	1 ML	5.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
640.	Sodium Valproate	Oral Liquid 200mg/5ML	1 ML	0.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
641.	Sofosbuvir	Tablet 400 mg	1 Tablet	631.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
642.	Somatostatin	Powder for Injection 3 mg	Each pack	1,438.04	1039(E)	01.04.2017
643.	Spiroinolactone	Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	1.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
644.	Stavudine (A)+Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 30mg (A) +150mg (B)	1 Tablet	9.03	1039(E)	01.04.2017
645.	Streptokinase	Injection 15,00,000 IU	Each Pack	1,693.59	1039(E)	01.04.2017
646.	Streptokinase	Injection 7,50,000 IU	Each Pack	1,191.15	1039(E)	01.04.2017
647.	Streptomycin	Powder for Injection 750 mg	Each Pack	7.97	1039(E)	01.04.2017
648.	Streptomycin	Powder for Injection 1GM	Each Pack	9.46	1039(E)	01.04.2017
649.	Succinyl Choline	Injection 50mg/ml	1 ML	4.58	1009(E)	31.3.2017
650.	Sucralfate	Oral liquid 1 g	1 ML	0.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
651.	Sulfasalazine	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	3.77	1039(E)	01.04.2017
652.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 2 mg	1 Capsule	72.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
653.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 0.5mg	1 Capsule	20.92	1010(E)	01.04.2017
654.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 1mg	1 Capsule	36.96	1010(E)	01.04.2017
655.	Tamoxifen	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	2.44	1039(E)	01.04.2017

656.	Tamoxifen	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	2.75	1039(E)	01.04.2017
657.	Telmisartan	Tablet 20 mg	1 Tablet	3.45	1039(E)	01.04.2017
658.	Telmisartan	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	6.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
659.	Telmisartan	Tablet 80 mg	1 Tablet	9.51	1039(E)	01.04.2017
660.	Temozolomide	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	1,971.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017
661.	Temozolomide	Capsule 20 mg	1 Capsule	564.30	1039(E)	01.04.2017
662.	Temozolomide	Capsule 250 mg	1 Capsule	4,434.02	1039(E)	01.04.2017
663.	Temozolomide	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	1,463.33	1039(E)	01.04.2017
664.	Temozolomide	Tablet 20mg	1 Tablet	354.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
665.	Temozolomide	Tablet 250mg	1 Tablet	3,621.90	1039(E)	01.04.2017
666.	Tenofovir	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	44.65	1039(E)	01.04.2017
667.	Tenofovir (A)+Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) +300 mg (B)	1 Tablet	40.73	1039(E)	01.04.2017
668.	Tenofovir (A)+Lamivudine (B) +Efavirenz (C)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 300 mg (B) + 600 mg (C)	1 Tablet	93.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
669.	Tetanus Toxoid	Injection	Each Pack (0.5ML)	5.64	1039(E)	01.04.2017
670.	Tetanus Toxoid	Injection	Each Pack (5ML)	24.89	1039(E)	01.04.2017
671.	Thalidomide	Capsule 100 mg	1 Capsule	57.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
672.	Thalidomide	Capsule 50 mg	1 Capsule	33.40	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
673.	Thiamine	Injection 100 mg/ML	1 ML	23.47	1039(E)	01.04.2017
674.	Thiamine	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	3.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
675.	Thiopentone	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	46.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017
676.	Thiopentone	Powder for Injection 0.5 GM	Each Pack	38.54	1039(E)	01.04.2017
677.	Timolol	Drops 0.5%	1 ML	11.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
678.	Timolol	Drops 0.25%	1 ML	4.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
679.	Tiotropium	Inhalation (DPI) 18 mcg/dose	1 Dose	2.34	1039(E)	01.04.2017
680.	Tiotropium	Inhalation (MDI) 9 mcg/dose	1 Dose	2.20	1039(E)	01.04.2017
681.	Tramadol	Tablet 50mg	1 Tablet	7.63	1039(E)	01.04.2017
682.	Tramadol	Capsule 50 mg	1 Capsule	4.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
683.	Tramadol	Injection 50mg/ml (20ML Pack)	1 ML	1.18	1009(E)	31.3.2017
684.	Tramadol	Injection 50mg/ml (upto 2ML Pack)	1 ML	9.91	1009(E)	31.3.2017
685.	Tramadol	Tablet 100mg	1 Tablet	18.61	1039(E)	01.04.2017
686.	Tramadol	Capsule 100mg	1 Capsule	9.08	1008(E)	31.3.2017
687.	Tranexamic acid	Injection 100 mg/ML	1 ML	13.55	1039(E)	01.04.2017
688.	Tranexamic acid	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	15.76	1039(E)	01.04.2017
689.	Trastuzumab	Injection 440 mg/50 ML	Each Pack	56,912.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017
690.	Trihexyphenidyl	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	1.15	1039(E)	01.04.2017

691.	Tropicamide	Eye Drop 1%	1 ML	9.52	1039(E)	01.04.2017
692.	Vancomycin	Powder for Injection 1 GM	Each Pack	431.83	1039(E)	01.04.2017
693.	Vancomycin	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	259.74	1039(E)	01.04.2017
694.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 10 mg	Each Pack	171.56	1039(E)	01.04.2017
695.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 4 mg	Each Pack	82.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
696.	Verapamil	Injection 2.5 mg/ML	1 ML	1.10	1039(E)	01.04.2017
697.	Verapamil	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	0.71	1039(E)	01.04.2017
698.	Verapamil	Tablet 80 mg	1 Tablet	1.31	1039(E)	01.04.2017
699.	Vincristine	Injection 1 mg/ML	1 ML	47.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
700.	Vitamin A	Injection 50000 IU/ML	1 ML	1.80	1039(E)	01.04.2017
701.	Vitamin A	Tablet 50000 IU	1 Tablet	0.67	1039(E)	01.04.2017
702.	Warfarin	Tablet 1mg	1 Tablet	2.28	1039(E)	01.04.2017
703.	Warfarin	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	2.24	1039(E)	01.04.2017
704.	Warfarin	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	2.52	1008(E)	31.3.2017
705.	Warfarin	Tablet 3mg	1 Tablet	2.95	1008(E)	31.3.2017
706.	Water for Injection	Injection	Each Pack (10 ML)	2.21	1039(E)	01.04.2017
707.	Water for Injection	Injection	Each Pack (5 ML)	2.13	1039(E)	01.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
708.	Xylometazoline	Nasal Drops 0.05%	1 ML	3.72	1039(E)	01.04.2017
709.	Xylometazoline	Nasal Drops 0.1%	1 ML	4.92	1039(E)	01.04.2017
710.	Zidovudine	Tablet 300 mg	1 Tablet	12.94	1039(E)	01.04.2017
711.	Zidovudine	Capsule 300 mg	1 Capsule	1.88	1039(E)	01.04.2017
712.	Zidovudine (A) + Lamivudine (B) + Nevirapine (C)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 150 mg (B) + 200 mg(C)	1 Tablet	19.06	1039(E)	01.04.2017
713.	Zoledronic Acid	Powder for Injection 4mg	Each Pack	3812.1	1008(E)	31.3.2017
714.	Zolpidem	Capsule 5mg	1 Capsule	6.96	1039(E)	01.04.2017
715.	Zolpidem	Tablet 10 mg	1 Tablet	7.99	1039(E)	01.04.2017
716.	Zolpidem	Tablet 5 mg	1 Tablet	5.09	1039(E)	01.04.2017

Prices of Life-Saving Medicines

†4049. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the date since when there has been a decline in the prices of medicines after Government's efforts, the details thereof;

(b) the number of life-saving medicines and the extent to which their prices have been reduced;

(c) by when the target of providing free medicines to the poor people would be achieved; and

(d) whether Government has identified the areas for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) came into effect from 15/05/2013. National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 (NLEM-2011) was adopted as the original Schedule I of DPCO, 2013. Subsequently, in March 2016, National List of Essential Medicines 2015 (NLEM-2015) was notified as Schedule I of DPCO, 2013. Government fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled medicines under Original Schedule I of the DPCO, 2013 and 716 scheduled formulations/packs under Revised Schedule I (upto 31-3-2017).

Statement showing reduction in price with respect to maximum price under original Schedule I (NLEM-2011)

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement showing reduction in ceiling prices of scheduled formulations with respect to maximum price under NELM 2015 as on 31.03.2017

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of scheduled formulations
0<= 5%	161
5<=10%	112
10<=15%	84
15<=20%	81
20<=25%	77
25<=30%	53
30<=35%	41
35<=40%	21
Above 40%	86
Total formulations in NLEM 2015	716

(c) and (d) Public Health being a State subject, it is for the States/UTs to draw up such action plans as per their need. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs to those who access public health facilities based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. An incentive of upto 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the State) under the NHM is provided to those States that introduce free medicines scheme.

Under the NHM-free drug service Initiative substantial funding is available to States for provision of free drugs subject to States/UTs meeting certain specific conditions. The number of free drugs provided by the States varies from State to State and most States have their own list of essential medicines.

Operational Fertilizer Plants

4050. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operational fertilizer plants in public, private and co-operative sectors along with the details of products and total capacity being utilized by these plants, State-wise;

(b) whether indigenous products and production of fertilizers are sufficient to maintain fertility and NPK ratio of the soil, the details thereof; and

(c) whether fertilizers produced by these plants are insufficient to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of operational fertilizer plants in Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors along with the details of products and Reassessed Capacity/Installed Capacity being utilized by these plants, State-wise during 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India assesses the requirement of major chemical fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK through Zonal Conference well before each cropping season (Kharif and Rabi) for all the States taking into consideration the gross cropped area, irrigated area, past three years consumption pattern, cropping etc. The details showing State-wise requirement, consumption, per hectare consumption and NPK ratio for 2015-16 are given in Statement-II, III and IV respectively (*See below*).

(c) The gap between demand (requirement) and indigenous production of fertilizers is met through import.

Statement-I*State-wise and Sector-wise details of major fertilizers plants operating in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Public Sector	Co-operative Sector	Private Sector	Fertilizers Produced	Installed/ Reassessed Capacity as on 01.04.2016	Production 2015-16	Percentage Capacity Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh			Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-I	Urea	5.97	6.31	105.75
2.				Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada-II	Urea	5.97	7.11	119.13
3.				Coromandal International Ltd. Kakinada	DAP and Complexes	19.25	12.79	66.44
4.				Coromandal International Ltd. Vizag	DAP and Complexes	10.00	9.42	94.24
5.	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Namrup-II			Urea	2.40	0.66	27.63

6.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Namrup-III	Urea	3.15	2.56	81.40
7.	Goa	Zuan Agro Chemicals Ltd. Goa	10.59	10.43	98.48
8.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co- operative Ltd. Kandla	24.15	22.56	93.42
9.		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co- operative Ltd. Kalol	5.45	6.01	110.18
10.		Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd. Hazira	17.29	22.68	131.17
11.		Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd. Bharuch	9.22	8.98	97.41
12.		Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Vadodara	9.64	10.05	104.29
		Urea, DAP, A/S and Complexes			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Gujarat			Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-I	DAP and Complexes	3.26	2.67	81.99
14.				Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Sikka-II	DAP and Complexes	3.96	1.69	42.63
15.				Hindalco Industries Ltd. Dahej	DAP	4.00	3.24	80.93
16.	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd. Panipat			Urea	5.12	5.67	110.74
17.	Karnataka			Manglore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Manglore	Urea, DAP and Complexes	6.40	5.85	91.38
18.	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals and Travancore Ltd. Udyogamandal			A/S and Complexes	3.74	2.00	53.40
19.		Fertilizer and Chemicals and Travancore Ltd. Cochin			Complexes	4.85	4.08	84.19

20.	Madhya Pradesh	National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-I	Urea	8.65	9.90	114.50
21.		National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijaipur-II	Urea	8.65	11.46	132.50
22.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay	Complexes	6.90	6.36	92.23
23.		Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Thal	Urea	3.30	4.52	137.09
24.		Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Trombay	Urea	3.30	4.52	137.09
25.			Complexes	3.00	0.89	29.70
			Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. Taloja			
26.	Odisha	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Paradeep	DAP and Complexes	19.20	17.11	89.10
27.			Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. Paradeep	7.20	13.21	183.40
			Complexes			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Punjab	National Fertilizers Ltd. Nangal-II			Urea	4.79	5.46	114.07
29.		National Fertilizers Ltd. Bhatinda			Urea	5.12	5.48	107.07
30.	Rajasthan			Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan-I	Urea	8.65	10.91	126.07
31.				Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan-II	Urea	8.65	10.35	119.68
32.				Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kota	Urea	3.80	4.01	105.39
33.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd., Chennai			Urea and Complexes	13.37	4.44	33.42
34.				Coromandal International Ltd., Ennore	Complexes	3.30	1.77	53.61
35.				Southern Petrochemical Ind. Corpn. Ltd., Tuticorin	Urea	6.20	6.20	100.06
36.				Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd., Tuticorin	DAP and Complexes	6.06	5.16	85.17
37.	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd., Phulpur-I		Urea	5.51	7.58	137.55

38.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd., Phulpur-II	Urea	8.65	10.54	121.84
39.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd., Aonla-I	Urea	8.65	11.33	130.96
40.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd., Aonla-II	Urea	8.65	11.23	129.79
41.	Indo-Gulf Fertilizer, Jagdishpur	Urea	8.65	12.08	139.68
42.	Tata Chemicals Ltd., Babraja	Urea	8.65	12.31	142.30
43.	Kribbhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd., Shahjahanpur	Urea	8.65	9.83	113.61
44.	KFCL, Kanpur	Urea	7.23	7.17	99.20
45.	Tata Chemicals Ltd., Haldia	DAP and Complexes	6.70	4.71	70.30

West Bengal

Statement-II*Details of requirement of fertilizers during 2015-16*

State/UT	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP
Andhra Pradesh	1835.00	470.00	350.00	1350.00	400.00
Telangana	1579.00	350.00	175.00	950.00	140.00
Karnataka	1470.75	590.00	391.20	1163.00	170.00
Kerala	198.00	34.00	175.00	225.00	25.75
Tamil Nadu	1100.00	350.00	400.00	650.00	148.00
Puducherry	22.00	2.40	3.40	12.30	3.60
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.20	0.68	0.65	0.00
SZ TOTAL	6205.75	1797.60	1495.28	4350.95	887.35
Gujarat	2100.00	500.00	180.00	520.00	200.00
Madhya Pradesh	2850.00	1200.00	110.00	375.00	1350.00
Chhattisgarh	750.00	300.00	105.00	150.00	270.00
Maharashtra	2750.00	850.00	475.00	2100.00	1100.00
Rajasthan	1950.00	675.00	16.00	95.00	730.00
Goa	4.82	2.40	1.15	5.10	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.53	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.04
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.05	0.92	0.07	0.00	0.00
WZ TOTAL	10406.40	3528.48	887.24	3245.26	3650.04
Haryana	1950.00	600.00	45.00	65.00	150.00
Punjab	2700.00	900.00	63.00	35.00	110.00
Uttar Pradesh	6247.00	1950.00	200.00	1050.00	550.00
Uttarakhand	260.00	40.00	9.00	50.00	11.20
Himachal Pradesh	71.00	0.00	8.70	30.00	6.80
Jammu and Kashmir	132.17	78.00	26.00	0.00	12.25
Delhi	9.20	5.50	2.00	2.60	1.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NZ TOTAL	11369.37	3573.50	353.70	1232.60	841.25

State/UT	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP
Bihar	2140.00	500.00	190.00	325.00	280.00
Jharkhand	280.00	105.00	16.00	85.00	80.00
Odisha	725.00	250.00	160.00	400.00	60.00
West Bengal	1334.90	419.00	350.00	959.00	513.00
EZ TOTAL	4479.90	1274.00	716.00	1769.00	933.00
Assam	330.00	50.00	130.00	10.00	180.00
Tripura	35.00	5.00	14.00	0.00	55.00
Manipur	33.00	8.00	5.35	0.00	2.45
Meghalaya	3.35	0.80	0.55	0.00	2.20
Nagaland	1.82	1.30	0.68	0.70	0.62
Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	0.00	1.06	0.00	6.50
Mizoram	8.73	5.52	4.26	0.00	0.85
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NE TOTAL	413.83	70.62	155.90	10.70	247.62
ALL INDIA	32875.25	10244.20	3608.12	10608.51	6559.26

Statement-III

Details of consumption and per-hectare consumption of fertilizers (State-wise) during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Consumption (In '000 tonnes)						Per ha Fertilizer consumption in Kgs.*						
		Urea	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP	Total	Cropped area ('000 ha)	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.25	377.03	212.52	1181.16	212.78	3530.74	7523.90	205.64	50.11	28.25	156.99	28.28	469.27
2.	Telangana	1253.29	211.85	96.95	852.66	54.92	2469.67	4894.73	256.05	43.28	19.81	174.20	11.22	504.56
3.	Karnataka	1462.81	590.24	248.24	1151.17	81.61	3534.07	10172.27	143.80	58.02	24.40	113.17	8.02	347.42
4.	Kerala	175.61	26.85	119.89	130.81	3.99	457.15	5222.35	33.63	5.14	22.96	25.05	0.76	87.54
5.	Tamil Nadu	1117.57	302.99	297.70	563.91	89.93	2372.10	6532.18	171.09	46.38	45.57	86.33	13.77	363.14
6.	Puducherry	13.03	1.19	2.02	4.48	0.90	21.62	39.78	327.55	29.91	50.78	112.62	22.62	543.49
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0! #DIV/0!					
SZ TOTAL		5569.56	1510.15	977.32	3884.19	444.13	12385.35	34422.86	161.80	43.87	28.39	112.84	12.90	359.80
9.	Gujarat	2022.65	407.37	120.09	419.75	142.25	3112.11	1218.10	166.03	33.44	9.86	34.46	11.68	255.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2240.58	924.20	82.82	257.22	939.60	4444.42	23525.00	95.24	39.29	3.52	10.93	39.94	188.92
11.	Chhattisgarh	712.36	283.63	71.59	115.41	193.49	1376.48	6368.68	111.85	44.54	11.24	18.12	30.38	216.13

12. Maharashtra	2299.59	654.96	303.18	1757.10	897.06	5911.89	22250.15	103.35	29.44	13.63	78.97	40.32	265.70
13. Rajasthan	1993.89	771.28	12.57	70.40	446.78	3294.92	24866.05	80.19	31.02	0.51	2.83	17.97	132.51
14. Goa	3.59	3.16	0.84	1.37	0.00	8.96	98.60	36.41	32.05	8.52	13.89	0.00	90.87
15. Daman and Diu	0.28	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	3.89	71.98	15.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.40
16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.96	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	15.70	61.15	56.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.83
WZ TOTAL	9273.90	3045.55	591.09	2621.25	2619.18	18150.97	89310.17	103.84	34.10	6.62	29.35	29.33	203.24
17. Haryana	2022.97	556.51	19.88	48.57	122.34	2770.27	6113.00	330.93	91.04	3.25	7.95	20.01	453.18
18. Punjab	2800.00	827.00	87.00	73.00	93.00	3880.00	7818.72	358.11	105.77	11.13	9.34	11.89	496.24
19. Uttar Pradesh	5431.34	1933.05	219.24	553.41	361.47	8498.51	27197.60	199.70	71.07	8.06	20.35	13.29	312.47
20. Uttarakhand	352.68	28.16	3.14	30.34	5.01	419.33	1189.15	296.58	23.68	2.64	25.51	4.21	352.63
21. Himachal Pradesh	68.90	0.00	8.80	33.46	6.05	117.21	984.86	69.96	0.00	8.94	33.97	6.14	119.01
22. Jammu and Kashmir	154.84	59.25	19.28	2.56	0.00	235.93	1916.30	80.80	30.92	10.06	1.34	0.00	123.12
23. Delhi	10.79	0.91	0.00	0.03	0.00	11.73	96.88	111.37	9.39	0.00	0.31	0.00	121.08
24. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
NZ TOTAL	10841.52	3404.88	357.34	741.37	587.87	15932.98	45316.51	239.24	75.14	7.89	16.36	12.97	351.59
25. Bihar	2358.06	542.76	153.74	351.82	73.74	3480.12	7705.63	306.02	70.44	19.95	45.66	9.57	451.63
26. Jharkhand	220.01	70.12	3.19	34.88	2.18	330.38	3103.16	70.90	22.60	1.03	11.24	0.70	106.47
27. Odisha	538.18	156.81	83.00	252.67	12.34	1043.00	8297.23	64.86	18.90	10.00	30.45	1.49	125.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	West Bengal	1438.00	331.58	221.72	934.17	396.31	3321.78	9293.70	154.73	35.68	23.86	100.52	42.64	357.42
EZ TOTAL		4554.25	1101.27	461.65	1573.54	484.57	8175.28	28399.72	160.36	38.78	16.26	55.41	17.06	287.86
29.	Assam	348.99	36.63	65.33	0.00	84.13	535.08	5417.00	64.42	6.76	12.06	0.00	15.53	98.78
30.	Tripura	19.92	2.23	9.81	0.00	27.71	59.67	518.21	38.44	4.30	18.93	0.00	53.47	115.15
31.	Manipur	20.62	4.49	2.90	0.00	4.38	32.39	355.62	57.98	12.63	8.15	0.00	12.32	91.08
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Nagaland	1.82	1.30	0.68	0.70	0.62	5.12	422.59	4.31	3.08	1.61	1.66	1.47	12.12
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.69	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.09	0.97	270.96	2.55	0.26	0.44	0.00	0.33	3.58
35.	Mizoram	3.50	0.65	0.69	0.00	0.06	4.90	127.60	27.43	5.09	5.41	0.00	0.47	38.40
NE Total		395.54	45.37	79.53	0.70	116.99	638.13	7308.34	54.12	6.21	10.88	0.10	16.01	87.32
ALL INDIA		30634.77	9107.22	2466.93	8821.05	4252.74	55282.071	204757.60	149.61	44.48	12.05	43.08	20.77	269.99

Statement-IV*State-wise details of NPK Ratio*

Major States	2015-16				
	N	:	P	:	K
1	2		3		4
South Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	:	2.6	:	1
Telangana	7.9	:	2.9	:	1
Karnataka	3.7	:	2.0		1
Kerala	1.5	:	0.5		1
Tamil Nadu	3.5	:	1.4		1
Puducherry	5.5	:	1.1		1
West Zone					
Gujarat	10.9	:	3.1	:	1
Madhya Pradesh	15.0	:	7.9	:	1
Chhattisgarh	6.8	:	3.3	:	1
Maharashtra	3.4	:	1.9	:	1
Rajasthan	58.2	:	24.1	:	1
Goa	2.3	:	1.4	:	1
North Zone					
Haryana	52.6	:	14.8	:	1
Punjab	18.6	:	5.4	:	1
Uttar Pradesh	14.5	:	5.4	:	1
Uttarakhand	25.4	:	3.5	:	1
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	:	1.0	:	1
Jammu and Kashmir	6.9	:	2.3	:	1
East Zone					
Bihar	11.8	:	3.2	:	1
Jharkhand	22.7	:	7.6	:	1
Odisha	5.6	:	2.3	:	1
West Bengal	2.6	:	1.4	:	1
Assam	4.2	:	0.8	:	1

1	2	3	4
Tripura	1.5	:	1.1 : 1
Manipur	5.9	:	1.6 : 1
Meghalaya			
Nagaland	2.3	:	1.6 : 1
Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	:	0.3 : 1
ALL INDIA	7.2	:	2.9 : 1

Measures to check overcharging for medicines

4051. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading and prominent drug manufacturing companies are supplying drugs and medicines to hospitals at far less prices than the MRP, thereby giving a tool to hospitals to overcharge the patients;

(b) if so, the measures being taken to ensure that patients are not overcharged for these medicines and drugs; and

(c) whether Government would consider convening a meeting with leading drug and medicine manufacturers to find a solution to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The manufacturers cannot charge more than the ceiling price fixed by the Government for scheduled formulations. As for other medicines, there is no cap on the launch price. However, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price of their product more than 10 per cent per annum.

(c) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Checking unethical practices of pharma companies

4052. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry is planning to stop unethical practices of pharma companies to influence doctors and chemists;

(b) whether there are any plans to bring in some regulation on pharma companies in giving gifts, etc., to doctors and chemists, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons the Ministry is not considering banning expensive freebies to doctors by Pharma companies like cruise tickets, vacation tickets or sponsoring education to near and dear ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Government has already announced a Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) for Pharmaceutical companies, which has been in operation since 01.01.2015, for stopping unethical practices by Pharma Companies to influence doctors.

(c) The UCPMP which is in operation since 01.01.2015 contains provisions whereby companies or their associations/representations or any person acting on their behalf shall not extend any travel facility inside the country or outside, including rail, air, ship, cruise, paid vacations etc., to Health Care Professionals and their family members for vacation or for attending conferences, seminars, workshops, CME programmes etc. as a delegate.

Study report on fertilizer subsidy

4053. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding grant of direct subsidy to farmers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the study report; and

(c) whether Government proposed to take any action in the light of the findings in the report, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The NITI Aayog had conducted a quick evaluation study of Aadhaar enabled Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System in fertilizers recently in a few districts, where pilot DBT is under implementation. Though final report of the evaluation study has not yet submitted by the evaluation agency, however, the following facts have emerged from the study:—

- (i) The reforms such as DBT and neem coating of urea have streamlined fertilizer distribution with retailers and farmers reporting no shortage of urea.
- (ii) Improved tracking through mFMS ID is curtailing the delay in subsidy payments and significant reduction in overcharging from farmers has been observed.
- (iii) Retailers who don't see a business value due to increased tracking and reduced diversion have left the system. The number of retailers stopped business are

31 in Pali district, 51 in Hoshangabad district, 1 in Rangareddy district; 131 in Krishna district; 35 in Una district; 50 in West Godavari district.

- (iv) Most of the retailers did not complain about signal/connectivity issues.
- (v) Overcharging of retailers reduced. Both retailers and farmers were of the opinion that diversion of fertilizers will reduce because of AeFDS.
- (vi) Retailers find a relief in terms of less need for book keeping and automatic stock updation.

Price control on coronary stents charged by the hospitals

4054. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the margin of profit has been added on MRP fixed for different types of coronary stents by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

(b) if so, the details of MRP fixed by NPPA along with the margin of profit; and

(c) the action that could be taken against hospitals, in case they demand higher price for stents than their MRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) notified the ceiling price of coronary stent *vide* its notification dated 13th February 2017 at INR 7,260/- for Bare Metal Stent and INR 29,600/- for Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents. Considering the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the year 2016 over 2015, NPPA has since revised the ceiling price of Bare Metal Stents from INR 7,260/- to INR 7,400/- and for Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/Biodegradable Stents from INR 29,600/- to INR 30,180/- *vide* notification dated 1.4.2017.

NPPA had noted that there was huge trade margin involved in Stents' trade channel. The level of average margins ranged between maximum 436% (BMS) to 654% (DES). The ceiling prices fixed by NPPA include maximum 8% 'overall trade margin' (excluding inbuilt margins of manufacturers/importers) which may be deployed by the manufacturers/importers to distributors/hospitals as per their discretion in the trade channel according to their business model. The ceiling prices are sacrosanct and no additional charge over and above the same are to be charged except applicable local tax/VAT.

(c) NPPA has directed hospitals to issue detailed bill to the patients, clearly mentioning the brand name of the manufacturer/importer/batch number and other details, if any, of stents. Manufacturers or Institutions are liable to deposit the over charged amount alongwith interest under the provision of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013. NPPA has also requested aggrieved persons to send verifiable information/complaints on help line number of NPPA, though online complaint mechanism (Pharma Jan Samadhan) or on WhatsApp.

Making the country self-reliant in urea

4055. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to make India self-reliant in Urea in a time period of four years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the target of self-reliance in Urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified New Investment Policy (NIP)–2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. At present, Department of Fertilizers has received following 6 proposals for setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield (Expansion) the urea projects:—

Company	Projects	Ownership	State
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited-Gadepan	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea units at Gadepan-Kota	Private	Rajasthan
Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Panagarh	Greenfield/ Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh	Private	West Bengal
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited-Thal	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion project at Thal	CPSU	Maharashtra

Company	Projects	Ownership	State
Kanpur Fertilizers and Cement Limited	Greenfield project at Jabalpur	Private	Madhya Pradesh
Indo-Gulf Fertilizers Limited-Jagdishpur	Brownfield Expansion Urea project at Jagdishpur	Private	Uttar Pradesh
Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Brownfield project at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Private	Andhra Pradesh

As per the provisions of NIP-2012 and its amendment, all the project proponents are required to furnish Bank Guarantee (BG) of ₹ 300/- crores for each project linked to milestone in the project cycle. PSUs are, however, exempted from submitting the Bank Guarantee. Only, CFCL has furnished the Bank Guarantee of ₹ 300 crores to the Government of India as per the provisions of NIP-2012 and its amendment. On achieving the first milestone of the project, ₹ 100 crores has been released to CFCL.

MATIX Train-I is reported to be ready for commissioning.

The commissioning of new Urea plant will take around 3-3.5 years from the zero date (date of financial closure). The commission of each plant will add 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMTPA) of urea to indigenous capacity.

The Government has also decided to revive closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) by setting up of 12.7 LMTPA urea plant at each of these units. All of these units are targeted to become operational by December, 2020 *i.e.* within four years.

In addition to above, the Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 LMTPA in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing Namrup II (Capacity 2.40 LMT) and Namrup III (Capacity 2.70 LMT) units.

Bringing more medicines under NPPA

4056. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) is considering to bring in more medicines under its control as part of measures to provide relief to patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether NPPA has taken any decision on bringing new medicines under its ambit in its meeting held in March this year, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM-2015) prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been included in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) as Revised Schedule-I replacing the Original Schedule-I *vide* S.O. 701(E) dated 10.03.2016. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has so far fixed the ceiling prices of the 716 formulations/packs included in Revised Schedule I up to 31.3.2017.

(b) NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 54 formulations/packs in March, 2017 as given in Statement (*See* below). No decision for bringing any non-scheduled drug under price control has been taken by NPPA.

Statement

List of the Formulations/packs for which ceiling price fixed in March, 2017

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and strength	Unit	Ceiling price (wef 01.4.2017 with WPI @ 1.97186%)	S.O. No. and Existing Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
1.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	0.16539	788(E)	10.03.2017
2.	Amphotericin B-Conventional	Powder for Injection 50 mg	Each Pack	275.62	788(E)	10.03.2017
3.	Amphotericin B-Lipid/Liposomal	Powder for Injection 50 mg	Each Pack	3328.61	788(E)	10.03.2017
4.	Bupivacaine	Injection 0.5% with 7.5% glucose	1 ML	5.77	788(E)	10.03.2017
5.	Calamine	Lotion (As per IP)	1 ML	0.78	788(E)	10.03.2017
6.	Furosemide	Injection 10 mg/ML	Each Pack	1.01	788(E)	10.03.2017
7.	Furosemide	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	0.45726	788(E)	10.03.2017
8.	Griseofulvin	Tablet 375 mg	1 Tablet	4	787(E)	10.03.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
9.	Human Normal Immunoglobulin		1 ML	137.27	787(E)	10.03.2017
10.	Lignocaine	Topical forms 2-5%	1 GM or 1 ML	0.97	788(E)	10.03.2017
11.	Methyldopa	Tablet 250 mg	1 Tablet	2.26	788(E)	10.03.2017
12.	Methyldopa	Tablet 500 mg	1 Tablet	4.33	787(E)	10.03.2017
13.	Spironolactone	Tablet 25 mg	1 Tablet	1.77	788(E)	10.03.2017
14.	Verapamil	Injection 2.5 mg/ML	1 ML	1.08	788(E)	10.03.2017
15.	Verapamil	Tablet 40 mg	1 Tablet	0.7	788(E)	10.03.2017
16.	Verapamil	Tablet 80 mg	1 Tablet	1.28	788(E)	10.03.2017
17.	Vitamin A	Injection 50000 IU/ML	1 ML	1.77	788(E)	10.03.2017
18.	Vitamin A	Tablet 50000 IU	1 Tablet	0.66	787(E)	10.03.2017
19.	Lignocaine	Injection 5% with 7.5% Glucose	1 ML	3.48	1009(E)	31.3.2017
20.	Tramadol	Injection 50mg/ml (20ML Pack)	1 ML	1.18	1009(E)	31.3.2017
21.	Tramadol	Injection 50mg/ml (upto 2ML Pack)	1 ML	9.91	1009(E)	31.3.2017
22.	Magnesium Sulphate	Injection 500 mg/ml	1 ML	4.52	1009(E)	31.3.2017
23.	Gentamicin	Injection 10 mg/ml	1 ML	3	1009(E)	31.3.2017
24.	Dapsone	Tablet 100 mg	1 Tablet	0.21414	1009(E)	31.3.2017
25.	L-Asparaginase	Powder for Injection 5000 KU	Each Pack	980.41	1009(E)	31.3.2017
26.	Prednisolone	Injection 20 mg/2 ml	1 ML	3.39	1009(E)	31.3.2017
27.	Metoclopramide	Injection 5mg/ml (10 ML Pack)	1 ML	1.35	1009(E)	31.3.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
28.	Metoclopramide	Injection 5mg/ ml (2 ML Pack)	1 ML	2.22	1009(E)	31.3.2017
29.	Meglumine Diatrizoate	Injection 76%w/v	1 ML	9.03	1009(E)	31.3.2017
30.	Meglumine Diatrizoate	Injection 60%w/v	1 ML	7.82	1009(E)	31.3.2017
31.	5-aminosalicylic Acid	Tablet 400mg	1 Tablet	7.07	1009(E)	31.3.2017
32.	Anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection 150 IU/ml	1 ML	2517.4	1009(E)	31.3.2017
33.	Succinyl Choline	Injection 50mg/ ml	1 ML	4.58	1009(E)	31.3.2017
34.	Oxytocin	Injection 10 IU/ ml	1 ML	37.27	1009(E)	31.3.2017
35.	Tramadol	Capsule 100mg	1 Capsule	9.08	1008(E)	31.3.2017
36.	Ciprofloxacin	Oral Liquid 250mg/5ml	1 ML	0.59	1008(E)	31.3.2017
37.	Pyrazinamide	Oral Liquid 250mg/5ml	1 ML	0.56	1008(E)	31.3.2017
38.	Ganciclovir	Capsule 250mg	1 Capsule	109.09	1008(E)	31.3.2017
39.	Abacavir (A) + Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 60mg (A) + 30mg (B)	1 Tablet	19	1008(E)	31.3.2017
40.	Lamivudine (A)+ Nevirapine (B) + Stavudine (C)	Dispersible Tablet 30mg (A) + 50mg (B) + 6mg (C)	1 Tablet	4.68	1008(E)	31.3.2017
41.	Lopinavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 100mg (A) + 25mg (B)	1 Tablet	22.25	1008(E)	31.3.2017
42.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 120 mcg	Each Pack	13784.92	1008(E)	31.3.2017
43.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2a	Injection 180 mcg	Each Pack	7486.68	1008(E)	31.3.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
44.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Oral Liquid 80mg (A) +480mg (B) /5ml	1ML	3.82	1008(E)	31.3.2017
45.	Prednisolone	Tablet 40mg	1 Tablet	2.66	1008(E)	31.3.2017
46.	Cyclosporine	Injection 50mg/ ml	1 ML	244.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017
47.	Zoledronic Acid	Powder for Injection 4mg	Each Pack	3812.1	1008(E)	31.3.2017
48.	Levodopa (A) + Carbidopa (B)	CR Tablet 200mg (A) + 50mg (B)	1 Tablet	3.89	1008(E)	31.3.2017
49.	Warfarin	Tablet 3mg	1 Tablet	2.95	1008(E)	31.3.2017
50.	Warfarin	Tablet 2mg	1 Tablet	2.52	1008(E)	31.3.2017
51.	Hydrocortisone	Tablet 10mg	1 Tablet	5.34	1008(E)	31.3.2017
52.	Hydrocortisone	Tablet 5mg	1 Tablet	2.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017
53.	Levonorgestrel	Tablet 0.75mg	1 Tablet	21.78	1008(E)	31.3.2017
54.	Anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection 300 IU/ml	1 ML	88.75	1008(E)	31.3.2017

**Clearance of proposals of Government of Chhattisgarh
for development works**

†4057 SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from Government of Chhattisgarh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of the proposals;

(d) whether more time taken in the execution of proposals hampers the development works; and

(e) how the cost overruns are adjusted, the details thereof?

† 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) to (e) There are no such proposals received for development works from Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years. However, under the scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has received a proposal for creating infrastructure for setting up a Plastic Park at Khairjhiti village of District Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh. It has been given in principle approval. Further, under the scheme, Govt. of India provides capital subsidy up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore per Plastic Park.

Similarly, in order to strengthen the skill development initiatives, enhance technology support to plastics and allied industries, a centre of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) was established in Raipur, Chhattisgarh in 2015-16 with a total project cost of ₹ 50 crore which is shared between Government of India and State Government of Chhattisgarh on 50:50 basis. CIPET Raipur has started its Long term Diploma programmes and 180 students are studying in these programmes. The centre is also conducting short term training programmes and 748 students have completed their training in these training programmes in 2016-17.

Permissible limit of radiation from mobile towers

4058. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radiation emitted by mobile towers is in permissible limits and not affecting the health of human beings, birds and animals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is permitting erection of mobile telephone towers in residential localities and Government buildings, if so, whether there is any mechanism put in place to check the radiation emission at regular intervals, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is in the notice of Government that the radiation caused by these towers is reason for the rampant expansion of cancer in humans, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Sir, with regard to impact of Electromagnetic Field (EMF) emissions from mobile towers on health, World Health Organization (WHO) has referred to approximately 25,000 articles published around the world over past 30 years, and based on an in-depth review of scientific literature, has stated, **“Despite the feeling of some people that more research needs to be done, scientific**

knowledge in this area is now more extensive than for most chemicals.” WHO has concluded - “current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields”.

In September 2013, WHO in online question and answers have mentioned that **“Studies to date provide no indication that environmental exposure to RF fields, such as from base stations, increases the risk of cancer or any other disease.”**

With regard to expansion of cancer due to EMF emission, Tata Memorial Centre is of the view, **“There are no conclusive studies in the world about emission of RF electromagnetic field from cell phone tower and risk of cancer.”**

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), setup in 2010 to examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones, after examining various national and international studies on the environmental and health related concerns due to EMF, had, *inter alia*, indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health.

Also, a committee comprising of members from Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, Roorkee, Bombay and from other scientific institutions of the country including Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) Delhi was setup at the behest of Hon’ble High Court Allahabad, Lucknow bench. The Committee in its report, submitted in 2014, has, *inter alia*, noted – **“...there are no conclusive evidence to establish any causal link between the effect of EMF radiation from BTS with biological effects described in cell models, animals or humans, and any possible resulting health effects.”**

The main conclusion from the WHO reviews is that EMF exposures below the limits recommended in the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) international guidelines do not appear to have any known consequence on health. In India norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) are already 10 times more stringent than the safe limits prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO. Making the norms ten times stricter than what has been prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO, obviates the need for having separate norms for special localities like residential. Accordingly, the advisory guidelines issued by DoT, to state governments on 01.08.2013 for issue of clearance for installation of mobile towers, do not place any restriction on installation of mobile towers in residential localities, Government buildings etc.

Government of India has not only prescribed stringent norms for EMF emission from mobile towers, but has also put in place a well structured process and adequate mechanism to ensure that Telecommunications Service Providers strictly adhere to these

prescribed norms. All new mobile BTS sites start radiating commercially only after ensuring adherence to prescribed norms and after submission of certificate to this effect to relevant Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) field offices of DoT. In order to ensure compliance to the prescribed stricter precautionary norms of EMF radiation from mobile tower, the extensive audit of compliance of self-certificates being submitted by telecom service providers and Base Transceiver Station (BTS) sites is carried out by TERM field units of DoT. In case, any BTS site is found to violate the prescribed EMF norms, actions are taken to put a penalty of ₹ 10 lakh per BTS per incidence including closing of BTS site, if the violation persists. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell. As on 31.01.2017, out of total 3,92,365 BTSs that have been audited by TERM field units of DoT, only 221 BTSs have been found exceeding the prescribed EMF emission norms.

Communication network in Chhattisgarh

†4059. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any data regarding the percentage of coverage of communication networks in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to increase the communication network coverage in the remote forest areas of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A communication network basically include telephone penetration (wireless and wireline) in rural and urban areas of the country. As the licenses are given service area-wise, therefore the data is also maintained service area-wise and not district-wise. In the present case the service area of Madhya Pradesh includes the state of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The number of connections, teledensity (percentage of population covered) and the percentage share of Madhya Pradesh service area (which includes Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) in total number of connections as on 31st December, 2016 is as under:—

Service area	No. of connections (in million)					Tele-density (in %age)	Share in total connection (in %age)
	Rural	Urban	Total connections	Wireline	Wireless		
Madhya Pradesh	31.10	36.45	67.55	1.04	66.51	64.38	5.86

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Various schemes being implemented/planned with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to increase the spread of communication network in inaccessible rural and remote areas in the country including Chhattisgarh, are as under:—

- (i) BharatNet is planned to create network infrastructure for providing Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (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. Remaining GPs are targeted to be covered in phase-II, to be completed by December, 2018
- (ii) 2199 mobile towers are being set up in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States with a total estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crore. As on date, 2186 sites are radiating.

**Frequent disruption of internet in Post Offices of
Nalanda division of Bihar**

4060. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerization of post offices, particularly in Nalanda division of Bihar, has brought their functioning to a standstill due to frequent disruption of internet services;

(b) whether Government is aware that Parwalpur sub-post office remains non-functional for most of the time and as a result, people are badly affected; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to ensure regular and uninterrupted internet services to all post offices in Bihar in general and this post office in particular, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No Sir. Network connectivity on secure wide area network has been provided in all 41 Post Offices of Nalanda division in Bihar. All the Post Offices are providing services through the network.

(b) Parwalpur Sub Post Office is fully functional. The Network Monitoring Tool shows that both the Primary network and Secondary network are being utilized by the Post Office to provide services.

(c) Occasionally, unstable internet services do hamper services. Multiple safeguards have been built into the system to ensure stable internet connectivity for the post offices. Most of the offices have been provided with two Network Service Providers, NSP-1 (BSNL) and NSP-2 (SIFY Technologies Limited). The NSP-2 is used as back up in case

of any problem arising in NSP-1. Therefore, adequate redundancy has been built into the system. Monitoring of bandwidth utilization is done on real time basis to identify network problem. Service Level Agreements with penalties are in place with the service providers. To address operational problems, Circle Heads are authorized to upgrade bandwidth as and when required. In case of any network problems that arise as part of regular operations, a well-managed response system has been set up. The project has a Help Desk wherein individual problems are raised, which are managed and resolved immediately.

Commercial availability of 5G Networks

4061. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 5G networks are expected to be commercially available in 2020;
- (b) whether by 2022, 5G networks will have billions of subscribers and will cover a sizeable percentage of population for the technology; and
- (c) whether Government had dropped hints about making spectrum auctions an annual affair and this was being done to end complaints about spectrum scarcity once and for all, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The standardization of technology for 5G services is in progress at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland. Small scale deployments of 5G networks are expected in some countries like the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States of America around the year 2020.

(c) The Government has not made any plan to auction spectrum every year. Spectrum auctions were conducted every year from 2012 onwards in various spectrum bands as per availability. 964.8 MHz of spectrum out of 2354.75 MHz was purchased by various Telecom Service Providers through auction conducted in October, 2016. Thereafter, there has been no complaint of spectrum scarcity.

Internet connectivity in remote rural areas by Network Balloons

4062. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to partner with any multi-national corporation that makes use of network balloons to provide internet connectivity to remote rural areas, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether this particular technology has components that could lead to issues related to privacy of individuals and also national security, if so, the steps Government has taken to circumvent these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No Sir, there is no such plan at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Affordable internet access

4063. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 30 per cent of Indians have internet access;

(b) if so, what is being done to widen this coverage and making it affordable;

(c) whether the existing regulatory mechanism is unfavourable to Wi-Fi networks; and

(d) if so, what is being done about this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As per information received from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there were 391.50 million Internet subscribers in the country as on 31.12.2016.

Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October, 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services. This will enable the telecom service providers to roll-out services which will facilitate proliferation of affordable high speed internet facility and widen the internet coverage.

Further, for provision of broadband facility in rural areas, BharatNet project is also being implemented to provide 100 Mbps broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Committee to study problems of Gramin Dak Sevaks

†4064. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a committee to study the problems of Gramin Dak Sevaks;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the committee;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the committee has sent its report to the Government, if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(d) if not, by when the report is expected to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To examine the system of Branch Post Offices, engagement conditions, existing structure of allowances and all other welfare issues pertaining to Gramin Dak Sevaks, a one-man Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Kamlesh Chandra, Retired Member Postal Services Board was set up.

(c) Yes, Sir. Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The details of the recommendations made by the Committee are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Details of the recommendations made by the Committee

- The old system of payment of Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) is dispensed with and replaced with a new wage payment system. Under the new wage payment system, 11 TRCA slabs are subsumed into 3 Wage Scales with two Levels each for BPMs and for other than BPMs. One wage scale would be common for both the categories of GDSs.
- The minimum working hours of GDS Post Offices and GDSs are increased to 4 hours from 3 hours.
- The new working hours for GDS Post Offices will be 4 hours and 5 hours only.
- The Level 1 GDS Post Offices / GDSs will have 4 hours as working hours and Level – 2 will have 5 hours as working hours.
- The Point System for assessment of workload of BPMs has been abolished.
- The new wage payment system is linked to revenue generation of GDS Post Offices. Under the new system, there will be no increase in wages of BPMs from Level -1 to Level -2 on the basis of workload but the same will be increased based on achievement of prescribed revenue norms which is fixed at 100% for normal areas and 50% for special areas.
- The GDS Post Offices not achieving the prescribed revenue norm within the given working hours will have to open GDS Post Offices for minimum of additional 30 minutes beyond the prescribed working hours.

- The GDS BPMs will be paid Revenue Linked Allowance @10% beyond level-2 wage scale if they will be successful in achieving revenue beyond prescribed norms.
- The GDS Post Offices have been categorized into A, B, C and D categories based on the revenue generation norms. The GDS Post Office in A category will achieve 100% revenue norm. The Committee has recommended a set of actions for each category of GDS Post Offices.
- The six approved categories of GDSs are subsumed into two categories only. One category will be Branch Post Master and all other 5 categories of GDSs are subsumed into one Multi Tasking Category.
- The GDSs working in the GDS Post Offices will be known as Assistant Branch Post Master (ABPMs) and those working in the Departmental Post Offices will be known as Dak Sevak (DS).
- The minimum wage has been increased to ₹ 10000/- per month and maximum pay to ₹ 35480/- per month.
- The rate of annual increase is recommended as 3%.
- A Composite Allowance comprising of support for hiring accommodation for GDS Post Offices as well as mandatory residence, office maintenance, mobile and electricity usage charges etc. has been introduced for the first time.
- Children Education Allowance @ ₹ 6000/- per child per annum has been introduced for GDSs.
- Risk and Hardship Allowance @ ₹ 500/- per month for GDS working in the special areas has also been introduced.
- A Financial upgradation has been introduced at 12 years, 24 years and 36 years of services in form of two advance additional annual increases.
- The ceiling of *ex-gratia* gratuity has been increased from ₹ 60,000 to ₹ 5,00,000
- The GDS Contribution for Service Discharge Benefit Scheme (SDBS) should be enhanced maximum up to 10% and minimum up to 3% of the basic wage per month, whereas the Department should contribute a fixed contribution of 3% of the basic wage of the GDSs.
- The coverage of GDS Group Insurance Scheme has been enhanced from ₹ 50000/- to ₹ 5,00,000/
- The contribution of Department in Circle Welfare Fund (CWF) has been increased from ₹ 100/per annum to ₹ 300/per annum.

- The scope of CWF is extended to cover immediate family members such as spouse; daughters, sons and dependent daughters in law in the scheme.
- The Committee also recommended 10% hike in the prescribed limits of financial grants and assistances in the Circle Welfare Funds.
- The Committee has recommended addition of ₹ 10,000/ for purchase of Tablet/Mobile from the Circle Welfare in the head “Financial Assistance of Fund by way of loans with lower rate of interest (5%)”.
- Provision of 26 weeks of Maternity Leave for women GDS has been recommended.
- The wages for the entire period of Maternity Leave is recommended to be paid from salary head from where wages of GDSs are paid.

The Committee has also recommended one week of paternity leave.

- Leave accumulation and encashment facility up to 180 days has been introduced.
- Online system of engagement has been recommended.
- Alternate livelihood condition for engagement of GDSs has been relaxed.
- Voluntary Discharge scheme has been recommended.
- The Discharge age has been retained at 65 years.
- The Limited Transfer Facility has been relaxed from 1 time to 3 times for male GDSs. There will be no restriction on number of chances for transfer of women GDSs. The powers for transfer has been delegated to the concerned Divisional head.
- The *ex-gratia* payment during put off period should be revised to 35% from 25% of the wage and DA drawn immediately before put off.
- The Committee has recommended preferring transfer before put off duty.

**Mobile connectivity in villages of Uttar Pradesh,
Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh**

4065. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh do not have mobile connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when these are likely to be covered by mobile connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) According to available data, in Uttar Pradesh, out of total 97,814 villages; 149 villages; in Uttarakhand, out of total 15,745 villages, 1,876 villages; and in Madhya Pradesh, out of total 51,929 villages, 5,893 villages do not have mobile connectivity. States are verifying the list of villages not connected by mobile services.

(b) Mobile connectivity to inaccessible, remote and rural areas is being provided in phased manner and according to availability of funds.

NOFN for towns

4066. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats that have been covered under National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) in the last three years;

(b) the targets for laying down of optical fibre cables under the Digital India Programme; and

(c) whether the Ministry plans to cover town areas under NOFN programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Trenching and laying has been completed for 2,24,340 Km (1,00,934 GPs), Optical Fibre Cable(OFC) has been laid for 2,02,675 Km (90,027 GPs) and 17,918 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been provided with broadband connectivity in the last three years under BharatNet/NOFN Project.

(b) Connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) under BharatNet Project is scheduled to be provided by December, 2018.

(c) BharatNet as approved is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats in the country. It does not cover town areas.

Recruitment Rules of Department of Posts

4067. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoPT has issued model Recruitment Rules (RR) for various posts of Accounts cadre in Department of Posts without seeking feedback/suggestions from stakeholders, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the model RR include employees of operation department in violation of existing rules;

(c) if so, whether the candidates failed in departmental examination (2012) for the post of Assistant Account Officer were passed by giving grace marks and disallowing candidates above 45 years in departmental examination;

(d) if so, whether these irregularities have resulted into resentment among employees; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. However, the draft RRs of IP&TAFS Group 'B' consisting of Accounts Officer/Assistant Accounts Officer cadre was submitted for approval of DoP&T in the year 2011. The draft RRs are available on the web-portal w.e.f. 23rd March, 2017 seeking feedback/suggestions from stakeholders within 30 days of its uploading on the web-portal. The RRs are in draft stages and will be final once approved by DoP&T/UPSC and the nodal Ministry.

(b) There is no such model RR.

(c) No, Sir. However, the said examination was held in pursuance of Hon'ble Court's order and the age for appearing in the Special Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (SLDCE) 2012 was in consonance with the relevant rules under which the same was held. As per provision of RRs, only the candidates having age more than 53 years were not permitted in the examination.

(d) The draft RRs are already on the web portal of Department of Posts for seeking suggestions/feedback.

(e) Not Applicable in view of reply made in (d) above.

Production of foodgrains and pulses

4068. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of foodgrains and pulses during the current year would increase as per latest production estimates, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that import of wheat is still continuing despite the fact that Government is holding far in excess of the stipulated buffer stock, if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Advance Estimates for 2016-17, total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at 271.98 million tonnes which is higher by 6.94 million tonnes than the previous record production of foodgrain of 265.04 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14. Further, total production of pulses during 2016-17 is estimated at 22.14 million tonnes which is also higher by 2.89 million tonnes than the previous record production of 19.25 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14.

(b) As production of wheat during 2015-16 was lower at 92.29 million tonnes, to improve domestic availability of wheat and check retail prices, import duty on wheat was reduced from 25% to 10% in September, 2016 and further reduced from 10% to Nil in December, 2016, which has been again increased to 10% in March, 2017. During 2016-17 there has been no import of wheat on Government account, however, some private traders are importing wheat. As on 01.03.2017, the Government has sufficient stock of 94.29 lakh tonnes of wheat in the Central Pool Stock as against the Buffer Norms of 64.60 lakh tonnes as on 1st April.

Mobile penetration in rural and semi-urban areas

4069. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the abolition of excise tax on mobiles in 2008 had increased mobile penetration by 40 per cent;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider this idea to increase mobile penetration in the rural and semi-urban areas;

(c) whether Government would also promote free or low-cost internet access to community centres, schools, etc.; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Mobile penetration in India has increased by 340.82 % over the period April, 2008 to January, 2017.

(b) It is estimated that there are about 55,000 villages in the country that do not have mobile coverage. Various schemes are being implemented with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provision of telecom services in commercially unviable rural and remote areas of the country. Mobile coverage to uncovered villages is planned to be provided in a phased manner, subject to availability of financial resources. The Government has emphasized the expansion of mobile coverage in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas, North-Eastern

Region, Himalayan States and Islands with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

(c) and (d) There is no specific proposal. However, the Government is implementing the BharatNet programme to create network infrastructure for providing Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The project is being implemented in a phased manner, with the phase-I aiming to cover 1,00,000 GPs. Remaining GPs are targeted to be covered in phase-II, and the work is expected to be completed by December, 2018.

Also, public sector units like BSNL are currently offering internet access to consumers in its service area, at competitive rates. In respect of wired internet access, among other plans, BSNL is offering unlimited internet access @ ₹ 249/per month. BSNL is also offering unlimited internet access over mobile @ ₹ 339/- for 28 days.

Auction of 5G Spectrum

4070. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5G auction will be conducted by selling spectrum in bands over 3000 MHz and sale will be conducted here for the first time;

(b) whether, also on sale will be any remaining spectrum in bands such as 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500MHz; and

(c) whether 5G spectrum will be sold in bands such as 3,300 MHz and 3,400 MHz and the Government expects that these will put up for use of a host of new age initiatives and services, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has not yet decided about the next auction of spectrum and the frequency bands to be included in that auction. The Department has conducted spectrum auction every year from 2012 onwards in various spectrum bands as per availability, and every auction included unsold spectrum in the preceding auction.

(c) The standardization of technology for 5G services is in progress at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva. The identification of any specific frequency bands for 5G services, if felt necessary by ITU, would also be part of this standardization process. Further, Government auctions spectrum without specifying any technology. The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) after acquiring the spectrum may deploy any technologies subject to the availability of Eco-system and driven by market demands.

Imposing import duty on wheat

4071. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government may consider imposing import duty on wheat to protect farmers amid projections of a record output this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has imported more than 55 lakh tonnes of wheat during this financial year; and

(c) whether Government's experience has been that traders take advantage of the high rate while farmers are forced to sell their produce at a throw away price, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Government has raised import duty on wheat from 'zero' to 10% with effect from 28th March, 2017.

(b) Government has not imported wheat since 2008. However, private traders have imported 44.10 lakh tonnes of wheat from April, 2016 to February, 2017 in the current financial year.

(c) To ensure remunerative prices to the farmers, several steps are taken by the Government such as fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year and procurement of wheat from the farmers.

Benefits and risks in digitization system

†4072. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a national consumer helpline convergence programme is being run by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking necessary measures to provide full benefits of digitization to consumers and take safety measures against the risks involved in online system, 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 National Consumer Helpline (NCH) is a project of the Department of Consumer Affairs which is executed through the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi. IIPA has entered into MoU with 230 Companies under the convergence programme, for quick redressal of the grievances/complaints of the consumers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In so far as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is concerned, digital initiatives include digitisation of ration cards, beneficiary and other database, computerisation of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redress mechanisms, a mobile application for registering their complaints in the National Consumer helpline, webchat facility in the National Consumer Helpline, a mobile application “Smart Consumer” to enable the consumer to scan the bar code of the product and get information regarding details and labelling. Consumers are sensitized about digital safety by way of various publicity campaigns. The Department has also collaborated with Google India for raising awareness about internet safety amongst consumers.

Sale of mineral water at different rates

4073. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought explanation from companies selling packaged mineral water at different MRPs at different places;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has been receiving complaints relating to different MRPs being charged for packaged mineral water at different places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi in Revision Petition No. 2038 of 2015 examined the matter of dual pricing in the light of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and held *vide* its order dated 01 February, 2016 that “there cannot be two MRPs except in accordance with the law”. NCDRC also directed Director, Legal Metrology, Government of India to take necessary action. The said order was circulated to all the State Governments for follow up action under the Legal Metrology Act and Rules, for contravention of legal provisions for Consumer Protection.

The Enforcement of Weights and Measures Laws is done by the State Government and such they are expected to take appropriate action, in the matter.

Transparency in functioning of Public Distribution System

4074. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ration cards in the country which are now available on transparency portals of States/Union Territories;

(b) how many of them have been seeded with Aadhaar numbers in each State/ Union Territory;

(c) by when the remaining ration cards are likely to be seeded with Aadhaar numbers; and

(d) whether Government has taken up any step to bring transparency in the functioning of Public Distribution System, 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 digitization of ration cards has been completed in all States/UTs and total 23.20 crore (approx) Ration Cards are available on transparency portal of respective States/UTs.

(b) and (c) All States/UTs have been requested to seed the available Aadhaar numbers in Ration Card database. Department has issued a Notification on 8.2.2017 under Aadhaar Act which requires individual beneficiaries under NFSA to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication to receive subsidies under NFSA (*i.e.* subsidised food grains or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy under NFSA). Beneficiaries who are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by 30th June, 2017 to get enrolled. Till the Aadhaar is assigned to the beneficiaries, entitlements shall be given to such individuals on production of Ration Card and Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or copy of his/her request made to State Govt. for Aadhaar enrolment along with any of the eight (8) documents as specified in the notification. The details of present status of Aadhaar seeding in Ration Cards (State-wise) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) For effective implementation and brining transparency in Public Distribution System (PDS), Government has initiated implementation of a Plan scheme on “End-to-end Computerization of Targeted Public distribution System (TPDS) Operations” during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The component-I of the scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, online allocation, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Besides, Central Government has also asked States/UTs to opt for any of the two models of Direct Benefit Transfer—Cash transfer of food subsidy into the bank account of beneficiaries or fair price shop (FPS) automation, which involves installation of Point of Sale (PoS) device at FPS, for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions. The cash transfer of food subsidy is being implemented in 3 UTs namely Chandigarh, Puducherry *w.e.f.* 1.9.2015 and partially in Dadra and Nagar Haveli *w.e.f.* 1.3.2016. For remaining areas, States/UTs have been asked to expedite the pace of Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation. Out of 5.26 lakh FPSs across the country, about 1.86 lakh FPSs have been automated so far.

Statement*Details of status on End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations*

(As on 28.03.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.5%
4.	Assam	0%
5.	Bihar	50%
6.	Chandigarh	100%
7.	Chhattisgarh	97%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94%
9.	Daman and Diu	100%
10.	Delhi	100%
11.	Goa	89%
12.	Gujarat	93%
13.	Haryana	91%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62%
16.	Jharkhand	96%
17.	Karnataka	100%
18.	Kerala	98%
19.	Lakshadweep	98%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89%
21.	Maharashtra	87%
22.	Manipur	1.28%
23.	Meghalaya	0%
24.	Mizoram	11.86%
25.	Nagaland	6.50%

Sl. No.	State/UT	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs
26.	Odisha	86%
27.	Puducherry	100%
28.	Punjab	97%
29.	Rajasthan	95%
30.	Sikkim	73%
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%
32.	Telangana	100%
33.	Tripura	93%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75%
35.	Uttarakhand	90%
36.	West Bengal	62%
		76.96%

Procurement under Decentralized Purchase Scheme

4075. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Decentralized Purchase scheme for foodgrains;
- (b) whether only a few States procure foodgrains under the said scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not procuring foodgrains by all the States under the scheme;
- (d) the name of foodgrains presently being procured under this scheme along with the quantity procured during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for substantial increase in the subsidy outlay for decentralized procurement of foodgrains in the budget for 2017-18 and the percentage of increase compared to 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) was introduced by Government of India (GOI) in 1997-98 to increase participation of States in procurement and distribution. Under DCP system, the State Government/its agencies procure, store

and distribute rice/wheat within the state under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS). The excess stocks (rice and wheat) procured by the State/its agencies are handed over to FCI in Central Pool. The expenditure incurred by the State Government on procurement, storage and distribution of DCP stocks are reimbursed by GOI on laid down principles.

13 States have adopted DCP mode of procurement for rice and 8 States adopted DCP mode for wheat. Jharkhand (One district only) and Maharashtra have adopted DCP for rice from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2016-17.

Some States do not have infrastructure for undertaking full procurement. States have been encouraged to develop procurement infrastructure for the State.

(d) At present wheat and rice is procured under the DCP scheme. The quantity of rice and wheat procured under decentralized purchase scheme during the last three years is as under:—

(A) Wheat:

(Fig. in Lakh Metric Ton(LMT))

RMS	Under DCP	Under Non-DCP	Total
2014-15	80.53	199.70	280.23
2015-16	77.77	203.11	280.88
2016-17	47.05	182.56	229.61

(B) Rice:

(Fig. in LMT as on 28.03.2017)

KMS	Under DCP	Under Non-DCP	Total
2014-15	152.58	167.82	320.40
2015-16	185.95	156.23	342.18
2016-17	152.38	171.03	323.41

(e) The percentage increase of budgetary allocation in respect of DCP States for financial year 2017-18 is 38.99% when compared with budgetary allocation of financial year 2016-17. The increase in budgetary allocation is intended to facilitate settlement of pending claims and timely disbursement of food subsidy to DCP States during current year *i.e.* 2017-18.

Quality of foodgrains distributed under PDS

†4076. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed to distribute quality foodgrains under PDS, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that several complaints, including distribution of rotten and poor quality foodgrains under PDS are being received regularly, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of times foodgrains distributed under Public Distribution System (PDS) has been tested by Food Safety and Standard Authority of India in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has issued following instructions to State Governments/Union Territories and Food Corporation of India (FCI) to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under Public Distribution System (PDS).

- (i) Only good quality foodgrains free from insect infestation and conforming to Food Safety Standards are to be issued under PDS.
- (ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to the State Government to check the quality of foodgrains prior to lifting the foodgrains stocks from FCI godowns.
- (iii) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed from the stocks of foodgrains to be issued under the PDS jointly by FCI and State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iv) An officer not below the rank of Inspector is to be deputed from State Government to take the delivery of foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government.
- (vi) It is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.
- (vii) The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under PDS and other welfare schemes should meet the desired standards prescribed by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for intra-state allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards and supervision and monitoring of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Five complaints about supply of poor quality foodgrains distributed under PDS were received during 2016-17, State-wise details of which alongwith the action taken are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of all the food products are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check that they comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Rules and Regulation made thereunder. In cases where 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. The implementation and enforcement of norms under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulation made thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Government.

No separate enforcement data regarding samples taken from foodgrains distributed under PDS by Food Safety Authorities of the States/UTs is maintained centrally by FSSAI. However, based on information made available by the States/UTs, details of all food samples received, analyzed, found non-conforming to the norms and action taken under provision of FSS Act, 2006 during the year 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of complaints alongwith the action taken during 2016-17

State	Complaints	Action Taken by the Government
Maharashtra	Complaint received in FCI from S.K. Shrivastava, India RTI News dated 30.08.2016 regarding supply of poor quality of Rice and Wheat to BPL quota under Dombivali Region (Thane), Maharashtra.	FCI got investigated the complaint and was not found to be true.

State	Complaints	Action Taken by the Government
Kerala	News report published in 'MINT Delhi' on 23.09.2016 titled wheat meant for PDS infested with worms-8 tonnes of Wheat supplied to tribal children in Attapady, Palakkad was found to be infested with worms on 22.9.2016.	The complaint was investigated by GM, FCI, Kerala Region. The stocks in question were issued after conducting joint inspection with the representative of WBNP scheme, who has confirmed that the stocks were pest free. Complaint found baseless.
Uttar Pradesh	Complaint dated 12.08.2016 and 15.09.2016 received in FCI from Sh. Atul Gupta, S/O Sh. Rammurti Gupta, Dist. Bahraich (UP) regarding storage of damaged rice stock in the godowns of District Bahraich (UP) FCI due to negligence of officers and dispatch of poor quality rice under PDS and no action initiated on complaints.	The complaint was investigated jointly by FCI, Regional office, UP and officers of State Government. The stock was found within specifications.
Sikkim	Joint Secretary, Government of Sikkim, Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department, informed to FCI regarding Poor Quality of Rice supplied from FCI Jorethang.	The complaint was investigated by FCI by deputing two officers from district office Siliguri and Gangtok, and it was found that only pest free and FAQ stocks have been issued with full satisfactions of Inspector-in Charge, Government of Sikkim in terms of quality and quantity. Government of Sikkim was informed accordingly.
Madhya Pradesh	A complaint made by Shri Kishore Samrite, Dist. Balaghat, (MP) regarding issue of poor quality rice under TPDS at Balaghat, Siwan, Katni, Jabalpur and Mandla District of MP.	Madhya Pradesh being a DCP State, complaint regarding distribution of substandard/inferior quality stocks primarily related to State Government. Accordingly the complaint was forwarded to Principal Secretary, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection and Government of MP.

Statement-II

Details of Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of samples analyzed	No. of samples found adulterated and misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in rupees
					Criminal	Civil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	₹ 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/₹ 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/₹ 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/₹ 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15		15	0	₹ 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	₹ 85,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	₹ 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/₹ 5,000
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/₹ 1,90,05,906

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/₹ 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	₹ 9,50,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	₹ 22,14,400
16.	Karnataka	2894	2340	433		58	0	₹ 4,36,000
17.	Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44/₹ 66,33,500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/₹ 4,48,26,000
19.	Maharashtra	2019	1400	345	396	85		₹ 12,25,500
20.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/₹ 1,64,000
21.	Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/₹ 10,000
24.	Odisha	211	211	61		2	1	1
25.	Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/₹ 5,000
26.	Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/₹ 58,90,800
28.	Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	₹ 2,750
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/₹ 11,51,20,480
30.	Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	₹ 15,35,000
31.	West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0	0
TOTAL		71,119	65,833	14,283	1,656	8196	516	3,483/₹ 21,19,08,436

Decline in stock of wheat

4077. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's Central Pool wheat stock fell to multi-year low as of March, 2017;

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

(c) whether any target of procurement of wheat has been fixed for 2017-18, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to tide over the situation in the short-term, 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 total stock of wheat held in Central Pool as on 1st March of last three years is as given below:—

(Fig in Lakh Metric Tonnes)

As on	Wheat
01.03.2015	195.25
01.03.2016	168.65
01.03.2017	94.29

Procurement of wheat has been in the range of 250 to 280 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) annually except in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2016-17 when it declined to 229.61 LMT due to aggressive buying of wheat by private players mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) Government of India in consultation with State Governments has arrived at an estimate of 330 LMT wheat procurement for RMS 2017-18 as per following details:—

State	Estimate Procurement (LMT)
Punjab	115.00
Haryana	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	85.00

State	Estimate Procurement (LMT)
Uttar Pradesh	30.00
Rajasthan	17.50
Bihar	5.00
Uttarakhand	1.50
Gujarat	0.50
Other State	0.50
TOTAL	330.00

(d) The steps taken by the Government of India along with various State Governments to increase procurement are as follows:—

- (1) The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for crops.
- (2) MSP operations are given wide publicity by the Government.
- (3) Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government agencies/FCI taking into account the production, marketable surplus, and convenience of farmers.
- (4) The agricultural produce is procured by Government agencies and payments are made through account payee cheque/RTGS/electronic mode within 48 hours of purchase.
- (5) Thrust has been placed upon enlarging the reach of MSP operations in the eastern States *i.e* Uttar Pradesh (Particularly Eastern Uttar Pradesh), Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Assam.

Godowns taken on rent by FCI

4078. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the godowns taken on rent by Food Corporation of India (FCI), their capacity and the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities have been detected regarding the capacity utilization, fixation and payment of rents for these godowns; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases detected during the said period and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) hires godowns for storage of its foodgrains from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). In addition, FCI has got godowns constructed for long term hiring through private parties under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in Public Private Partnership, under which FCI pays guaranteed hiring charges for 10 years. Further, in places where sufficient capacity is not available, private godowns are also hired through competitive bidding for one year.

The State-wise details of capacity and the amount spent on godowns taken on rent by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during last three years and the current year in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No irregularities regarding capacity utilization, fixation and payment of rents for these godowns have been noticed.

Statement*Details of godowns taken on rent by FCI for storage of foodgrains*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14 (As on 31.03.2014)		2014-15 (As on 31.03.2015)		2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)		2016-17 (As on 28.02.2017)	
		Capacity (in lakh MT)	Rent paid (₹ in lakh)	Capacity (in lakh MT)	Rent paid (₹ in lakh)	Capacity (in lakh MT)	Rent paid (₹ in lakh)	Capacity (in lakh MT)	Rent paid (₹ in lakh)
1.	Bihar	2.48	2580.69	2.37	1991.42	2.59	1918.73	3.10	2317.74
2.	Jharkhand	1.07	608.02	1.52	918.26	1.81	1353.28	1.84	1271.01
3.	Odisha	2.83	2897.82	2.49	2452.2	2.35	1900.67	2.45	2143.22
4.	West Bengal	2.01	2542.17	1.15	2300.45	1.22	2154.76	1.22	3110.16
5.	Assam	0.92	614.62	1.04	867.52	1.02	777.95	0.98	677.63
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	20.94	0.05	31.26	0.03	33.24	0.05	6.30
7.	Meghalaya	0.12		0.14		0.09		0.09	
8.	Mizoram	0.01	158.61	0.00	280.19	0.00	227.81	0.00	51.28
9.	Tripura	0.09		0.08		0.06		0.08	
10.	Manipur	0.04		0.04	141.02	0.04	149.21	0.04	77.70
11.	Nagaland	0.13	108.39	0.13		0.13		0.08	
12.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	29.24	25576.25	36.42	36578.88	41.32	35644.36	43.66	33753.76

14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	82.99	0.29	117.29	0.30	312.62	0.15	254.14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.62	200.21	1.15	894.86	1.36	1390.16	1.46	1524.06
16.	Punjab	87.54	69099.54	82.38	91290.81	80.15	72554.24	80.95	72954.77
17.	Rajasthan	15.83	11588.95	13.93	13152.97	10.38	9121.17	10.05	10793.52
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26.92	24526.57	24.13	27513.45	30.17	26782.53	26.12	26925.44
19.	Uttarakhand	1.20	1212.29	1.01	948.8	1.01	816.89	0.95	1233.29
20.	Andhra Pradesh	14.33	35276.63	7.06	17054.3	2.31	8528.94	1.10	4434.33
21.	Telangana			2.40		2.16		1.00	
22.	Kerala	0.05	4011.70	0.05	119.83	0.05	83.93	0.05	131.68
23.	Karnataka	3.58	76.78	3.34	3440.42	3.68	2269.87	3.29	1627.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.86	4125.39	5.06	4453.63	4.73	4223.20	4.37	4264.63
25.	Gujarat	2.19	2315.32	2.35	2675.32	1.82	2084.13	1.23	1441.67
26.	Maharashtra	11.74	9416.64	10.33	10095.64	10.50	9080.20	9.07	8512.35
27.	Goa			0.05		0.05		0.05	
28.	Madhya Pradesh	0.95	1653.45	1.16	1554.97	0.05	183.45	0.03	868.68
29.	Chhattisgarh	3.53	3967.45	3.33	3892.57	4.44	2843.42	3.16	2196.95
TOTAL		212.49	202661.42	203.45	222766.06	203.82	184434.76	196.62	180572.07

Targeted PDS for SCs and STs

4079. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a targeted PDS scheme for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) category in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the amount of funding thereof; and

(c) 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 National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which came into force w.e.f. 5th July, 2013 seeks to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level thus covering about two-third of the population, for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Corresponding to this, State/UT-wise coverage was determined by the then Planning Commission. With the coverage determination for each State/UT, the eligible households identified by State Governments/UT Administrations are entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains as per their entitlements prescribed in the Act. Under the Act, foodgrains are allocated @ 5kg. per person per month for priority households and @ 35kg. per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1/-, ₹ 2/- and ₹ 3/- per kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice respectively.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS and supervision over and monitoring and functioning of fair price shops etc. rest with the State/UT Governments.

As of 1st November, 2016 all the 36 States/UTs have implemented NFSA and are being allocated foodgrains as per their entitlement under NFSA.

Fumigation of imported pulses

4080. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will consider extending the exemption given to traders for fumigating pulses imported from Canada at Indian ports, instead of the country of origin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has made it mandatory to fumigate imported crops with methyl bromide; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Canada has banned the fumigation on environmental grounds, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Methyl Bromide fumigation is not mandatory for all imported crops. However, it is required for pulses, cereals and timber.

(c) No, Sir. Canada permits Methyl Bromide fumigation only for the Quarantine and Pre-Shipment (QPS) purpose if the ambient temperature is greater than 10°C.

Storage of foodgrains by Central Warehousing Corporation

4081. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total storage capacity of the 464 warehouses with the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) the total wastage of foodgrains stored in these 464 warehouses during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for wastage of foodgrains despite having stored in a scientific manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 31st March, 2017, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) was operating 436 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 101.59 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT)

(b) No case of wastage of foodgrains stored in all warehouses of CWC has been reported during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise

National Scholarship Portal

†4082 SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of the institutes, bodies, universities added to the National Scholarship Portal; and

(b) the number of people who applied in the above schemes, scheme-wise, and the number of applicants benefited from this each year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 31st March, 2017, the following have been on-boarded on National Scholarship Portal (NSP):—

- Number of Ministries/Departments—8
- Number of Schemes—24
- Number of Institutes registered—3,75,278
- Number of Universities/Boards—1207

The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The total number of applications received in all schemes (fresh+renewal) is 1,20,61,089 and total no. of beneficiaries under NSP is 39,64,357 till 31st March, 2017.

Statement***Details of scheme on-boarded at NSP***

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Scheme
1.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1. Post-matric scholarship schemes minorities
		2. Merit-cum-means scholarship for professional and technical courses
		3. Pre-matric scholarships for minority
2.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	4. Pre-matric scholarship for SC students for UT
		5. Post-matric scholarship for SC students for UT
		6. Central sector scholarship of top class education for SC students

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Scheme
3.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	7. Scholarship for top class education for students with disabilities 8. Post-matric scholarship for students with disabilities 9. Pre-matric scholarship for students with disabilities
4.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	10. Pre-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi workers welfare fund 11. Pre-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under Cine workers welfare fund 12. Pre-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under IOMC workers welfare fund 13. Pre-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under LSDM workers welfare fund 14. Post-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi workers welfare fund 15. Post-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under Cine workers welfare fund 16. Post-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under IOMC workers welfare fund 17. Post-matric scheme–Scholarship scheme for award of scholarships under LSDM workers welfare fund
5.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	18. Umbrella scheme for education of ST students–post-matric scholarship for ST students

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Scheme
		19. Umbrella scheme for education of ST students—pre-matric scholarship (class ix and x) for ST students
		20. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students—Scholarship (Formerly Top Class Education for ST students)
6.	Department of School Education and literacy	21. National means cum merit scholarship
		22. National scheme for incentive for girl child for secondary education
7.	Department of Higher Education	23. Central sector scheme of scholarships for college and university students
8.	Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)-MHA	24. PM's scholarship scheme (PMSS)
Total Scheme on boarded		24

Making Aadhaar mandatory for availing various schemes

4083. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have proposed Aadhaar card mandatory for beneficiaries to avail various schemes of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any complaints have been received from the public and from media about inconvenience being caused to public due to this;

(c) the steps taken by Government to issue Aadhaar cards to all persons in various States by opening more card issuing centres; and

(d) the details of the Supreme Court ruling allowing voluntary use of Aadhaar card by citizens and non-denial of service or subsidy to citizens for want of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Unique

Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), under the Ministry, only issues Aadhaar to the residents of the country. Linking of schemes with Aadhaar is decided by the organization/department administering those schemes. Records of Aadhaar cards linked to a scheme and benefits delivered to the Aadhaar cardholders are maintained only by the departments administering the scheme. The organization/departments which intend to use Aadhaar as identifier for delivery of subsidy/benefit/services to the residents can do so as per provisions of Section 7 or Section 57 of Aadhaar Act, 2016.

(c) UIDAI, under the Ministry, issues Aadhaar in partnership with various States/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc. These Registrars set up Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs)/Aadhaar Kendras for enrolment of residents, updation in Aadhaar and for providing various Aadhaar related services.

(d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 494 of 2012 and connected matters had passed the following orders:—

(i) While referring the tagged matters to a larger bench, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had *inter alia* directed the following in its interim Order dated 11.08.2015:—

- “...1. The Union of India shall give wide publicity in the electronic and print media including radio and television networks that it is not mandatory for a citizen to obtain an Aadhaar card;
2. The production of an Aadhaar card will not be a condition for obtaining any benefits otherwise due to a citizen;
3. The Unique Identification Number or the Aadhaar card will not be used by the respondents for any purpose other than the PDS Scheme and in particular for the purpose of distribution of food grains, etc. and cooking fuel, such as kerosene. The Aadhaar card may also be used for the purpose of the LPG Distribution Scheme;
4. The information about an individual obtained by the Unique Identification Authority of India while issuing an Aadhaar card shall not be used for any other purpose, save as above, except as may be directed by a Court for the purpose of criminal investigation...”

(ii) In its Order dated 15-10-2015, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had *inter alia* directed the following:—

- “1. After hearing the learned Attorney General for India and other learned senior counsels, we are of the view that in paragraph 3 of the Order dated 11.08.2015, if we add, apart from the other two schemes, namely, P.D.S. Scheme and the L.P.G. Distribution Scheme, the schemes like

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Social Assistance Programme (Old Age Pensions, Widow Pensions, Disability Pensions), Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the present, it would not dilute earlier order passed by this Court. Therefore, we now include the aforesaid schemes apart from the other two Schemes that this Court has permitted in its earlier order dated 11.08.2015."

2. Subsequently, the Government introduced the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament on 03.03.2016, which was passed by the Parliament on 16.03.2016.

The Bill has since received the assent of the President on 25.03.2016 and has been published in the Official Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 1 dated 26.03.2016, as Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (Act No. 18 of 2016) ("Aadhaar Act") and has come into force from 12.09.2016.

The usage of Aadhaar is governed by Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act which provides that the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual shall make an application for enrolment. Section 7 further provides that, if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

MyGov website

4084. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a website, MyGov, that aims to help citizens contribute in governance, if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) the modalities prescribed for giving the opinion and suggestions by the citizens and their inclusion in future schemes; and

(c) whether a large number of mobile users in the country are likely to help the Government to provide a transparent and result oriented governance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. MyGov was launched by Government of India on 26th July, 2014 to promote citizen engagement and public participation in governance. MyGov enables citizens to participate in governance related activities through multiple modalities such as discussions, creative tasks, surveys, polls, on-ground activities etc. In addition to the main MyGov website, other specific activities are also promoted through micro-sites within the MyGov domain. These include Swachh Bharat, Transforming India, Innovation contest etc.

(b) Discussions and other activities on MyGov are owned by various Ministries which propose these activities for hosting on MyGov for citizen engagement. All activities on MyGov can be viewed by citizens freely. To participate in any of the activities, including discussions, the users need to register on the website and login to submit their entries. The compiled opinions and suggestions on particular topics are shared with the concerned Ministries which take them into consideration while formulating or reviewing various policies, schemes or programmes.

(c) All citizens of India are welcome to submit their views and opinions to the Government to create a transparent and result oriented governance system. So far over 37,29,46,000 comments have been received in over 705 discussions hosted on MyGov. Continuous citizen engagement will lead to better governance.

Electronic payments by prepaid payment instruments

4085. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued draft rules to ensure integrity, security and confidentiality of electronic payments made through prepaid payment instruments, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought opinion from the public on the draft rules, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated draft rules on Security of Prepaid Payment Instruments under Information Technology Act, 2000. The objective of the proposed rules is to ensure adequate integrity, security and confidentiality of electronic payments effected through electronic prepaid payment instruments. The draft rules have been published on MeitY website inviting comments from public at large and all stakeholders.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

4086. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' is world's largest rural digital literacy programme, the details of its outreach to the masses and target-population, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the human resource and technical assistance required for implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the State/UT-wise budget allocated for the programme and the deadline to achieve its goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" aims at ushering in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households(one person per household) by 31.03.2019. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the approximately 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates. Digitally literate persons would be able to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertake cashless transactions, etc. and hence use IT to actively participate in the process of nation building. Actual target for the Gram Panchayat would be decided by the District e-Governance Society (DeGS) chaired by the District Magistrate, keeping in view the size of district, population, local requirements, etc.

Indicative targets of the States/UTs based on availability of average number of rural households and tentative State-wise funds requirement based on the expenses towards training fee, certification/assessment fee and programme management are given in Statement (*See below*). The panchayats which are part of urban agglomerations shall be excluded from the Scheme.

The PMGDISHA scheme will be implemented by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC-SPV) incorporated under the Companies Act 1956, under the overall supervision of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations. A Programme Management Unit would be set up by CSC-SPV with appropriate resources (including technical manpower) at central as well as state level for smooth implementation of the Scheme.

The targets under the Scheme are expected to be achieved by 31st March 2019.

Statement*Indicative State/UT-wise targets and funds requirement under PMGDISHA Scheme*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Indicative Targets	Indicative fund requirement (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,11,71,000	437.79
2.	Bihar	66,30,000	259.83
3.	West Bengal	44,81,000	175.61
4.	Maharashtra	44,33,000	173.73
5.	Madhya Pradesh	37,84,000	148.29
6.	Rajasthan	37,12,000	145.47
7.	Karnataka	27,05,000	106.01
8.	Tamil Nadu	26,79,000	104.99
9.	Odisha	25,17,000	98.64
10.	Gujarat	24,97,000	97.86
11.	Andhra Pradesh	20,28,000	79.48
12.	Telangana	20,28,000	79.48
13.	Assam	19,29,000	75.6
14.	Jharkhand	18,03,000	70.66
15.	Chhattisgarh	14,12,000	55.33
16.	Kerala	12,57,000	49.26
17.	Punjab	12,47,000	48.87
18.	Haryana	11,91,000	46.67
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,58,000	25.79
20.	Uttarakhand	5,06,000	19.83
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4,44,000	17.39
22.	Tripura	1,95,000	7.64
23.	Meghalaya	1,71,000	6.7
24.	Manipur	1,37,000	5.37
25.	Nagaland	1,01,000	3.96
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	77,000	3.02

1	2	3	4
27.	Goa	40,000	1.57
28.	Mizoram	38,000	1.49
29.	Sikkim	33,000	1.29
30.	NCT of Delhi	30,000	1.17
31.	Puducherry	28,000	1.1
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,000	0.71
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,000	0.51
34.	Daman and Diu	4,000	0.15
35.	Chandigarh	2,000	0.08
36.	Lakshadweep	1,000	0.04
TOTAL		6,00,00,000	2,351.38

Note: Targets and funds requirement per State/UT may vary depending upon performance.

Financial assistance for BharatNet in Madhya Pradesh

†4087. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and action plan for implementation of BharatNet project; and
- (b) the activity-wise updated details of financial assistance given to Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation in Madhya Pradesh for operating the project in the said reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) BharatNet Project is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country and to provide non-discriminatory access to Service Providers, for provision of services in rural areas. The project is being funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

(b) An amount of ₹ 3.095 crores has been released on 20.07.2016 to MPSEDC (Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation) as 50% advance fund for survey, and, GIS mapping of electric poles for connecting GPs under BharatNet Phase-II using aerial cable.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Computing ability of rural population

4088. SHRI D.RAJA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an analysis of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 71st Round report stating that only an estimated 8.8 per cent of the rural population has computing ability in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) in such a situation, the measures proposed to be taken to promote the digitalization campaign effectively throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has taken note of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 71st Round report on social consumption relating to education. As per this report, the proportion of persons (age 14 years and above) who are able to use computer for word processing/typing in rural India is found to be 7.8 %. Further, the report indicates that among people in the age group of 14-29 years in rural India, only 18% were able to operate a computer. Similarly, in the age group of 30-45 years, the percentage drops further to 4%. In the age group of 46-60 years, the percentage is just more than 1%. The proportion of households in the country having computer during 2014 is around 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer). This highlights that more than 15 crore rural households (@ 94% of 16.85 crore households) do not have computers and a significant number of these households are likely to be digitally illiterate.

(b) The initiatives taken by the Government to promote digitalization campaign throughout the country are as under:—

- (i) Government is promoting establishment of Common Services Centres (CSCs) through CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., a Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC-SPV). One of the major roles of CSC is to provide citizen centric services in electronic mode (online) including Government-to-Citizens (G2C) and Business-to- Citizens (B2C) services in the locality of citizens. The CSCs also aim to provide individual access to internet to citizens in rural India where the ICT usage is very low. Presently a large number of Government services are being delivered to the citizens through CSCs across the country and consistent efforts are being made to increase the portfolio of e-Services.

The ongoing CSC 2.0 Project under Digital India Programme aims to create a self sustaining network of 2.5 Lakh CSCs covering all Gram Panchayats (GPs), with at least one CSC at each Gram Panchayat. The

CSC network has been designed not only to enable delivery of eServices, but also to create a digital highway empowering the digitally excluded communities by changing the way rural citizens learn, communicate, and manage their livelihoods, access health, financial, Educational services, Skill development services and other Government services.

- (ii) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): The Government has approved, 'National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet', to establish network infrastructure to connect all the Gram Panchayats approximately (2.5 lakh) in the country by laying incremental fibre to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks or through radio/satellite for providing broadband connectivity. It is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL).
- (iii) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) report dated 17.2.2017, there were a total of 115.17 crore (approx.) telephone subscribers in the country as on 31.12.2016 (wireless-112.73 crore and wireline-2.44 crore). Out of these 46.86 crore (approx.) subscribers (wireless-46.48 crore and wireline-0.38 crore) are from rural India. Further, there were 23.61 crore total number of broadband subscribers across the country as on 31.12.2016.
- (iv) The Government of India approved a scheme entitled "IT Mass Literacy" in March, 2014 which was renamed as "National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)" with an objective to make 10 lakh persons digitally literate across the country including rural India. Under Digital India, a new scheme entitled "Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)" was approved in December 2014 with a target to train an additional 42.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy over a period of four years across the country including rural India. The total target of making 52.50 lakh persons digitally literate under both these schemes has been achieved in December, 2016, out of which around 42% candidates were from rural India.
- (v) The Government has approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2019. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the approximately 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates. Digitally literate persons would be able to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertake cashless transactions, etc. and hence use IT to actively participate in the process of nation building.

In addition, Government has taken up several initiatives to promote cashless economy. Details of these initiatives are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of initiatives taken by Government towards promotion of cashless economy

- 'Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access through Common Service Centres(CSCs)' as a sub-component under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) has been initiated in November, 2016 for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Cards/Point of Sales(PoS), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AEPS) and eWallet etc. As on 05.04.2017, more than 2 crore beneficiaries and around 17.22 lakh Merchants have been trained/enabled under this programme. Further, sensitization drives have been carried out at 650 Districts and 5,735 Blocks throughout the country.
- In addition to this, following initiatives have been taken for creating awareness amongst citizens:—
 - o A 24-hour TV channel named “DigiShala” and a website called “www.cashlessindia.gov.in”, dedicated for facilitating awareness to citizens on cashless payment options and their use, have been launched on 9th December, 2016.
 - o **DigiDhan Melas:** The DigiDhan Mela brings together various stakeholders of digital payment systems such as banks, e-wallet operators, telecom providers and institutions like Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Common Services Centres (CSCs) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to promote digital payments. The objective is to enable citizens and merchants to undertake real time digital transactions and encourage them to use digital platforms for day to day transactions.
 - o A two day awareness camp ‘DigiDhan Mela’ was organised on 17th-18th December, 2016 to promote digital payments
 - o **Lucky Grahak Yojana/Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana:** The Government has launched the Lucky Grahak Yojana for consumers and Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana for merchants. These schemes provide daily and weekly awards to citizens and merchants for undertaking digital transactions through Rupay cards, AEPS, UPI Apps and USSD. The objective is to incentivise citizens and merchants to adopt digital payment platforms.

- o The DigiDhan Melas are being organised in 100 cities till 14th April, 2017. MeitY has launched a website www.digidhan.mygov.in which provides the latest updates on demonetisation and the consumer and merchants can check the rewards under the LuckyGrahak and Digidhan Vypar Yojana.
- A project titled “On-boarding of self-organised small and medium business/traders on digital payment initiatives” has been approved for implementation by National Institute of Electronics and IT (NIELIT) covering small and medium size unorganized/self-organized business/traders. Under this, as on 06.4.2017, 3 Regional Workshop have been organised at Delhi, Jaipur and Mumbai.

Security Standard for online transactions

4089. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that RBI in the Report on Internet Banking, 2001, recommends a minimum security standard of SSL or 128 bit encryption for online transactions, securing passwords and ensuring a secure connection between web browser to servers; and

(b) if so, whether Department of Telecommunications (DoT) still only authorises the use of 40 bit encryption technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the availability of high performance and powerful computing technology systems, including communication devices and tools, 40-bit encryption is no longer used. The current trend towards stronger encryption standard is in response to the demands of the industry and users. Presently such encryption systems use minimum 128-bit or higher encryption standard for protection of information. Use of strong encryption with appropriate modes and methods of encryption has been recognized by the Government as means to securing data/transactions in electronic media and promotion of e-Governance and e-commerce. Information Technology Act, 2000 enables the use of encryption for such purposes.

The Unified License Agreement issued by Department of Telecommunications dated 19.08.2013 under Internet Service Providers Guidelines has been modified in line with the technology trends in encryption technology and the use of encryption technology shall be governed by the Government Policy/Rules made under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

E-Governance training centres

4090. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established e-Governance training centres in different States/UTs so as to impart training for various activities/functions to popularise the e-Governance system in various fields, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the awareness programmes taken out by Government to popularize e-Governance in the backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. No e-Governance training centres in States/UTs have been established. However, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has initiated Capacity Building Scheme (CB Scheme) Phase-II. The objective of the scheme is to provide training to policy level decision makers and implementers in all States/UTs/ Central Ministries to build in-house capacity for implementation of various e-Governance initiatives. The training programmes are conducted in collaboration with the existing Central Training Institutes and Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs).

(b) In order to popularize e-Governance in the country, following awareness programmes have been conducted by MeitY, namely:—

- (i) **Digital India Outreach Campaign (DigiRath Abhiyaan):** An awareness drive called Digital India Outreach Campaign (DigiRath Abhiyaan) has been taken up to educate and engage citizens in rural areas. The campaign was conducted by publicity vans which travelled across 462 districts of 28 States/UTs. Awareness activities include Skit Shows, Augmented Reality(AR) games, Audiovisual (AV) shows, Demonstration, Registration drive for Digital India(DI) services using material such as, flyers, posters, tin-plates, etc. The daily activities are conducted at congregation points in each district such as Common Cervices Centres (CSCs), Gram Panchayats, Post Offices, Haats, District Offices, Schools, Colleges etc.
- (ii) **Digishala:** A free to air DTH TV channel has been launched called 'Digishala' to educate citizens about various benefits of digital payments as well as other services under Digital India.

STPI centre at Amritsar

4091. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centre at Amritsar, the foundation stone of which was laid in November, 2016;

(b) whether the project is running on time, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when it is likely to complete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per STPI, the final drawings of the building have been submitted by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to Amritsar Local Authority for approval.

(b) and (c) The project is being executed on time as per the schedule submitted by the PMC. PMC is already pursuing with the Statutory Authority at Amritsar for the sanction of submitted drawings.

Increase in cyber crimes related to e-transactions

†4092. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-transaction related cyber crimes registered an increase of 73.24 per cent in the year 2015-16;

(b) whether an apprehension of 60 to 65 per cent increase in cases of cyber fraud has been raised in a joint study titled "Strategic National Measures to Combat Cybercrime" by industry association, ASSOCHAM and research firm Ernst and Young;

(c) if so, arrangements being made by Government to check the spike in cyber crime and whether Government would make stringent laws for this; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for providing speedy justice to victims of fraud in digital transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), a total of 13083 and 16468 cases related to Cyber Frauds (ATM/ Debit Card, Credit Card and Net Banking frauds) were reported by the banks during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively showing a rising trend.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir. A study report "Strategic National Measures to Combat Cybercrime" prepared by industry association ASSOCHAM and research firm Ernst and Young has predicted an increase of 60 to 65 per cent in cases of cyber fraud in the year 2017.

(c) With the increase in digitization, the cyber attacks are also growing worldwide. Strengthening of cyber security is a continuing process. It is the primary responsibility of agencies involved in online payment to maintain adequate cyber security of their payment systems to avoid any mishap. Besides, Government has taken several steps towards enabling a secure online payment system. Some of the steps taken in this regards are as follows:—

- (i) RBI has issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.
- (ii) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities alongwith countermeasures to create awareness among stakeholders to take appropriate measures to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Regarding securing digital payments, 21 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
- (iii) In addition, all authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) in the country have been advised by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) through the Reserve Bank of India to carry out audit by the empanelled auditors of CERT- In on a priority basis and take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report and ensure implementation of security best practices.
- (iv) All organizations providing digital payment services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (v) Further, Actions have been initiated by the Government to set up Financial CERT to handle cyber security incidents relating to Financial Sector.
- (vi) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) carries out IT Examination of banks separately from the regular financial examination of banks from last year. This examination report has a special focus on cyber security. The examination reports have been issued to the banks for remedial action.
- (vii) RBI has also set up Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from such incidents.
- (viii) Department of Banking Supervision under RBI also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In.

- (ix) RBI also has set up an IT subsidiary, which would focus *inter alia* on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities. The subsidiary is in the process of recruiting the experts.
- (x) RBI has issued circular on 9th December, 2016 on Security and Risk mitigation measure for all authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPI) in the country.
- (xi) In addition, RBI issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.
- (xii) RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015.

(d) RBI, while giving certification of authorisation to non-bank entities for issuance and operation of PPIs, insists, in one of the term and conditions imposed on the entity, to put in place a proper customer grievance redressal mechanism. The entity is required to provide a window for 16 x 7 (16 hours-7 days) to enable the customer or system participant for lodging the complaints. Further, the entity is also required to display the name(s) and contact details of its nodal officer(s) including phone numbers for customer service along with the grievance redressal mechanism on its website including the minimum definite time frame for resolution of complaints.

RBI has issued Master Circular-‘Policy Guidelines on Issuance and Operation of Pre-paid Payment Instruments in India’. In cases where the customer files a complaint with the bank disputing a transaction, it would be the responsibility of the service providing bank, to expeditiously redress the complaint. Customers’ complaints/grievances arising out of mobile banking facility would be covered under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme.

Regulator for Digital Payments

4093. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a time-frame to appoint a separate digital payments regulator to monitor payments online; and

(b) if so, whether Government will clarify the timeline therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to appoint a separate digital payments regulator to monitor payments online.

(b) In view of response to (a) above, does not arise.

Security of financial data on Digital Wallet Platforms

4094. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amid growing concerns over security of financial data on digital wallet platforms, Government has put together draft rules aimed at safeguarding consumer interests, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that digital wallets have seen a huge rise in transactions after Government's demonetisation move late last year; and

(c) whether Government has also suggested every digital wallet company to appoint a Chief Grievance Officer whose details should be prominently made available on their websites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated draft rules on Security of Prepaid Payment Instruments under Information Technology Act, 2000. The objective of the proposed rules is to ensure adequate integrity, security and confidentiality of electronic payments effected through electronic prepaid payment instruments. The draft rules have been published on MeitY website inviting comments from public at large and all stakeholders.

(b) As per the information published by RBI, month-wise progress in digital transactions subsequent to demonetisation is as follows:—

Month	Value in ₹ billion
Nov. 2016	94004.2
Dec. 2016	104055.3
Jan. 2017	97011.4
Feb. 2017	92594.5
March 2017 (upto 26.3.2017)	105611.1

(c) The draft rules on Security of Prepaid Payment Instruments formulated under Information Technology Act, 2000, proposes that every digital wallet company shall appoint a Grievance Officer whose details should be prominently made available on their websites.

IT-enabled services

4095. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether IT-enabled services today encompass a much larger and more complicated set of activities than just IT solutions and back-office work;

(b) whether India should maximise the global opportunity that is emerging in this widely defined IT-enabled services (ITeS); and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to focus on the next generation of trade policy reforms that would ensure that markets remain open for such business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. IT enabled services (ITeS), also called web enabled services or remote services cover the entire gamut of operations which exploit Information Technology for improving efficiency and quality of services offered by an organization. Value addition due to IT enabled services could be in the form of customer relationship management, improved data management and analysis, improved look and feel, etc. According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), ITeS industry has evolved over the years and has not only added scale, but has also matured significantly in terms of scope of service offerings, customer segments served and service delivery models, leading to a major transformation of business processes with industry moving ahead from efficiency to effectiveness.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian IT sector should maximise the global opportunity that is emerging in IT-enabled services. As per NASSCOM, India currently has over 700 Overseas Delivery Centres across 80 countries and offer flexibility in terms of business and pricing models. The digital transformation taking place across businesses is a huge opportunity for India. Currently, India has about 8,000 firms offering digital solutions with over 100 Centres for Excellence (CoEs)—emerging as the R&D hub for global MNCs in digital technologies. The Indian IT-ITeS industry revenue (excluding hardware) is estimated at US \$ 141 billion in F.Y. 2016-17 including exports of US \$ 117 billion.

(c) Government of India has taken various next generation reforms to make India an easy place to do business in. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is one of the big reforms that India is undertaking to make India a 'Single market with Single Tax' across the country. Various other efforts being made for the Information Technology Industry *inter alia* include measures to streamline the tax regimes, removing red tape and improving the overall ease of doing business. Government initiatives such

as 'Startup India' and 'Digital India' also promote e-governance and m-governance. Besides, efforts are also being made to diversify presence in global markets which include Europe (besides UK which is a mature market), Africa, South America, Israel, Australia, China and Japan.

Licence to private players to operate digital lockers

4096. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started the process of licensing private players and other Government agencies to operate Digital Lockers for storage of various documents issued by Government and its Bodies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the DigiLocker had 47.72 lakh users with a repository of more than 67 lakh documents; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has issued norms to let private players obtain licence that would allow them to operate Digital Lockers nearly two years after DigiLocker was launched in July, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Digital Locker Authority, constituted under the Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016, has issued a notification to invite applications from the eligible players to become licensed Digital Locker Service Providers.

(b) As on April 3, 2017, DigiLocker has more than 48.77 lakh registered users who have uploaded more than 72 lakh documents.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Internet shutdowns in the country

4097. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many internet shutdowns have occurred in the country during the last three years;

(b) the losses incurred by Indian citizens and companies during these years;

(c) whether the losses underwent huge variation in different years; and

(d) whether Government has adopted any remedial measures in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Legal framework to regulate online transactions

4098. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to establish a legal framework to regulate online transactions, e-wallets, payment gateways, prepaid cards and other payment platforms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to implement the recommendations made by the Ratan Watal Committee for the same; and

(c) the deadline for implementation of a legal framework to protect the privacy and financial details of people using electronic payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated draft rules on Security of Prepaid Payment Instruments under Information Technology Act, 2000. The objective of the proposed rules is to ensure adequate integrity, security and confidentiality of electronic payments effected through electronic prepaid payment instruments. The draft rules have been published on MeitY website inviting comments from public at large and all stakeholders.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Finance has received the Ratan Watal Committee report on 09 December, 2016 and is examining the recommendations made in the report.

Infrastructure and technological improvement to check post-harvest losses

4099. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of adequate infrastructure, Food Processing Industry (FPI) in the country suffers losses despite high harvest;

(b) if so, the plan/proposal of Government to support adequate infrastructure and technological improvement to check the post-harvest losses; and

(c) the details of programme to increase the scope to tap new segments in the FPI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the study by ICAR-

Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana (Punjab), annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was of the order of ₹ 92,651 crore based on production data of 2012-13 and wholesale prices of 2014.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various central sector schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country like (i) Scheme of Mega Food Parks; (ii) Scheme of Modern Abattoirs; (iii) Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iv) Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation; (v) Scheme for Quality Assurance; and (vi) Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions. The detailed guidelines of these schemes, explaining the pattern of financial assistance, eligibility criteria, procedure for approval of projects, timelines and release of grant-in-aid etc. are available on the Ministry's website at www.mofpi.nic.in. The Farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and State PSUs, etc. are eligible to avail financial assistance under these schemes for setting up food processing industries in the country.

(c) Ministry is implementing a scheme of Research and Development (R&D) under the 'Scheme of Human Resources and Institutions' to develop new products and processes and technologies, improved packaging, value addition, etc. The two institutions of this Ministry i.e. National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Sonapat (Haryana) and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) at Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) are also undertaking Research and Development in food processing sector.

Utilization of budgetary allocation by the Ministry

†4100. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which financial requirements are prescribed for various activities before and after giving final shape to the allocation for various Departments of the Ministry; and

(b) the mechanism devised by the Ministry to ensure a proper monitoring of full utilization of budgetary allocation and the quantum of funds spent by the Departments in terms of full budgetary allocation percentage during the last four years, quarter-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Financial requirement of various

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schemes and activities of the Ministry is worked out on the basis of the funds required for the ongoing projects depending on their progress as well as fund requirement for the new projects and activities planned in a particular year.

(b) To ensure proper and maximum utilization of budgetary allocation, periodic review of the expenditure on the schemes/activities is undertaken regularly in the Ministry. The progress is also reviewed in the meeting of the senior officers, apart from field visits and video conferencing with implementing agencies. The quarterly position of utilisation of budgetary allocation of the allocation of the Ministry during the last four years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)				
Allocation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Provisional)
Budget Estimate	719.11	785.86	505.51	636.02
Revised Estimate	564.32	617.74	524.61	729.00
Actual Expenditure	541.94	596.74	505.44	716.54
1st Quarter	108.21 (19.17%)	148.62 (24.06%)	154.83 (29.51%)	92.90 (12.74%)
2nd Quarter	265.00 (46.96%)	326.37 (52.83%)	128.61 (24.52%)	269.02 (36.90%)
3rd Quarter	45.52 (8.07%)	63.86 (10.34%)	109.60 (20.89%)	108.53 (14.89%)
4th Quarter	123.21 (21.83%)	57.89 (9.37%)	112.40 (21.43%)	246.09 (33.76%)

Mega Food Parks in Tamil Nadu

4101. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Mega Food Parks in the country, State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government proposes to establish more such Parks in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the areas identified, funds allocated and timelines therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The State-wise details of the number

of Mega Food Parks approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) in the country including Tamil Nadu are given in Statement (*See* below). MoFPI has accorded 'in-principle' approval on 03.01.2017 to M/s Ratnatray Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Mega Food Park at Village Akkarai Sengapally, Annur Taluka, District Coimbatore in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not establish Mega Food Parks on its own. The applications under Mega Food Park scheme for setting up Mega Food Park projects are invited against the Expression of Interest (EoI) which is uploaded on the website of the Ministry and widely published in the newspapers etc. The suitable proposals for setting up Mega Food Park projects are selected based on the merit through a stringent and elaborate process involving three stages of appraisals based on prefixed criteria as provided in the Scheme Guidelines.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of Mega Food Parks

Sl. No.	State	Number of Mega Food Parks		
		Ongoing	Completed/ Operational	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	3
2.	Assam	0	1	1
3.	Bihar	2	0	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	2	0	2
6.	Haryana	2	0	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	1	1	2
10.	Karnataka	1	1	2
11.	Kerala	2	0	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	3
13.	Maharashtra	3	0	3
14.	Mizoram	1	0	1
15.	Nagaland	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Odisha	2	0	2
17.	Punjab	2	1	3
18.	Rajasthan	1	0	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
20.	Telangana	4	0	4
21.	Tripura	1	0	1
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1	2
23.	West Bengal	0	1	1
TOTAL		34	8	42

District level committee for Mega Food Parks

†4102. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 8 Mega Food Parks out of 42 approved projects, are in operation in the country, including Maharashtra till January, 2017 if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to set up a Mega Food Park Coordination Committee at district level for implementation of these projects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to elect the Member of Parliament as the President of this committee, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the composition of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of 8 operational Mega Food Park projects are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	State	Project cost	Date of final approval	Date of operation- alized	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s. Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	Uttarakhand	99.96	27.03.2009	05.01.2010	50	50.00

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	M/s. Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	121.10	27.03.2009	09.07.2012	50	49.92
3.	M/s. Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	Karnataka	144.33	27.03.2011	24.09.2014	50	48.22
4.	M/s. International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	Punjab	130.38	25.05.2011	13.12.2014	50	45.00
5.	M/s. North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	Assam	80.85	27.03.2009	28.05.2015	50	45.00
6.	M/s. Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	131.28	27.08.2012	12.02.2016	50	45.00
7.	M/s. Jharkhand Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand	114.74	27.03.2009	15.02.2016	50	43.78
8.	M/s. Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	132.70	16.03.2010	31.03.2016	50	45.00

(b) to (d) The Ministry has set up a district level Mega Food Park Co-ordination Committee in 2010, the composition of the district level Mega Food Park Co-ordination Committee is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/Designated Officer	
1.	District Collector	Chairman
2.	District Programme Coordinator, MNREGA	Member
3.	PD, DRDA	Member
4.	District Agriculture Officer	Member
5.	District Horticulture Officer	Member
6.	District Development Manager, NABARD	Member
7.	Lead District Manager	Member
8.	District Animal Husbandry Officer	Member
9.	Dairy Development Officer	Member

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/Designated Officer	
10.	General Manager, DIC	Member
11.	Representative of Commercial Tax Department	Member
12.	Representative of District Electricity Department	Member
13.	PD, ATMA	Member
14.	Two representatives of Industry Associations (to be nominated by the MFPCC)	Member
15.	Two representatives of Farmers' Associations (to be nominated by the MFPCC)	Member
16.	Stakeholder of SPV	Member
17.	CEO of SPV of Mega Food Park	Secretary and Convener

The Coordination Committee has been set up to resolve local issues which may arise during the implementation of the project. Therefore, the officers of the concern departments are the member of the committee. There is no proposal to elect the Member of Parliament as the President of this Committee.

New technologies for increasing shelf life of fruits and pulses

4103. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified new technologies for increasing the shelf life of citrus fruits and storage of pulses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to reduce the huge post harvest losses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), under its scheme of Research and Development in processed food sector, extends financial assistance as grant-in-aid to various institutions/universities, Public funded organizations and recognized Research and Development (R&D) laboratories both in public and private sector, to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in Food Processing Sector including citrus fruits and storage of pulses, for design and development of equipments, improved storage, self life etc.

(b) It has been the endeavor of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post-harvest losses. With the above in view, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(MoFPI) is implementing various Central Sector Schemes, namely (i) Mega Food Parks. (ii) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (iii) Setting up/ Modernization of Abattoirs and (iv) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities. Ministry also has 2 academic cum research institutes viz. National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) both of which offer B.Tech, M.Tech and Ph.D programmes and undertake research in food processing including reduction in post harvest losses.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB), under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes to reduce post harvest losses.

Constitution of Special Courts for prevention of atrocities on SCs and STs

4104. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of constitution of special District Courts to try cases as per the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for lapses in constituting such special courts, if any, by State Governments; and

(c) the concrete proposals made to ensure constitution of such designated courts in a time-bound manner, in case of such lapses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The constitution of Special Court and its functioning fall within the domain of the State Governments who in consultation with the High Courts, set up such Courts as per their requirement with their own resources in accordance with Section 14 of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Amendment Act, 2015. The Act further empowers a State Government to specify for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court for the purpose, in those districts where less number of cases under this Act are filed. Therefore, the State-wise status of constitution of Special Courts to try cases as per the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Amendment Act, 2015 is not maintained centrally.

Production of sugar

†4105. 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 the production of sugar in the country is likely to decrease;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any step to increase production of sugar; 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) Yes, Sir. The production of sugar in the country during the current sugar season 2016-17 is estimated to be lower as compared to last sugar season.

(b) and (c) During the current sugar season, the production of sugar has decreased due to impact of drought in some major sugar producing States namely, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. However, with the carryover stock and production of sugar during the current sugar season, total availability of sugar will be sufficient to meet the domestic requirement. Further, in order to remove regional imbalances of production and to ensure availability, Government has allowed duty free import of a restricted quantity of 5 lakh M.T. of raw sugar.

Reducing the number of Tribunals

4106. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to bring down the number of Tribunals in the country:

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of these Tribunals are headless; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Provisions have already been made in the Finance Act, 2017 for merger of seventeen Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and other Authorities to reduce them to eight.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Introduction of smarter EVMs in elections

4107. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Election Commission would introduce smarter EVMs developed by C-DAC for 2019 elections, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has option to cast vote from anywhere, anytime, apart from polling booth;

(c) if so, whether it would not violate the sanctity of voters coming to polling booth and casting votes;

(d) whether Government would recommend rollout of Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) in all polling stations in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, other measures proposed to infuse confidence among various sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission has informed that no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The necessary provisions have already been inserted in the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 for use of VVPAT units during elections.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

4108. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the aims and objectives of the mission and the funds being allocated under this Abhiyan in the present financial year to each State, particularly Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a scheme titled “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)” to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2019. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the approximately 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats would be

expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates. Digitally literate persons would be able to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertake cashless transactions, etc. and hence use IT to actively participate in the process of nation building.

The total outlay of the above scheme is ₹ 2,351.38 Crore (approx.). It will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology through an implementing agency namely CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations. The funds allocation for the scheme for FY 2017-18 are expected in the Supplementary Grants and the State/UT-wise allocations would be made accordingly.

Reservation in All India Judicial Service

4109. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide SC/ST and OBC quota in All India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, the details of the reservation proposed; and

(c) by when the reservation scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) All India Judicial Service besides attracting some of the best talent in the country may also facilitate inclusion in judiciary of competent persons belonging to underprivileged and marginalised communities.

However, keeping in view the divergence of opinion among the stakeholders on constitution of All India Judicial Service, the Government has undertaken the consultative process to arrive at a common ground.

Convergence of Cyber Appellate Tribunal and TDSAT

4110. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to converge the Cyber Appellate Tribunal and Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to rationalize Tribunals and merge Tribunals if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir, provisions have already been made in the Finance Act, 2017 for merger of Cyber Appellate Tribunal with the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.

(b) Provisions have already been made in the Finance Act, 2017, for merger of seventeen Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and other authorities to reduce them to eight.

Budgetary allocation for 2017-18

4111. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budgetary allocation for the Ministry has reduced in the Union Budget 2017-18;

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated an action plan to address the issues of vacancy of Judges in courts, pendency of cases and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise data of functional Gram Nyayalayas and the grants provided to them by the Central Government in the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The budgetary allocation of plan schemes of Department of Justice (Ministry of Law and Justice) is ₹ 900 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 1061.70 crore in 2017-18.

(b) Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of Judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/Judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

During the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held at New Delhi in April 2015, reduction of pendency and backlog of cases in courts emerged as an area which required focused attention at the High Court level. The Chief Justices of the High Courts in the Conference held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015 have resolved that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. It was further resolved in the Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts held

in April, 2016, that in order to ensure expeditious disposal of cases pertaining to women, marginalized segments, senior citizens and differently-abled, steps be taken to (a) prioritize the disposal of cases falling in these categories within the existing court system; (b) an endeavour be made to revisit the cadre strength of subordinate courts and, where necessary, create additional courts to deal with such cases. As per information available, Arrears Committees have been set up by the High Courts.

In addition, following steps have *inter alia* been taken by the Government in the matter, namely:—

- (i) The Fourteenth Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter alia*, establishing 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had written to all Chief Ministers on 23rd April, 2015 followed by reminders from the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice to make available the fund recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to judiciary from the additional fiscal space available under the Fourteenth Finance Commission.
- (ii) In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the Judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the Judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method to calculate the number of additional Judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful. In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Governments and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has,

inter alia, observed that in the long term, the Judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of “Judicial Hours” required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a “weighted” disposal approach—disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court, at present. As per the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required strength of Judges in district judiciary based on the NCMS report.

- (iii) In the matter of Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay *versus* Union of India and Another (Writ Petition (c) 295 of 2016), the Supreme Court in its order dated 20.03.2017 has observed that the question of increasing the number of posts of Judges at various levels will arise only after the existing vacancies have been filled up.
- (iv) A comprehensive scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) was formulated and notified by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India on 02nd May 2012. Under the NCMS, a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) is to be prepared, which shall set measurable standards of performance for courts addressing the issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness.
- (v) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary is being implemented by Department of Justice to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard. A budgetary provision of ₹ 600 crore was made under the scheme for the financial year 2016-17, which included a provision of ₹ 5.00 crore for assistance to States for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas. Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 543.74 crore was released to the State Governments and Union Territories. ₹ 629.20 crore has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary for the year 2017-18. In all, a sum of ₹ 5,479 crore has so far been released to State Governments/UTs under the scheme since its inception in the year 1993-94, out of which a sum of ₹ 2,034 crore has been sanctioned since the year 2014-15.
- (vi) The Government has written to all Ministers of Central Ministries and Chief Ministers of States to launch ‘Special Arrears Clearance Drives’ to reduce pending cases and minimize fresh litigations.

(c) As per information made available by State Governments/High Courts, 320 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far by 11 States, out of these, 204 are operational in 8 States at present, as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Gram Nyayalayas Notified	Gram Nyayalayas Functional
1.	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
2.	Rajasthan	45	45
3.	Karnataka	2	0
4.	Odisha	16	13
5.	Maharashtra	23	23
6.	Jharkhand	6	0
7.	Goa	2	0
8.	Punjab	2	1
9.	Haryana	2	2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	104	2
11.	Kerala	29	29
TOTAL		320	204

₹ 5.00 crore was sanctioned to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2016-17 for establishing and operationalising Gram Nyayalayas in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Plan/scheme to reduce backlog of cases

4112. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Government and courts not preparing a plan to reduce backlog of cases in a time-bound manner; and

(b) the reasons for the Ministry not putting forth a scheme to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of Judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/Judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

During the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held at New Delhi in April 2015, reduction of pendency and backlog of cases in courts emerged as an area which required focused attention at the High Court level. The Chief Justices of the High Courts in the Conference held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015 have resolved that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. It was further resolved in the Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2016, that in order to ensure expeditious disposal of cases pertaining to women, marginalized segments, senior citizens and differently-abled, steps be taken to (a) prioritize the disposal of cases falling in these categories within the existing court system; (b) an endeavour be made to revisit the cadre strength of subordinate courts and, where necessary, create additional courts to deal with such cases. As per information available, Arrears Committees have been set up by the High Courts.

In addition, following steps have also been taken by the Government in the matter.

- (i) The sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 Judges in June, 2014 to 1079 Judges in May, 2016.
- (ii) The sanctioned strength of the subordinate judiciary has been increased from 20,174 at the end of 2014 to 21,374 in September, 2016.
- (iii) The filling of vacancies of Judges/judicial officers in Districts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of the State Governments and the High Courts concerned. However, Government takes up the matter with the High Courts from time to time to fill up the vacancies of Judges/judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) In May 2015, a communication was addressed to the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to apprise the action being taken to make the recruitment process more broad based to fill up the existing vacancies of judicial officers/Judges at all levels in the District and Subordinate Courts to enable the Government to take a view on the need for formation of All India Judicial Service. Most of the High Courts have indicated that the recruitment process which is in their domain for vacancies in subordinate judiciary at all levels has been expedited in terms of the resolution passed in the Conference of Chief Justices held in New Delhi in April, 2015. The selections for the various posts in subordinate judiciary are being conducted by State Governments/High Courts in consonance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case *versus* U.P. Public Service Commission.

- (v) All State Governments have notified the State Litigation Policies so as to reduce Government Litigations. National Litigation Policy is on the anvil.
- (vi) Promotion of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism is a key strategy for reducing delays and pendency in courts.
- (vii) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is a key tool for access to justice for poor people in India, under the overall supervision of the Chief Justice of India as the Patron-in Chief. It organised the National Lok Adalat in February, 2017. 6.39 lakh pending cases and 2.95 lakh cases at the pre-litigation stage were disposed.
- (viii) 1175 obsolete laws have been repealed.
- (ix) Recently, the Government has launched a nation-wide drive to reduce the number of cases pending in courts by curtailing the Government litigations. The Government has written to all Ministers of Central Ministries and Chief Ministers of States to launch 'special arrears clearance drives' to reduce pending cases and minimize fresh litigations.
- (x) Based on the proposals received from the High Court Collegium, during the year 2016, 126 fresh appointment of Judges in High Courts and 131 Additional Judges were made permanent, which is the highest number of appointments made in the last 26 years. In addition, the tenure of 22 Additional Judges of High Courts was also extended. Besides, based on the proposal received from the Supreme Court Collegium, 4 judges were appointed in the Supreme Court in 2016. During the current year (2017), 5 more Judges have been appointed in Supreme Court, 9 more Judges have been appointed in High Courts and 16 more Additional Judges have been made permanent.
- (xi) The Fourteenth Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had written to all Chief Ministers on 23rd April, 2015 followed by reminders from the Hon'ble Minister of Law

and Justice to make available the fund recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to judiciary from the additional fiscal space available under the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

- (xii) As per the resolution adopted in the Joint Conference held in New Delhi on 24th April, 2016, the Government *vide* its letter dated 26th September, 2016 requested the State Governments to strengthen the institutional mechanism between the State and the Judiciary where the Chief Secretary and his team and 2 or 3 Judges of the High Court to regularly meet and monitor utilisation of plan fund and timely completion of infrastructure and eCourts Mission Mode Project. The States have also been requested to assist Judiciary in preparing perspective/annual plan for various activities to be undertaken in the justice sector on account of enhanced devolution of funds to the States under the Fourteenth Finance Commission. In addition, the States were requested to provide technical manpower for ICT upgradation.
- (xiii) The Government *vide* a letter dated 3rd February 2017, addressed the Chief Justices of the 24 High Courts, raising concerns regarding the increased number of undertrials in jails across the country. The Government, in underscoring the importance of fair trial for every accused, requested the High Court to advise the district judiciary to ensure effective implementation of Section 436A Code of Criminal Procedure and ensure periodic monitoring of the associated Undertrial Review Committee Mechanism. So far, two High Courts—Punjab and Haryana High Court and Madhya Pradesh High Court—have responded to this letter who have assured action on this front.
- (xiv) As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017 in the matter of Imtiyaz Ahmed Case, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS (National Court Management System) Committee to all State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Judges Strength of district judiciary based on the NCMS report.
- (xv) Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Court Act, 2015 has been notified on 1st January, 2016 to have a streamlined procedure for the conduct of cases in the Commercial Division and in the Commercial Court by amending the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC) for commercial cases so as to improve the efficiency and reduce delays in disposal of commercial cases.

- (xvi) Necessary amendments have been made to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to make the award within 12 months, to resolve the dispute through fast track procedure, to ensure neutrality of arbitrators, and to restrict the term 'Public Policy of India' (as a ground for challenging the award).
- (xvii) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act 2015 has been notified to clarify the jurisdiction where dishonour of cheque cases may be filed and provide for transfer of cases to the appropriate jurisdiction and consolidation of multiple cases filed in different courts.
- (xviii) The Government *vide* a letter dated 7th February 2017, addressed the Chief Justices of the all High Courts has requested to speed up the process of implementation for actualising the objectives of the e-Courts Project.

Use of voter verified paper audit trail EVMs

4113. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the constituencies/ booths where VVPAT (Voters Verified Paper Audit Trail) EVMs have been introduced by the Election Commission in State Assembly election, 2017 in Uttar Pradesh, constituency-wise/booth-wise; and

(b) by when all elections are likely to be conducted by VVPAT EVMs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission has informed that the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) with Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) units were used in 30 Assembly Constituencies comprising 11,355 polling stations during the recently concluded Assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh, as per the details given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Division/District	Sl. No.	No. and Name of Assembly Constituencies	Total number of polling stations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	1.	87-Agra Cantt.	425
		2.	88-Agra South	377
2.	Aligarh	3.	76-Aligarh	363
3.	Ghaziabad	4.	56-Ghaziabad	415

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Meerut	5.	48-Meerut	319
5.	Bareilly	6.	124-Bareilly	406
6.	Moradabad	7.	28-Moradabad	426
7.	Saharanpur	8.	03-Saharanpur Nagar	384
8.	Kanpur	9.	212-Govind Nagar	345
		10.	214-Arya Nagar	249
9.	Lucknow	11.	171-Lucknow West	387
		12.	172-Lucknow North	345
		13.	173-Lucknow East	369
10.	Allahabad	14.	262-Allahabad North	425
		15.	263-Allahabad South	366
11.	Jhansi	16.	223-Jhansi Nagar	393
12.	Faizabad	17.	275-Ayodhya	335
13.	Gorakhpur	18.	322-Gorakhpur Urban	474
14.	Varanasi	19.	388-Varanasi North	387
		20.	390-Varanasi Cantt.	381
15.	Bahraich	21.	286-Bahraich	347
16.	Gonda	22.	296-Gonda	348
17.	Basti	23.	310-Basti Sadar	369
18.	Sant Kabir Nagar	24.	313-Khalilabad	481
19.	Deoria	25.	337-Deoria	362
20.	Azamgarh	26.	347-Azamgarh	370
21.	Mau	27.	356-Mau	418
22.	Balia	28.	361-Balia Nagar	355
23.	Ghazipur	29.	375-Ghazipur	327
24.	Jaunpur	30.	366-Jaunpur	407
TOTAL				11,355

(b) As assessed by the Election Commission, a total of 16,15,000 VVPAT units are required for deployment in all polling stations in the general elections to Lok Sabha. The proposal of the Election Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Fast Track Courts

4114. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Fast Track Courts in the country, as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent for these courts during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of cases pending in these courts, as on date, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is huge pendency of cases concerning rape, molestation and other crimes related to women and girls, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken to phase out pendency of cases related to heinous crimes like rape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of State-wise number of FTCs reported functional, as on date are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) An amount of ₹ 870 crore was released to the State Governments for FTCs during a period of 11 years from 2000-01 to 2010-2011 and Central funding was discontinued beyond 31.03.2011. The details of Central grants released to the States for FTCs from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Central Government decided to provide funds upto a maximum of ₹ 80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the Thirteenth Finance Commission Award for meeting expenditure on salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal *Vs.* Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to utilize these positions for creation of FTCs also.

The Eleventh Finance Commission had recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 FTCs in the country for disposal of long pending cases and the cases involving undertrial prisoners. The scheme recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission was for a period of five years upto 2004-05. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of central funding of 1562 FTCs that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010. The scheme was continued for another one year upto 31st March, 2011, and central funding for these FTCs has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for

a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV/AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

(c) The details of State-wise number of cases pending in these FTCs, as on date, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The data pertaining to the pendency of cases concerning rape, molestation and other crimes related to women and girls are not maintained centrally. However, as per the information furnished by National Crime Records Bureau, the State/UT-wise cases registered in the country during the last three years is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(e) The Prime Minister *vide* his letter dated 23rd April, 2015 has urged the State Governments to allocate funds for the activities mentioned in the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations from their State budget from 2015-16 onwards. Further, this issue was also discussed in the CM/CJ Conference held on 24th April, 2016 wherein it was resolved to strengthen the existing coordination and monitoring mechanism between the State Governments and the Judiciary for effective implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The Minister of Law and Justice has also urged *vide* letters dated 3rd June, 2016 and 26th September, 2016 to all the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of High Courts to implement the resolution of the Conference including the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise number of FTCs

Sl. No.	States	No. of FTC functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Delhi	13
7.	Goa	5

Sl. No.	States	No. of FTC functional
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

Statement-II

*Details of Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from
2000-01 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Released from 2000-01 to 2004-05* (11th Finance Commission Period) (₹ in lakh)	Central Grant released by Department of Justice during 2005-10 (12th Finance Commission Period) (₹ in lakh)	2010-11 (₹ in lakh)	Grand Total (₹ in lakh)	Amount released during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (₹ in lakh)	Amount earmarked/ released during the 14th Finance Commission period (2015-2020) (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2250.00	1518.50	1096.00	4864.50	The Central Government decided to provide funds upto a maximum of ₹ 80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for meeting	108.21
2.	Telangana						85.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.69	76.80	14.40	143.89		0.00
4.	Assam	530.10	507.20	96.00	1133.30		82.88
5.	Bihar	4766.40	3840.30	720.00	9326.70		338.43
6.	Chhattisgarh	791.10	755.20	129.60	1675.90		64.46
7.	Chandigarh						4.61
8.	Goa	125.10	113.60	24.00	262.70		11.51
9.	Gujarat	3226.68	3570.70	777.60	7574.98		400.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	422.31	318.40	67.20	807.90	expenditure on	110.51
11.	Himachal Pradesh	108.59	182.77	43.20	334.56	salaries of the	29.93
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.60	0.00	-	300.60	10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate	48.35
13.	Jharkhand	2319.30	1432.37	192.00	3943.67	Judiciary following the direction of	115.11
14.	Karnataka	2431.80	2065.40	441.60	4938.80	Supreme Court in the case of Brij	218.72
15.	Kerala and Lakshdweep	815.25	793.60	148.80	1757.65	Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India.	94.39
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	1526.50	316.80	4067.20		306.20
17.	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	4352.40	3911.60	537.60	8801.60		469.67
18.	Manipur	90.00	51.20	9.60	150.80		6.91
19.	Meghalaya	90.00	62.40	28.80	181.20		9.21
20.	Mizoram	90.00	80.08	14.40	184.48		16.12
21.	Nagaland	54.90	59.78	9.60	124.28		6.91
22.	Orissa	1866.60	944.00	168.00	2978.60		145.04
23.	Punjab	746.10	377.60	81.60	1205.30		115.11

24. Rajasthan	2238.05	2480.24	398.40	5116.69	214.11
25. Sikkim	29.70	0.00	-	29.70	2.30
26. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	1151.90	1254.50	235.20	2641.60	204.91
27. Tripura	73.80	34.56	0	108.36	20.72
28. Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	6182.41	1094.40	13596.61	488.08
29. Uttarakhand	1173.60	1895.40	99.62	3168.62	64.46
30. West Bengal, A&N Islands	3972.60	3046.60	571.20	7590.40	216.41
31. Delhi	-	-	-	-	145.05
TOTAL	42613.27	37081.71	7315.62	87010.60	4144.00

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-05 by Ministry of Finance.

Statement-III*Details of State-wise number of cases pending in FTCs*

Sl. No.	States	Cases pending as on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6778 as on March 31, 2016
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	5769 as on December 12, 2015
4.	Bihar	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	296613 as on June 30, 2016
6.	Delhi	658 as on July 31, 2016
7.	Goa	2521 as on August 31, 2016
8.	Gujarat	-
9.	Haryana	1553 as on December 31, 2015
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
12.	Jharkhand	2200 as on December 31, 2015
13.	Karnataka	-
14.	Kerala	3692 as on December 31, 2015
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-
16.	Maharashtra	-
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	202 as on January 31, 2011
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Odisha	
22.	Punjab	1292 as on January 31, 2016
23.	Puducherry	-
24.	Rajasthan	
25.	Sikkim	4 as on March 31, 2016
26.	Tamil Nadu	-

Sl. No.	States	Cases pending as on
27.	Telangana	6602 as on March 31, 2016
28.	Tripura	1751 as on December 31, 2015
29.	Uttar Pradesh	41001 December 31, 2015
30.	Uttarakhand	161 as on May 31, 2016
31.	West Bengal	33510 as on July 31, 2016

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise details of cases registered under various sexual crimes during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape (section 376 IPC)		Attempt to commit Rape (section 376/511 IPC)*		Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty (section 354 IPC)			Insult to the Modesty of Women (section 509 IPC)			Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*				
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1635	961	1027	-	165	206	6930	4547	4616	4702	2649	2200	-	106	237
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	83	71	-	10	12	93	121	101	3	3	2	-	5	12
3.	Assam	1937	1980	1733	-	227	499	2409	3099	4293	14	1	111	-	311	731
4.	Bihar	1128	1127	1041	-	484	403	331	572	198	52	69	96	-	57	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	1380	1436	1560	-	21	19	2261	2122	1868	180	79	53	-	417	1164
6.	Goa	86	95	86	-	2	0	162	202	150	54	57	34	-	4	0
7.	Gujarat	732	841	503	-	6	3	1243	1352	1164	77	173	73	-	118	1416
8.	Haryana	971	1174	1070	-	136	105	1560	1688	1886	643	102	90	-	3	440
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	283	244	-	5	1	493	538	434	111	60	58	-	22	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	331	296	-	20	21	1389	1421	1343	354	237	175	-	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1204	1050	1053	-	208	202	524	440	844	18	18	10	-	31	141

12. Karnataka	1030	1324	589	-	22	16	3913	5263	5112	137	170	154	-	620	1480
13. Kerala	1221	1347	1256	-	36	30	4362	4367	3987	404	257	267	-	439	516
14. Madhya Pradesh	4335	5076	4391	-	56	57	8252	9609	8049	736	429	390	-	126	1687
15. Maharashtra	3063	3438	4144	-	15	13	8132	10001	11713	2632	1575	1119	-	190	26
16. Manipur	72	75	46	-	1	1	59	98	84	0	0	2	-	7	25
17. Meghalaya	183	118	93	-	26	23	98	105	95	0	54	20	-	48	118
18. Mizoram	89	120	58	-	1	6	81	97	75	0	29	2	-	42	114
19. Nagaland	31	30	35	-	3	1	18	16	8	1	1	9	-	0	5
20. Odisha	1832	1978	2251	-	33	137	4618	5543	6499	426	379	472	-	109	19
21. Punjab	888	981	886	-	154	128	1045	1113	1123	67	35	27	-	25	18
22. Rajasthan	3285	3759	3644	-	373	407	4829	5999	4813	25	18	9	-	191	222
23. Sikkim	43	47	5	-	9	1	29	34	21	0	3	2	-	23	54
24. Tamil Nadu	923	455	421	-	16	29	1271	1102	1163	313	229	20	-	1055	1544
25. Telangana		979	1105	-	73	43		3188	3608		1142	1288	-	25	264
26. Tripura	233	239	213	-	35	38	407	492	352	7	11	6	-	32	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	3050	3467	3025	-	324	422	7303	8605	7885	25	29	11	-	3637	3078
28. Uttarakhand	228	270	283	-	41	10	295	343	318	72	4	12	-	74	99
29. West Bengal	1685	1466	1199	-	1656	1551	4913	5670	5069	577	543	455	-	1058	1289
TOTAL STATES	31967	34530	32328	-	4158	4384	67020	77747	76871	11630	8356	7167	-	8775	14762

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	32	36	-	0	0	45	41	57	8	5	5	-	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	45	59	72	-	6	6	143	87	76	26	2	10	-	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	8	-	0	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	-	0	13
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	5	-	0	0	2	3	7	0	0	0	-	0	4
34.	Delhi UT	1636	2096	2199	-	70	46	3515	4322	5367	916	1361	1492	-	107	86
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	-	0	0	1	1	6	0	2	1	-	1	1
36.	Puducherry	17	10	3	-	0	1	12	32	33	8	8	10	-	21	45
TOTAL UTs		1740	2205	2323	-	76	53	3719	4488	5551	959	1379	1518	-	129	151
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33707	36735	34651	-	4234	4437	70739	82235	82422	12589	9735	8685	-	8904	14913

Note: *data started collection since 2014.

Source: Crime in India

Low utilization of budgetary allocation by States

4115. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Ministry demanded lower allocation in 2017 budget (₹ 4143.66 crore) than 2016 budget (₹ 5100 crore) despite huge backlog and vacancies in courts;

(b) whether out of ₹ 5,000 crore allocated to States for Justice sector by Thirteenth Finance Commission, only about ₹ 1,010 crore were utilized;

(c) if so, reasons for low utilization;

(d) whether ₹ 9,749 crore was approved by Fourteenth Finance Commission for Justice sector but not allocated to States in light of higher tax devolution; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry would ensure and monitor proper utilization of funds on Justice sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Law and Justice for 2016-17 was ₹ 5,100 crore, which was reduced to ₹ 4063.29 crore at Revised Estimates (2016-17) stage. The Ministry of Law and Justice had proposed an allocation of ₹ 5297.31 crore for the Budget Estimates (2017-18). However, ₹ 4143.66 crore has been allocated.

(b) and (c) With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended a grant of ₹ 5,000 crore over its award period 2010-15. This grant was aimed at providing support to improving judicial outcomes, and was allocated for the various initiatives. Out of ₹ 5,000 crore, ₹ 2067.93 crore could be released during the award period *i.e.* upto 31.03.2015 which included for morning/evening shift courts. Main reasons for the low utilization, given by the States, are (i) Resistance to this initiative from Bar Associations, (ii) Geographical and local constraints particularly in North-Eastern States; and (iii) Non-availability of Judicial Officers of appropriate status for these courts etc.

(d) Government had submitted a comprehensive proposal on Justice Sector to the Fourteenth Finance Commission having a financial implication of ₹ 9,749 crore for five years. The Commission in its report endorsed the proposal and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

(e) The Prime Minister *vide* his letter dated 23rd April, 2015 has urged the State Governments to allocate funds for the activities mentioned in the Fourteenth Finance

Commission recommendations from their State budget from 2015-16 onwards. Further, this issue was also discussed in the Chief Ministers/Chief Justices Conference held on 24th April, 2016 wherein it was resolved to strengthen the existing coordination and monitoring mechanism between the State Governments and the Judiciary for effective implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. The Minister of Law and Justice has also urged *vide* letters dated 3rd June, 2016 and 26th September, 2016 to all the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of High Courts to implement the resolution of the Conference including the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.

Food processing units in Bihar

4116. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of food processing units in Bihar;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up new food processing units in Bihar, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would consider it for enhancing the income of farmers and creating employment in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not establish food processing industries on its own in the country and therefore, no centralized data is maintained in this regard. However, the number of Food Processing Units assisted with Grant in Aid by this Ministry in Bihar during 11th Plan and committed liabilities upto end of 11th Plan in the 12th Plan under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries implemented during 11th Plan is 35.

(b) and (c) Currently, there is no such scheme in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to set up new food processing units in the country including Bihar.

Token allocation of funds for railway projects

4117. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have made token allocation of funds for a number of projects since last decade;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects, State/Project-wise;

(c) whether Government would review/relook into these projects and take up necessary steps for their implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railway's own requirement, projects are taken up 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 projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

As Railways has a large shelf of ongoing projects with limited overall availability of funds, the available funds are thinly spread out and funds to each project are allocated every year depending on the total budget outlay, progress made in each project and relative priority. Further, execution of every railway project does face other impediments like acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, shifting of services, cutting of trees, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies etc. However, Indian Railways have no plan to shelve long pending projects.

Privatisation of railways

4118. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to privatise Indian Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no plan to privatise Indian Railways. However, outsourcing of certain facilities like cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking, etc. is done on need based manner to improve efficiency.

Complaints against private catering companies

†4119. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the complaints received by Railways against private catering companies for charging more than the prescribed prices and violation of guidelines during the last three years, year-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether any investigation is going on against such catering firms;
- (c) if so, the names of companies against which such investigation is going on;
- (d) whether some of the catering agencies are not providing eatable items as per the approved contract; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a), (d) and (e) 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. Year-wise total number of complaints including private catering companies received by the Railways for charging more than the prescribed prices and violation of guidelines during the last three years, year-wise are as under:-

Head	Year-wise No. of complaints related to catering services over Indian Railways		
	2014 (01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014)	2015 (01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015)	2016 (01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)
1	2	3	4
Over Charging	1162	2333	3319
Quality	2986	1957	2034
Quantity	381	218	180
Misbehaviour	202	181	217
Hygiene	107	106	274
Miscellaneous	1469	1360	2462
TOTAL	6307	6155	8486
Head	Year-wise Action Taken on complaints related to catering services over Indian Railways		
	2014 (01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014)	2015 (01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015)	2016 (01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)
Fined	2480	3028	3882
Warned	2190	1445	2288
Termination	3	2	1
Suitably Advised	579	777	649

1	2	3	4
Not Substantiated	405	445	532
D and AR Action	107	26	21
Any Other	543	432	1113
TOTAL	6307	6155	8486

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The names of the catering companies/firms against whom investigations are going on are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies/Firms	Zonal Railways
1.	M/s R.K. Associates	East Coast
2.	M/s Vikash Kumar Gupta and Co.	South Eastern
3.	M/s Sunshine Caterers	Western

**Development of Jharkhand, Puducherry and Telangana Railway Stations
Through Swiss Challenge Method**

4120. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are planning to invite private participation in development works of railway stations through Swiss Challenge method, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the railway stations selected for development under this method; and

(c) whether any railway stations in Jharkhand, Puducherry and Telangana are also being considered for development under this method, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Indian Railways has advertised its plan to offer 'A-1' and 'A' category stations on 'as is where is' basis for redevelopment by inviting proposals from interested parties with their designs and business ideas. The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the station.

State-wise details of the 'A-1' and 'A' category railway stations are given in Statement (*See below*).

The stations identified for redevelopment in the States of Jharkhand and Telangana are as given below:

Telangana	Hyderabad, Kacheguda, Kazipet, Khammam, Manchiryal, Nizamabad, Secunderabad and Warangal.
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City, Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Gomoh, Hatia, Jasidih, Koderma, Madhupur, Parasnath, Ranchi and Tatanagar.

Bids for redevelopment of 23 stations in different States, including Secunderabad in Telangana and Ranchi in Jharkhand, have been invited in the first phase.

There are no 'A-1' or 'A' category stations in Puducherry.

Statement

State-wise details of 'A-1' and 'A' category stations

State	Category of stations	
	'A-1'	'A'
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	23
Assam	1	9
Bihar	6	31
Chhattisgarh	2	5
Chandigarh	1	-
Delhi	4	4
Goa	-	1
Gujarat	4	17
Haryana	1	12
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
Nagaland	-	1
Odisha	2	10
Punjab	2	11
Rajasthan	3	23
Jharkhand	2	9
Karnataka	2	18

1	2	3
Kerala	4	17
Madhya Pradesh	2	21
Maharashtra	10	28
Tamil Nadu	4	23
Telangana	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	12	44
Uttarakhand	2	3
West Bengal	4	15

Replacement of obsolete equipments

4121. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the equipments used by Railways are now obsolete and need immediate replacement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether train accidents that took place in the last three years are attributed to obsolete equipments; and

(c) if so, the urgent steps being taken by the Ministry to address this problem on a priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Updation of equipment design of various systems in use over Indian Railways is a continuous process and new technology is inducted from time to time based on its adaptability, operational needs and availability of resources.

In Railway Signalling, 382 stations which are about 5% of the total stations are provided with mechanical Signalling. These stations are progressively being upgraded to Electrical/Electronic Signalling.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Mechanical Signalling systems are being progressively upgraded to new Electric/Electronic Signalling. However, intensive maintenance of existing systems is being done to ensure safety till they are in service.

Railway projects in Rajasthan

4122. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new railway lines commissioned across Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the narrow-gauge lines converted into broad-gauge lines across Rajasthan during the said period;

(c) the number of proposals of converting narrow-gauge lines into broad-gauge lines pending with the Government and how many of them are in Rajasthan;

(d) whether any underutilization of funds have been reported in commissioning of new railway lines or gauge conversions during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) During the period from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and the current year *i.e.* 2017-18, the details of new Railway lines commissioned across Rajasthan are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Project/Section	Kms
1.	2014-15	Bangurgram-Ras	28.5
2.	2015-16	Makrana-Bidiad	9.00

(b) No narrow gauge line has been converted into broad gauge line during the said period in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) Proposals/representations/suggestions/complaints both formal and informal regarding Railway projects are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Elected representatives, Consultative Committees etc. by Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained.

There are 32 narrow gauge sections on Indian Railways. Out of them, 16 sections have been sanctioned/included in works programme subject to requisite approvals, for gauge conversion. Further, out of these 32 sections, 2 sections fall in Rajasthan. One section in Rajasthan has been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) Funds allocated to ongoing new line and gauge conversion projects are based on different factors including the stages of execution. However, there is no underutilisation of fund under Plan Heads of new line and gauge conversion.

Train Wheel Sensors

4123. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce train wheel sensors for the safety of trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the trial run proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railways wishes to install Railway vehicle mounted sensor based “On Board Condition Monitoring System” (OBCMS) that will monitor the health and safety of key components of the coaches, freight cars, locomotives that would finally result in improved safety, improved reliability, higher utilization, increased up-time and reduced operation cost of the railway assets by enabling Predictive Maintenance and reduction in sudden catastrophic failures of these assets.

(b) OBCMS project of Indian Railways presently is at a very nascent stage. An Expression of Interest (EOI) for development of “OBCMS” has been called for. Since such a system shall be tried out on Indian Railways, the specifications of the same are being firmed up.

Requirement of land for railway projects in Tamil Nadu

4124. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extent of land that Railways have sought from the Government of Tamil Nadu for railway projects in the State;

(b) the details of the land and the railway projects to which they are related; and

(c) the details of the State Government’s response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Land acquisition is an ongoing process spread over years and affected by various factors like land acquisition policy of the concerned State Government, protest/litigation by affected land owners, etc. and need to change alignment in certain cases. As such, extent of land acquisition differs. However, details of land acquisition sought from Government of Tamil Nadu for some of the projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Extent of land requested in hectare	State Government's response
1	2	3	4
1.	Milavittan-Melamarudur section of Madurai-Tuticorin new line	74	3(2) Notification under "Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act-1997" issued by the District Collector, Tuticorin during September-2015. 3(1) Notification is to be issued by Government of Tamil Nadu.
2.	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai new line	267	26 Hectare of land acquired by State Government and handed over to Railways. 3(2) Notification under "Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act-1997" is to be issued for the balance land to the project.
3.	Tindivanam-Nagari new line	697	2 Hectares of land acquired by State Government and handed over to Railways. Land acquisition is pending for want of procedure order to be issued by the State as per new land acquisition Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation, Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act-2013.
4.	Chinnasalem-Kallakurichi new line work of Cuddalore-Salem via Vridhachalam gauge conversion	48	3(2) Notification under "Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act-1997" issued by the District collector, Villupuram during July, 2016. 3(1) Notification is to be issued by Government of Tamil Nadu.
5.	Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi via Tirukuvalai new line work of Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikal guage conversion	115	105 Hectares of land acquired during 2011-14 by State Government and handed over to Railways. Balance 10 Hectares of Government land is yet to be transferred to Railways.

1	2	3	4
6.	Mannargudi-Pattukottai new line work of Mayiladuturai-Tiruvapur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli gauge conversion	196	Land acquisition is pending for want of procedure order to be issued by the State as per new land acquisition RFCTLARR Act-2013.
7.	4th line between Kurukkupet and Ennore	2	3(2) Notification under “Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act-1997” is to be issued by Government of Tamil Nadu.
8.	Omalar-Mettur Dam doubling	29	Administrative sanction of the Government of Tamil Nadu towards acquisition of land issued during March-2016.
9.	MRTS Phase-II –Extension from Vellacherry-St. Thomas Mount	23	Court cases involved. Land owners challenging the award passed by revenue authorities and obtained stay for land acquisition process. Encroachments in Adambakkam village to be removed.
TOTAL		1451	

Threat to life and property by terrorists on railway tracks

4125. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any input regarding threat to life and property by terrorists on railway tracks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check the growing number of railway accidents during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No specific input regarding threat to life and property by terrorists on railway tracks, has been received. However, inputs of general nature regarding threat to Railway system including track etc. have been received, which in turn have been shared immediately with local units.

(b) Improvement in train safety is a continuous process. Constant upgradation of technology is being incorporated in all spheres of Railway operations and infrastructure to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include 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 official and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include Train Protection Warning System (TPWS)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Electrical/Electronic Interlocking System, Complete Track Circuiting, Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signals, usage of Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, 60 Kg, 90 or higher Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) Rails, Long Rail Panels of 260m/130m length, better welding technology, provision of Thick Web Switches (TWS), Track Management System, replacement of ICF Coaches with Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, introduce high capacity Center Buffer Couplers (CBC), Bogie Mounted Brake System (BMBS), Automatic Condition Monitoring of Rolling Assets, Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD), Online Monitoring of Rolling Stock System (OMRS) and Centralized Bearing Monitoring System (CBMS), etc.

Unmanned self-operated ticket vending machines

4126. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total count of the unmanned self-operated ticket vending machines available at railway stations across the country;

(b) whether these machines are also available in tier two and tier three cities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when would they be installed in tier two and tier three cities of the country so that inconvenience caused by long queues is reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, about 3000 smart card operated and cash-cum-smart card operated ticket vending machines have been commissioned at various railway stations in different cities of India. It is a continuous process to add new facility as per requirement.

High-Speed trains

†4127. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Mail trains and Express high-speed trains capable of running at a faster speed in comparison to the trains running at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of trains being converted into Superfast trains; and

(c) the reasons for enhancement of passenger fare of superfast trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 52 pairs of trains have been speeded up and converted into Superfast category. However, speeding up of trains is a continuous exercise over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the operational feasibility, availability of sectional speed on line, high speed compatible coaches, high power locos etc.

‘Mission Raftaar’ has been announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17. The mission envisages, *inter alia*, increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kmph in next 5 years. A cross functional Mobility Directorate has been created in Railway Board for this purpose.

(c) The fare of Superfast trains has not been increased. However, there is a levy of supplementary charge for superfast trains.

Involvement of terrorists in train accidents

4128. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists are involved in various trains accidents, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of investigations carried out to ascertain the involvement of terrorists in these accidents;

(c) the details of measures taken up by Government to counter the nefarious designs of terrorists; and

(d) whether Government is planning to handover these terror cases to NIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains and security of railway tracks, tunnels and bridges are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/Civil Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by providing better protection and security of passengers and passenger area and for matters connected therewith.

The details of two cases of suspected sabotage leading to train accident and one case of explosion in train are as under:-

- (1) On 20.11.2016, train No. 19321 Indore-Rajendranagar Terminal (Patna Express) got derailed between Pokhrayan and Malasa Railway stations over Jhansi Division of North Central Railway. A case *vide* Cr. No. 55/16 u/s 337, 338, 304 (a), 427 IPC and 151, 154 Railways Act was registered by GRP/Bhimsen on 21.11.2016.
- (2) On 21.01.2017, train No. 18447 Hirakhand Express got derailed near Kunderu railway station over Waltair Division of East Coast Railway. In this incident, Government Railway Police/Vizianagaram has registered a case *vide* No. 06/2017 u/s 174 Cr.P.C dated 22.01.2017 which was transferred to CID/Andhra Pradesh where a case *vide* No. CID/17/1306 dated 07.02.2017 has been registered.
- (3) On 07.03.2017, a blast took place at about 09.40 hrs in general coach of train No. 59320 (Bhopal-Ujjain Passenger) at Km. No. 177/13-15 at Jabri Railway station when the train was on its way to Ujjain from Bhopal. In this regard, GRP/Ujjain has registered a case *vide* Cr. No. 47/2017 u/s 3/4 of Explosive Act.

Investigations of all these cases have now been taken over by National Investigation Agency.

The details of measures taken by the Railways to counter the nefarious designs of terrorists are as under:-

- (1) Proper coordination at all levels is being maintained by the Railways with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), State Governments, Central/State Intelligence Agencies and State Police/GRP authorities for security of railway infrastructure including Railway track and stations over Indian Railways.
- (2) Hon'ble Minister of Railways has requested Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories to enhance security of railway tracks and travelling passengers.
- (3) On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.

- (4) Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 344 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
- (5) Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
- (6) An Integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
- (7) Sniffer Dog Squads are utilized at some important stations for anti-sabotage checks.
- (8) Drives by Commercial and RPF are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
- (9) Hon'ble Minister of Railways along with Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) held a video conference with the Director Generals/Commissioners of Police of all States/Union Territories recently for improving passenger safety, security of tracks and railway property.

Upgradation of Rolling Stock Technology of Railways

4129. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rolling stock technology of Railways has not kept pace with modern technology, leading to its inability to cope up with the pressure of passenger and goods traffic, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action plan Government has to phase out the rolling stock technology with the best available technology; and

(c) whether Railways have tied up with any leading rolling stock manufacturer for technology transfer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken several measures in order to induct and proliferate new technology in rolling stock, some of which are listed below:

- It has been decided to proliferate Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches (for Mainline trains) on Indian Railways. These coaches are lighter in weight and have better passenger amenities, higher carrying capacity, higher speed potential, increased codal life, better maintainability and safety features, as compared to conventional Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type coaches.

- Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) has completely switched over to the manufacture of new generation, high horse power, energy efficient Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) based three-phase locomotives from 2016-17.
- Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW)/Varanasi has switched over to the manufacture of high horse power, IGBT based three-phase locomotives for Railways' requirement from 2013-14.
- Switchover to energy efficient 3 Phase Propulsion system in Electric Multiple Units (EMUs) has been effected by ICF/Chennai.
- Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMUs) are fitted with 3 Phase Propulsion system by ICF/Chennai, which is more reliable.
- The locomotives that shall be supplied by Madhepura Electric Locomotive Company Limited (MELPL), a Joint Venture company of ALSTOM Manufacturing India Limited and Ministry of Railways, shall have state-of-the-art three phase propulsion system with regeneration capability, higher power output per axle and increased availability and reliability.
- The diesel locomotives that shall be supplied by GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited (GEDLPL) from Diesel Locomotive Factory, Marhowra, a joint venture of GE Global Sourcing India Pvt. Ltd. and Ministry of Railways, shall have state-of-the-art AC-AC propulsion system with stringent emission standards, higher tractive effort, and increased availability and reliability.

(c) Yes, Sir.

- LHB Technology for coaches (Mainline) was acquired through a Transfer of Technology (ToT) agreement with M/s ALSTOM/ Germany.
- CLW had acquired technology for manufacture of three-phase electric locomotives from M/s ABB/Switzerland.
- DLW has acquired technology for manufacture of high horse power three-phase diesel locomotives from M/s EMD/USA.

Higher Secondary Schools run by Railways

†4130. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of higher secondary schools in the country being currently run by Railways along with the locations thereof;

(b) the number of students currently studying in each such school;

(c) the number of local students who are given opportunity to study in these schools and from when this practice is being followed; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the Ministry would consider to reserve 15 per cent seats for the local children by changing the old practice, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present, Indian Railways is running 50 Higher Secondary Schools. Details of the location and the number of students in each school are as follows:

Kalyan(660), Bhusawal(808), Jamalpur(489), Asansol(1469), Jharipani(623), Gorakhpur/Boys(817), Gorakhpur/Girls(1322), Gorakhpur/Mixed(852), Maligaon(793), Maligaon/NVP(1133), Lumding(942), Badarpur(354), Alipurduar(1002), Siliguri(1040), Perambur(721), Madurai(347), Palghat(342), Lalaguda(272), Guntakal(77), Bhojudih(697), Chakradharpur/Inter College(496), Sini(964), Adra/Boys(1160), Adra/Girls(1575), Chakradharpur(1350), Bondamunda(1216), Kharagpur/Mixed(753), Kharagpur/Boys(614), Kharagpur/Girls(884), Santragachi(470), Ratlam(970), Khurda Road(970), Mughalsarai(752), Danapur(352), Garhara(1076), Tundla(972), Abu Road(334), Bandikui(135), Katni(682), Gangapur City(682), Itarsi(683), Bilaspur(1390), Bilaspur/Bhudhwari Bazar(705), Bhilai(444), Nainpur(455), Varanasi(1101) and four Schools in Chittranjan(2859).

(c) As per the extant policy, children of outsiders (non-railway) are being admitted only if spare capacity is available after admitting all children and wards of Railway employees. At present, 24,044 such students are studying in Higher Secondary Railway schools out of a grand total of 39338.

(d) No Sir. Railway is running schools purely as a staff welfare measure with the objective of imparting education primarily, to wards of Railway employees.

Selection criteria for modernization of railway stations

4131. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the selection criteria for modernization of railway stations;

(b) the funds allocated, Zone-wise, and expenditure incurred during the last two years and release of funds during current year, particularly in the State of Punjab, for the railway stations; and

(c) the details of impediments, if any, faced in modernization of railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Modernisation/upgradation of railway stations is a continuous and on-going process. At present, upgradation of stations is being undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. Selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities at the station.

(b) and (c) Works relating to provision/augmentation of various passenger amenities at stations are taken up under Plan Head - 'Passenger Amenities'. So far, 1253 railway stations have been identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme out of which 1022 railway stations have been developed. Presently, there are no impediments in implementation of scheme of developing stations under Adarsh Station Scheme.

The State-wise details of funds allocated/spent under Plan Head-'Passenger Amenities' are not maintained. Zone-wise details of funds allocated/spent under Plan Head-'Passenger Amenities' during the last two years and the current year 2017-18 are as under:-

(₹ in crores)

Zonal Railway	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allotment (RE)	Expenditure	Allotment (RE)	Expenditure (Approx. upto FEB, 17)	Allotment (BE)	Expenditure
Central	85.10	78.74	73.93	68.52	94.95	Not available as Financial Year 2017-18 has started from April 1, 2017.
Eastern	67.22	62.85	51.85	35.74	62.24	
East Central	82.53	63.75	52.78	61.92	50.25	
East Coast	59.66	57.46	47.78	51.29	44.56	
Northern	128.30	109.33	78.15	75.27	186.18	
North Central	81.46	52.62	56.87	47.59	69.17	
North Eastern	55.00	71.94	107.69	101.97	62.92	
Northeast Frontier	53.17	54.09	50.75	32.21	48.99	
North Western	60.31	66.07	53.42	54.16	49.41	
Southern	107.77	95.73	61.18	65.90	73.96	
South Central	101.65	94.75	64.41	59.52	67.77	
South Eastern	72.12	65.60	47.46	51.82	47.10	
South East Central	48.71	31.39	29.55	25.92	31.28	
South Western	69.61	60.22	42.63	38.22	39.59	
Western	52.21	49.60	48.73	38.20	117.13	
West Central	71.31	63.50	45.29	34.45	42.44	
Metro Rail	3.99	3.19	5.44	3.27	12.95	
TOTAL	1200.12	1080.83	917.91	845.97	1100.89	

Installation of security check devices at railway stations

4132. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to install security check devices like metal detectors, CCTV cameras and luggage checking devices at all railway stations of tier two and tier three cities, as it is important to have better security checks at railway stations, if so, the details thereof and by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not having a time-bound mechanism in place to install security check devices at all railway stations of tier two and tier three cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Based on the threat perception and vulnerability, security equipment like close circuit television (CCTV) cameras, baggage scanners, metal detectors and bomb detection devices have been provided at important railway stations over Indian Railways. 344 railway stations have already been provided with CCTV cameras which include 101 railway stations where these cameras have been provided under Integrated Security System (ISS). In addition, 139 baggage scanners, 32 under vehicle scanners, 223 door frame metal detectors and 89 bomb detection equipments have so far been installed by zonal railways under ISS.

983 A1, A, B and C category railway stations have been further identified for installation of CCTV cameras under Nirbhaya Fund, since railway stations are not categorized on the basis of tier two and tier three cities.

It is pertinent to mention that strengthening and upgradation of security infrastructure is an ongoing process and all out efforts are being made to ensure installation of security equipment at all the sensitive railway stations over Indian Railways.

Encroachment of railway land in Mumbai

4133. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) of the various railway-owned vacant plots of lands in Mumbai, how many are occupied illegally by slum dwellers, the details thereof;

(b) how many cases are pending in various courts pertaining to reclaiming these plots of land from illegal occupants; and

(c) the plans, if any, Railways have drawn to prevent further illegal occupation of their land by slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Railway-owned vacant plots of lands at various locations in Mumbai *i.e.* at Thane, Elphinstone, Matunga Road, Mahim, Bandra, Khar, Santacruz-Vile Parle, Goregaon, Malad-Kandivali-Borivali-Dahisar, Nallasopara and Virar are occupied illegally by various slum dwellers. About 1460 cases are pending in various Courts *i.e.* Supreme Court, High Court, Civil Court, Collector Court and Estate Court pertaining to freeing these plots of lands from illegal occupants.

Railways carry out regular surveys to find out new encroachments by way of illegal occupation of Railway land. As and when new encroachments by way of illegal occupation of railway land are noticed, immediate action is taken to remove such encroachments with the assistance of Railway Protection Force and Local Civil Authorities. Railways also take measures like licensing of land to Railway employees for Grow More Food (GMF) scheme, provision of boundary wall, fencing and tree plantation at vulnerable locations, to prevent further illegal occupation of its land by slum dwellers.

Women Self-Help Groups in Railway Catering Service

4134. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has drawn up plans for involving women self-help groups in railway catering services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether women self-help groups have already started providing catering service on some routes, if so, how does the Ministry assesses their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are empanelled by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) for providing local cuisines in running trains through station based e-catering service. At present, 9 SHGs have been empanelled on 10 stations which provide authentic regional food cooked in hygienic conditions. Passengers of all trains originating/stopping at these stations can avail of the facility of SHGs cooked food through e-catering. Further proliferation of the scheme, being a continuous process, has been mandated through IRCTC.

Rail track from Jammu to Kashmir valley regions

4135. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any time-period for completing the work on railway track from Jammu to Kashmir valley regions;

(b) by when Government is expecting to start trains from Srinagar to rest of the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the process of completing the railway track from Jammu to Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The total length of Jammu-Udhampur-Baramulla Rail link project is 326 km. Out of this, Baramulla to Banihal (79 km) and from Jammu to Katra (136 km) have been completed and commissioned. The works in balance length of 111 km from Katra to Banihal are in full swing. This section predominantly involves construction of 27 nos. of tunnels having total length of 97 km and 27 major bridges with total length of 7 km. Apart from difficult terrain, the completion of Railway projects depends on a number of factors such as land acquisition, forestry and wildlife clearances, shifting of various services, weather conditions, law and order, and availability of adequate funds. Since many of these factors are beyond the control of the Ministry of Railways, it is not feasible to give time lines for completion of the project and running of trains.

(c) All the tenders for major works have been awarded and construction work is in full swing. An amount of ₹ 1650 crore has been spent on this project in 2016-17.

Survey of rail route to Amaravati

4136. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) has made the survey of rail route to Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, and submitted its report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the sanction and execution process of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Reconnaissance Engineering Cum Traffic Survey (RETS) for new line between Vijayawada and Guntur via Amravati (106.30 km) was included in the Budget for the year 2016-17. The survey has since been completed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.(RVNL). This project has now been included in Budget 2017-18 with an anticipated cost of ₹ 2679.59 crore subject to obtaining requisite approval.

Cess on railway ticket

†4137. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering imposition of cess on railway ticket;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Rationalisation of passenger fare is an ongoing and continuous process. Presently no such instruction has been issued to impose cess on railway tickets.

Pending railway projects in Tamil Nadu

4138. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of railway projects pending for more than five years, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any action has been taken to complete such projects in near future; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for completing pending projects in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) List of railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu and ongoing/pending for more than five years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Ongoing Project	Year of inclusion
New Line		
1.	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai (70 Km)	2006-07
2.	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.2 Km)	2006-07
3.	Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km)	2008-09
4.	Erode-Palani (91.05 Km)	2008-09
5.	Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram (179.28 Km)	2008-09

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Ongoing Project	Year of inclusion
6.	Bangalore-Satyamangalam (260 Km)	1996-97
7.	Madurai-Tuticorin (143.5 Km)	2011-12

Gauge Conversion

1.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Podanur-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	2006-07
2.	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (224 Km) including restoration of Needamanagalam-Mannargudi (13.25 Km) and Mannargudi-Pattukottai (41 Km) and Thanjavur-Patukottai (47.2 Km)	2007-08
3.	Madurai-Bodinayakanur (90.41 Km)	2008-09
4.	Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikal (145.33 Km) with extension of Nagapattinam-Velankanni-Tiruturaipundi via Tirukuvalai (43 Km) and Peralam-Karaikal (23 Km)	1995-96
5.	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1997-98
6.	Mysore-Chamarajanagar with extension to Mettupalayam (148 Km)	1997-98
7.	Cuddalore-Salem <i>via</i> Vriddhachalam (191 Km) with material modification of Chinnasalem-Kallakurichi new line (16 Km)	1999-2000

Doubling

1.	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km)	2003-04
2.	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km)	2003-04
3.	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km) including Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line by gauge conversion of existing MG line alongwith electrification (30 Km)	2006-07
4.	Villupuram-Dindigul with electrification (273 Km)	2008-09
5.	Omalur-Mettur Dam with electrification (29.03 Km)	2011-12
6.	Thanjavur-Ponmalai (46.96 Km) with a bye-pass line before Ponnmallai (1.13 Km)	2011-12

(b) To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to speed up the works like increased allocation of funds through measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, funding through loan from Institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, execution of projects through Special Purpose Vehicles, etc. Besides these, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have also been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management. Security, land acquisition and environment issues are also taken up with State Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forest for early approvals.

(c) An outlay of ₹ 187.45 crore, ₹ 426.51 crore and ₹ 546.33 crore for ongoing/pending new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects respectively falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu has been provided during 2017-18.

FDI in Railways

4139. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Railways, specified by Government, for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) along with the total FDI in such areas so far;

(b) the extent to which the FDI in Railways is likely to help the Government to achieve its goal of railway safety in the country;

(c) whether Government has received representations from various railway employee unions against FDI in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Government of India in August, 2014 notified the following areas for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): (i) Suburban corridors through Public Private Partnership (PPP); (ii) High speed train projects; (iii) Dedicated freight lines; (iv) Rolling stock including trains sets and locomotive/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities; (v) Railway electrification; (vi) Signaling system; (vii) Freight terminal; (viii) Passenger terminal; (ix) Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/siding; (x) Mass Rapid Transport System.

Two locomotive factories at Madhepura (Electric) and Marhowra (Diesel) costing about ₹ 2600 crore entailing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in Rolling

stock manufacturing have already been awarded to Alstom and General Electric (GE) respectively in 2015.

(b) FDI in strengthening and modernising of railway network indirectly contributes to safety improvement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Recognised Railway Federations *i.e.* All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF) and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen (NFIR) have expressed concerns about Foreign Direct Investment in Railways.

It has been clarified to the federations that Foreign Direct Investment enables strengthening and expansion of the rail infrastructure without privatising the Railways.

Electrification of railway tracks

4140. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway tracks to be electrified during next five years along with those electrified during the last three years;

(b) whether Railways have taken any measures to accelerate the pace of electrification of railway tracks, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Railways to use clean energy in a big way in order to decarbonize the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railways have prepared an Action Plan to electrify 24400 route kilometers in five years (2016-17 to 2020-21). Year-wise details are as under:-

Year	Route Kilometres to be electrified
2016-17	2000
2017-18	4000
2018-19	6000
2019-20	6200
2020-21	6200
TOTAL	24400

5186 route kilometres of railway lines have been electrified during the last three years (*i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17). Year-wise details are as under:-

Year	Route Kilometres of Railway Lines electrified
2014-15	1375
2015-16	1730
2016-17	2013
TOTAL	5118

(b) Yes, Sir. During the last three years (2014-2017) and for 2017-18, total number of 93 railway electrification projects consisting 16815 route kilometer (RKM) at an estimated cost of ₹ 17165 crore have been included in Railway Budget and pace of electrification has been increased from present average of 1700 RKM/annum to 4000 RKM in 2017-18.

Further, to expedite electrification of railway lines in the country, various steps have been taken, which *inter alia* include award of turn-key contracts, better project monitoring mechanism, enhancing power of field units for award of contracts including sanction of estimates and increasing the number of executing agencies from existing three to six by entrusting electrification works to new agencies *viz.* Indian Railway Construction Company, Rail India Technical and Economic Services and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.

(c) To reduce dependence on fossil fuels, Indian Railways have planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power as a part of the Solar Mission of Railways and about 200 MW of power from wind mill power plants based on techno commercial assessments.

Vacancies belonging to SC/ST categories in Railways

4141. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts belonging to SC/ST categories are lying vacant in Railways in all Groups;

(b) the reasons of long standing vacancies; and

(c) whether Government intends to start a special recruitment drive for SCs/STs in Railways to fill up the vacancies, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The total backlog of reserved vacancies of SCs/STs on Indian Railways as on 01.04.2016 is 7374.

(b) and (c) Since the year 2010, recruitment process in Railways is being done regularly through authorized recruiting agencies namely Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs). The shortfall or backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs left unfilled are taken care of in the subsequent recruitment cycle. As such, there is no need for launching any Special Recruitment Drive in the Railways as of now.

Travelling of children in Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani Express

4142. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government has any data about the children who travelled in Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani Express (Ahmedabad-Delhi return) in last six months and the increase in income by charging full fare on children tickets, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): The number of full fare child passengers booked in train no. 12958/12957 New Delhi-Ahmedabad-New Delhi for the period from September 2016 to February 2017, is 10,635 resulting in realisation of fare of ₹ 2,13,63,741.

Frequency of trains between Banihal and Baramulla

4143. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current frequency (time-gap) of trains running between Banihal and Baramulla in Kashmir;

(b) whether Government is planning to increase the number of trains to reduce the time-gap on the above-mentioned track for ease of passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Banihal-Baramulla section is presently being served by 15 pairs of train services in summer season and 14 pairs of train services in winter season. Also, a fortnightly children's special train named 'Vadi Ki Sair' has also been introduced w.e.f. 11.12.2016 on this section in collaboration with State Government. These available services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Introduction of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic demand, operational feasibility, resource availability, competing demands etc.

Levy of coal terminal surcharge

4144. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have levied coal terminal surcharge at both loading and unloading terminals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have received any representations from coal consumers, requesting to revisit the said decision, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount collected by Railways as terminal surcharge after it was introduced, Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal and Coke tariff structure has been rationalized so as to reduce the freight rates over longer leads. A Coal and Coke Terminal Surcharge (CTS) @ ₹ 55/- per tonne at both loading and unloading terminals has also been imposed with effect from 22.08.2016.

(b) Yes, Sir. Various coal and power associations have requested to review the decision taken by Railways on collection of Coal and Coke Terminal Surcharge.

(c)

Name of Zonal Railway	Amount collected (in ₹ lakhs)
Central	11,164.45
East Central	54,362.19
East Coast	54,575.26
Eastern	20,773.02
Northeast Frontier	710.77
North Western	436.11
South Central	25,933.29
South Eastern	13,717.78
South East Central	73,534.98
Southern	7,894.77
South Western	7,989.41
West Central	280.89
Western	7,912.28
Chennai Port Trust	8.57
Konkan	15.05
TOTAL	2,79,308.82

Wi-Fi services in trains

4145. 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 provide Wi-Fi services to passengers in trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As a pilot project, Railways have provided Wi-Fi in Howrah–New Delhi–Howrah Rajdhani Express using Satellite communication technology. This technology is very capital intensive with recurring costs in form of bandwidth charges.

Thus Railways are exploring various cost effective technologies to provide Wi-Fi in moving trains. Once such a technology is available, decision to extend Wi-Fi facility in trains will be taken.

Renovation of railway stations in Jharkhand

4146. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to renovate railway stations under its railway stations redevelopment programme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number and details of stations being considered for renovation and redevelopment, particularly in Jharkhand; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways has advertised its plan to offer 'A-1' and 'A' category stations on 'as is where is' basis for redevelopment by inviting proposals from interested parties with their designs and business ideas. The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the station.

(b) The State-wise details of the 'A-1' and 'A' category railway stations are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 4120 part (a) to (c)]. The following are 'A-1 and A' category stations in the State of Jharkhand:

Bokaro Steel City, Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Gomoh, Hatia, Jasidih, Koderma, Madhupur, Parasnath, Ranchi and Tatanagar.

(c) As the entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations, Railway funds are generally not required for this purpose.

Funds allocated to handloom industry in Telangana

4147. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to develop handloom industry in Telangana, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being allocated in this financial year for development of Handloom industry in the State; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from Government of Telangana with regard to development of handloom clusters, financial assistance for handlooms etc., the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Government of India has decided to continue implementation of the following schemes in the current Plan for development of handloom industry in the country, including Telangana:

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme
- (2) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (3) Yarn Supply Scheme
- (4) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (for development of 08 mega handloom clusters)

(b) Under the above schemes, State-wise allocations of funds are not made. Viable proposals received from the states/Implementing Agencies are considered for release of financial assistance, subject to availability of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for financial assistance for 18 block level cluster projects have been received during 2016-17 from the State Government of Telangana, of which 06 projects (01 in Mahbubnagar, 01 in Armoor, 01 in Warangal, 01 in Pochampally and 02 in Karimnagar districts) have already been sanctioned. Besides, 2 block level cluster projects were sanctioned in Telanganain 2015-16.

Craft Village

4148. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established any Craft Village in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether financial assistance is provided for these Craft Villages; and
- (c) if not, whether Government has any such proposal to establish Craft Villages in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has sanctioned a Craft Village in Raghurajpur in the state of Odisha during 2014-15, to the tune of ₹ 10.00 crores, out of which ₹ 6.00 crores have been released as 1st and 2nd installment for interventions like: house-cum-workshed improvement, common facilities centres, new constructions, internal road in the village, renovation of the internal road, infrastructure, external development, signage, landscape and interiors etc.

(c) The Government has sanctioned a Craft Village at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) during the year 2016-17, to the tune of ₹ 9.55 crores, out of which ₹ 4.77 crores have been released for the current financial year 2016-17.

Utilization of funds by ATIRA for textile training programme

†4149. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data with regard to provision and utilization of funds for garments and other textile training programmes imparted by Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), during last five years, is available with the Government; and

(b) the details of the training imparted by ATIRA to the students during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir. However the internal audit of Ministry of Textiles has raised certain issues regarding mis-utilization of funds by ATIRA.

(b) As per MIS of ISDS, during 2010-11 to 2014-15(i.e. till foreclosure of pilot phase of ISDS), ATIRA had claimed to have trained 51,307 persons of which 34,736 persons were placed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Relaxing guidelines of the RRR Package for handloom sector

4150. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider relaxing the guidelines to make more Weavers Co-operative Societies eligible under the scheme – ‘Revival, Reform and Restructuring, (RRR) Package’ for handloom sector; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to reintroduce the scheme of 10 per cent rebate on sale of Handloom cloth to boost the marketability of Handloom products during festive seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA)

(a) and (b) No such proposals are under the consideration of Government.

Release of pending funds to States under RRR Package

4151. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the pending funds for the weavers in the handloom sector under the Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package to the States, particularly Odisha and Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for release of pending funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Revival, Reform and Restructuring package was approved by the Government on 24.11.2011. The RRR package *inter alia* included (a) One time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% Principal and 25% interest) of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010; (b) Recapitalization assistance to eligible 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 the cooperative societies.

As per the norms of RRR package, apart from loan waiver and overdue interest in respect of eligible cooperatives and individual weavers, recapitalization was to be made through NABARD. The release of funds under the package is linked to the

progress in actual implementation of the package by the States by taking following steps under their jurisdiction:-

- (a) Release of State Government dues.
- (b) Completing the legal and institutional reforms of Handloom Cooperative Societies.

State Governments signed memorandums of understanding (MoU) with Central Government and NABARD, the implementing agency, for giving their commitment to provide State share, to carry out statutory audit of Handloom Cooperative Societies and to ensure legal and institutional reforms of Handloom Cooperative Societies.

The details of GOI share released to various States, are given in Statement (See below). Funds are released to State Governments after they comply with the guidelines under the RRR Package, that is, after release of State Government Share and after Institutional reforms are carried out. Accordingly, no time-frame has been fixed for this purpose.

Statement

Details of GoI share under RRR package

Sl. No.	Name of the State(s)	GoI Share released (Amount in ₹)
1.	#Andhra Pradesh + Telangana	1020429171
2.	Assam	522149843
3.	Bihar	43201963
4.	Chhattisgarh	113944422
5.	Delhi	15425933
6.	Gujarat	68123626
7.	Haryana	602349
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93798332
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	24320257
10.	Jharkhand	26377989
11.	Karnataka	76690072
12.	Kerala	306749864
13.	Madhya Pradesh	33441926
14.	Maharashtra	57962738
15.	Manipur	278633005

Sl. No.	Name of the State(s)	GoI Share released (Amount in ₹)
16.	Meghalaya	793368
17.	Mizoram	38679509
18.	Odisha	1001821629
19.	Rajasthan	12126142
20.	Sikkim	752003
21.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1502470771
22.	Tripura	7903648
23.	Uttarakhand	19044608
24.	Uttar Pradesh	922369016
25.	West Bengal	747673349
SUB TOTAL		6935485533

Productivity in jute industry

4152. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the current productivity in the jute industry per person and the measures taken by Government to revamp the industry in the last five years;

(b) whether NITI Aayog has recommended closure of six jute mills which would render 20,000 workers jobless;

(c) the quantum of jute imported from 2010 to 2016; and

(d) whether such import has affected the domestic market, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) At present, the average productivity of jute industry is 36.56 mandays per tonne. The details of measures taken by Government to promote the jute industry in the last five years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC), there are six Government mills. 3 mills namely, Union Jute Mill, Alexandra Jute Mill and National Jute Mills have been closed as part of the approved revival plan of NJMC. The operation of remaining three mills namely, RBHM jute mill in Katihar, Bihar, Kinnison Jute Mill and Khardah Jute Mill in West Bengal has been suspended due to below benchmark productivity and Industrial Relations problems. There are no permanent

staff or officers on the payroll of NJMC as all staff or officers were given VRS under the Revival Scheme.

(c) The quantum of jute imported from 2010 to 2016 is as under:-

(In Million USD)							
Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-Dec)
Jute, Raw or Retted	0.2	95.8	68.5	24.9	18.4	48.5	89.0
Jute Cutting	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	7.2	4.8
TOTAL JUTE FIBER	0.5	95.8	68.5	25.7	23.2	55.7	93.8

Source: DGCI & S

(d) No, Sir. The Indian jute industry has an assured market as State Procurement Agencies are required to purchase gunny bags under the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987. Further, Government has issued a notification on 5th January, 2017 imposing Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on jute goods originating from Bangladesh and Nepal. Due to afore-said measure, the Industry has estimated that this is likely to generate upto 2 lakh MT of additional demand for jute goods to be met by the Indian Jute industry.

Statement

Details of measures taken by Government to promote jute industry

Government is implementing the following schemes and measures to support the jute manufacturing units and to strengthen the jute sector:-

- (i) Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 90% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government support to jute industry on this account amounts to ₹ 5500 crores.
- (ii) Whenever the market price of raw jute falls below a certain level, the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) procures raw jute at Minimum Support Price (MSP), fixed on the basis of recommendation of the commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) from jute growers to safeguard their interest. Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 204 crores for four years starting 2014-15 to enable JCI to be in readiness for MSP operations.

- (iii) Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM): Government of India launched ISAPM for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units, with effect from 1st October 2013. The basic aim of this scheme is to facilitate modernization in existing and new jute mills and up-gradation of technology in existing jute mills and to provide assistance to a large number of entrepreneurs to manufacture value added biodegradable Jute Diversified Products (JDP) as well as for modernization Jute up-gradation of technology.
- (iv) Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise): This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers.
- (v) The National Jute Board implements various schemes for market development, workers welfare and promotion of diversification and exports.
- (vi) Government has made it mandatory for the entire chain from importers and traders to the level before the end-users, to register with the Office of Jute Commissioner, and furnish monthly reports on the imported goods.
- (vii) Government through its Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata has also directed all manufacturers, importers processors and traders to mark/print/brand the words “Made in-Country of Origin” on imported bags. Customs have also been requested to maintain a strict vigil so that no unregistered importers/traders can import jute and no unbranded jute goods can enter India.

Training to craftsmen in Terracotta Craft

†4153. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the expected number of craftsmen in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number of craftsmen trained/being trained in terracotta craft so far;
- (c) the number of trained craftsmen in terracotta craft who have been provided with free tool kits; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when the remaining craftsmen will be trained in terracotta craft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) There are 63,390 craftsmen in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(b) 80 craftsmen have been trained in terracotta craft during 2016-17.

(c) 120 craftsmen have been provided free tool kits during 2016-17.

(d) Training of craftsmen in various crafts including terracotta craft is taken up under the Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana. This is a continuous process.

Coverage under insurance schemes

4154. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken necessary steps to bring all those engaged in Textile industries under insurance schemes meant for them;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of people covered under the insurance schemes till 31st March, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing various Social Security/Welfare measures for the benefit of textile workers/weavers in the country. In the handloom sector, Government is taking steps to converge all Insurance Schemes including Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to cover all handloom weavers under the insurance coverage. In the current financial year, (upto February 2017) 400940 weavers have been covered under the insurance scheme.

In powerloom sector, Government is implementing Group Insurance Scheme (GIS) for the benefit of powerloom weavers since the year 2003. Under this scheme, 16,83,124 number of workers had been insured since its implementation and upto 28.02.2017.

In the silk sector, the Government of India has implemented the scheme—“Health Insurance Programme for Sericulture Farmers and Workers” under Catalytic Development Programme during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and covered 2.17 lakhs beneficiaries and their families under this programme.

The Government is also implementing insurance Scheme for Sheep Breeders under “Social Security Schemes” for welfare of wool growers/farmers in the country to provide insurance coverage in the case of natural death/accidental death, total/partial disability during the period of policy. Under this scheme, 79,157 number of sheep breeders were insured from 2012-2016.

Integrated textile park

†4155. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any plan for the development of Integrated Textile Parks in various parts of the country for the purpose of increasing textile production in the country;

(b) the location-wise total number of Integrated Textile Parks expected to be developed in the country; and

(c) the State-wise number of people likely to get employment through these Parks and the estimated annual production of these Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Park is a demand driven scheme where proposals to set up Textile Parks are initiated by group of entrepreneurs or Industry Associations. Role of the Government is limited to facilitate the projects with grant support up to 40% of the eligible project cost not exceeding to ₹ 40 crore for developing common infrastructure and common facility in the park.

(b) Presently 66 Integrated Textile Parks are sanctioned/operating across the country. Details of the Textiles parks with location wise detail are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Around 3.92 lakh people are likely to get employment from these Textile Parks. State wise details of expected employment generation from these Textile Parks are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Annual production of 30 functional parks is estimated as below:-

Product	Output from Parks
Yarn (tons/annum)	14,000
Woven Fabric (Mn. Sq. m/annum)	825
Knitted Fabric (Mn sq. mtr/annum)	155
Garment (Mn. Pcs/annum)	140

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Details of 66 Integrated Textile Parks along with their location*

Sl. No.	Name of the park	Location
1.	HindupurVyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh
2.	MAS Fabric Park India Ltd	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Tarakeshwara Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	SPSR Nellore Dist., Andhra Pradesh
5.	GautamBudha Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur – Andhra Pradesh
7.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darrang, Assam
8.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat, Gujarat
9.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch, Gujarat
10.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat, Gujarat
11.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda, Gujarat
12.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat, Gujarat
13.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat, Gujarat
14.	RJD Integrated Textile Park,	Surat , Gujarat
15.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park,	Surat, Gujarat
16.	Shanti Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat, Gujarat
17.	Palsana ITP Park	Palsana, Dist. Surat, Gujarat
18.	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Kheda – Gujarat
19.	NSP Infrastructure Private Limited	Surat, Gujarat
20.	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Surat , Gujarat
21.	Shahlon Textile Park	Surat District
22.	Aalishan Integrated Textile Park	Panipat, Haryana
23.	Himachal Textile Park	Una (Himachal Pradesh)
24.	Jammu and Kashmir Textile Park	Kathua, Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of the park	Location
25.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir
26.	Gulbarga Textile Park	Gulbarga, Karnataka
27.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur, Karnataka
28.	CLC Textile Park Ltd.	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
29.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra
30.	Pride India cooperative Textile park Ltd.	Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra
31.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati, Maharashtra
32.	Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli, Maharashtra
33.	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule, Maharashtra
34.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi, Maharashtra
35.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli, Maharashtra
36.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Latur, Maharashtra
37.	Kalappana Awade Textile Park	Kolhapur, Maharashtra
38.	Asiatic Co-op. Textile Park	Solapur, Maharashtra
39.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kolhapur, Maharashtra
40.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule, Maharashtra
41.	Hinganghat Textile Park	Wardha, Maharashtra
42.	Sri Ganesh Integrated Textile Park	Dhule, Maharashtra
43.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala, Punjab
44.	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshehar, Punjab
45.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana, Punjab
46.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh, Rajasthan
47.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd.	Kishangarh, Rajasthan
48.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali, Rajasthan
49.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur, Rajasthan
50.	Jaipur Kaleen Textile Park	Dausa Rajasthan
51.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park	Balotra, Rajasthan
52.	Srinath Integrated Textile Park	Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the park	Location
53.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore, Tamil nadu
54.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam, Tamil nadu
55.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam, Tamil nadu
56.	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Karur, Tamil nadu
57.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai, Tamil nadu
58.	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Kanchipuram, Tamil nadu
59.	Pallavada Textile Park	Gobi, Tamil nadu
60.	The Great Indian Linen and Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai, Tamil nadu
61.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally, Telegana
62.	White Gold Textile Park	Ranga Reddy, Telangana
63.	Ecotex Integrated Textile Park	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
64.	Farukhabad Integrated Textile Park	Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh
65.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	Kolkata, West Bengal
66.	Hosiery Park	Howrah, West Bengal

Statement-II

Details of State-wise number of people likely to get employment through these Parks

Sl. No.	State	Employment Proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109469
2.	Assam	2603
3.	Telangana	4050
4.	Gujarat	46773
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2200
6.	Haryana	996
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5618
8.	Karnataka	6000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2000
10.	Maharashtra	66435

Sl. No.	State	Employment Proposed
11.	Punjab	22400
12.	Rajasthan	47850
13.	Tamil Nadu	29000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12335
15.	West Bengal	25000

**Reports of various Handicraft and Handloom Cluster
Development Programmes**

4156. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed report including narrative report, audio-visuals and financial statements of various handicraft and handloom cluster development programmes organized and completed under various Government schemes are available for reference to public;

(b) if so, the reports of such projects completed during the last ten years;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-availability of such reports;

(d) whether broad formats are provided to the beneficiaries to prepare such reports; and

(e) if so, the specimens of such formats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the Handicrafts sector a detailed report including narrative report, audio visuals and financial statement in respect of “Bamboo and Kauna Craft of Manipur” and “Mirizim craft of Assam” at a cost of ₹ 8.00 lakhs for each project were sanctioned in the year 2006-07 under handicrafts Cluster Development Programme and are available for to public for reference. In the Handloom sector a book titled “Prayas”, covering success stories of some handloom clusters taken up during the last year was released on 1st National Handloom Day *i.e.* 7th August 2015.

(d) and (e) Government has uploaded the format on the official website *i.e.* www.handicrafts.nic.in for the beneficiaries to prepare reports on various crafts and cluster Under Marketing Support and Services Scheme. The specimen of the format for the handicrafts sector is given in Statement.

Statement

Proforma for submission proposal of publicity through print and electronic media

Organizations profile:-

1. Name of the Organization with complete postal address, Mob/telephone no., email.
2. Registration number, date of registration, validity of registration ,act under which registered.
3. Name and designation of Chief functionary with Tel No./Mobile No.
4. Name of other Key functionaries and their Contact No. and address
5. If the organization is engaged in development, promotion and Marketing of Handicrafts
6. Brief Note on the activities undertaken
7. Experience in Publicity related work
8. Registration with EPCH/CEPC etc gives detail.
9. Details of exports/Marketing during last 3 years-product wise
10. Whether any Self Help Group/cluster is attached with organization, give details.
11. Source of procurement of product

Scheme/Project Profile

12. Proposal submitted for printing of Catalogue/ Brochure/Folder
 13. Size
 14. Whether proper dummy submitted with commercial look
 15. Number of copies to be printed.
 16. Specimen of imported art paper to be used
 - a. Gms. Inside paper
 - b. Gms. Cover paper
-

-
17. Number of Transparencies/photographs to be used with publication
 18. Number of colour to be used.
 19. Total number of pages (inside and cover)
 20. Estimated cost
 - a. Cost of paper
 - b. Cost of Scanning, Planning and proofing.
 - c. Cost of photography (outdoor)/Material, No. of TPs
 - d. Cost of printing
 - e. Cost of Designing/copy writing and Art work
 - f. Cost of Binding/cutting and folding
 - g. Plates
 - h. Total
 21. Proposal for publicity through Website/Internet
 - a. Internet/Website to be opened.
 - b. Name of domain, its Registration. No.
 - c. Name of server/Home page, if any
 - d. Expected coverage of above
 - e. Duration
 - f. Estimated cost (Sub-head wise)
 22. Proposal for video films/CD-ROM
 - a. Format of Video films, if proposed
 - b. Duration of video films proposed
 - c. Subject of the films
 - d. Name of the producer (enclosed profile)
 - e. Script of the video film
 - f. Estimated cost (Detailed Sub-Head wise)
 23. Likely benefit from the Website/Internet/CD-ROM
-

-
24. Details of financial assistance for printing of catalogue/Folder/Brochure etc., making of video films/CD-Rom, Website/Internet received earlier from this office, if yes, furnish details.
 25. How many copies printed earlier? Have the copies been utilized or still in stock . If yes, then give numberof copies, in stock
 26. Enumerate benefit/assistance received from copies printed and the video film/CD-ROM produced earlier

Documents to be attached

27. Copy of valid registration certificate under proper statute. [Self attested]
 28. Copy of Memorandum of Association and bye-laws certified by appropriate authority. [Self attested]
 29. Copy of audited balance sheet (by chartered accountant) for last 3 years. [Self attested]
 30. Copy of Annual report of last one year. [Self attested]
 31. Copy of the minutes of last AGM. [Self attested]
 32. List of current office bearers of the organization with their full Name, complete postal address with PIN, phone/mobile no. and E-mail.
 33. Copy of resolution for seeking financial assistance under a particular scheme from office of DC (Handicrafts).
 34. Name and address of Bank where organization has its account and Account Number.
 35. Details of grants received from the office of DC (Handicrafts) during last 3 years and its status of utilization
 36. Details of grants received from other Central/ State Government deptt. Or agencies during last 3 years and its status of utilization.
-

37. Name of Nodal officer/project head/authorized contact person with his complete address, phone/mobile number and E-mail etc.

38. **Affidavit regarding:**

- a. Majority of members of governing body do not belong to the same family.
 - b. Details of the members having membership in any other society registered any where in India.
 - c. That Organization is not involved in any corrupt practices and has not been black-listed by any central/state agencies.
 - d. That organization is a non profit making organization.
-

Signature

Date:

Name of Authorized signatory

Designation (with Rubber stamp)

Recommendation of the Office of DC(HC) Regional Director/Asstt. Director of the Concerned M&HSC/CWTC with full justification along with the points scored in grading.

Signature with rubber stamp

Name, Designation and address

Date

National Handicrafts fair and marketing workshops are departmental activity and will be organized accordingly by the office of DC(H). AD HMSEC/ CWTSC may submit their fund requirement with justification to RDs/ Hqrs for consideration and sanction.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th April, 2017, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:—

MOTION

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the first week of Winter Session, 2017”.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

The Arsenic Contamination (Prevention) Bill, 2017

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for effective regulation of the level of arsenic in ground water and identification of the risk areas of arsenic contamination, formulate a national policy for mitigating and preventing arsenic contamination in food and drinking water in the country for the overall welfare, care and protection of the citizens and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new articles 330A, 330B, 332A and 332B) by Shri Vijayasai Reddy; absent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017
(Amendment of Articles 83 and 172)**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Domestic Workers (Regulation of Work and
Social Security) Bill, 2017**

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of work of Domestic Workers in order to improve their working conditions and to provide social security to them, for setting up of State and District Boards for the purpose and for compulsory registration of domestic workers, employers and service providers to such Boards and also for setting up of Domestic Workers Social Security Fund and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2007

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Government Legislative Business.

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 move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS — Contd.**The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
(Amendment) Bill, 2016 — Contd.***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further consideration of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Dr. Subramanian Swamy, if you have not completed your speech on 24th March, 2017, you can speak now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): This is the only issue on which we are in agreement with Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the last occasion when this matter came up, I gave a broad description of the difficulty that is there in the drafting of the so-called Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act which is causing great consternation in the judiciary of our country. There are other misuses which I will make in passing. But, at this moment, my amendment deals only with the question of harassment at this particular Section 19 as drafted is causing to the judiciary in the country, and any other designated Arbitration Committee. May I first read out what the Section says? It is Section 19, Reporting of Offences, in Chapter V, Procedure for Reporting of Cases. This Act, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is specifically meant to protect the innocent children. Many of the crimes committed against them never get reported because the children are too frightened to say anything and the parents don't want any scandal. So, in order to prevent that, they brought in an Act by which if the girl, who is juvenile, makes an allegation, it is taken as *prima facie* true. It is not a matter for investigation, but is taken as *prima facie* true and the Criminal Procedure Code starts with that presumption and the person against whom the accusation is made is automatically arrested and kept for trial. I am not against that. I think, children need to be protected and it has a deterrent value. But, today, I am on a very special point of a misuse of a particular section. That is Section 19. It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, any person, including the child, who has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed, he shall provide such information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police and every report given under sub-section (1) shall be ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing, read over to the informant and shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit." It also has Section 20, which makes it offence not to do so. If you have heard this or have come to know that there is an apprehension of this happening and if you don't report it in

* Further discussion continued from 24th March, 2017.

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

the manner which is described here, you can be prosecuted! And, you can lose up to three years on this failure to report.

So, what I, therefore, have put down in my Statement of Objects and Reasons is, “Section 19 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 compels even Court Judges, hearing a divorce case or in a marriage discord case to provide information to police authorities or otherwise face penal punishment under Section 21 of the said Act. This places an unacceptable onus on the public and public Judicial persons on their mere apprehension of a possible offence being committed.” What happens is that the judges sit and hear divorce cases. When the divorce case takes place, the wife can make an allegation in order to further her case and make her case for divorce — or the husband in other case, the other party also can do the same — to make it credible that they deserve a divorce or that the court should grant them divorce. For that they make allegations saying, “I came into my home from my office work and I saw my husband was molesting my daughter.” That the judge hears and, according to this Act, the judge has to go to the police station herself and make a report in the police station; otherwise, she will be getting an arrest warrant from the police station. What happens is that the clients are using this to terrify the judges and I find this in the High Courts; in fact, one High Court Chief Justice told me that judges are not willing to sit in divorce cases any more because of this fear. The purpose of the Act could not be to involve people who have been designated by the Constitution to sit in judgment of proceedings. In that proceedings, if some allegation is made, even without giving a proof, that is sufficient for compelling them to do so. I am seeking an Amendment, beginning by seeking a deletion of this Section. Although that may be a drastic way, but let the Government come forward with a new Section 19 in which those who have been designated as Judges or for arbitration or designated for conciliation or whatever, that whatever information they get about an allegation of a crime that is supposed to have been committed on a small child or is likely to be committed, they are not compelled to go to the police station and make a report. Then subsequently, when the police investigation goes on, to appear before the police and when the matter is registered as a case in the courts, go on appear as a witness, subject to cross-examination. This is unnecessary ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there such an instance?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Oh, yes, there are plenty. There are a large number of instances that I quoted last time. There are 21 cases which are spread over last four years since this Act came into being. I think in 2013 the Act came

in. The Government has them. The Judges have written to it. The Chief Justice has written to it. In fact, when I was arguing another case, one of the Judges said in open court, "You are a parliamentarian, why don't you bring this Amendment?" That is how I did the study and came and brought this. Therefore, I am only saying that I do agree that we need a strict law by which people feel deterrent in touching women or small children and for that I am totally in favour of this Act. However, this particular Section requires to be redrafted in such a way that higher functionaries such as Judges are not compelled to act as ordinary witnesses in a matter in which they are compelled to hear the case. They are not part of the family or they happen to be incidentally watching something happening but they are obligated to hear a case. In that course, all kinds of allegations are made and then they are made victims of that. So, if the Government decides to do that, that will be a very good thing and it will be widely welcomed. If they want, they can even check, but, I think this House should indeed accept this Amendment that I have placed and send a message to the Government that they are under obligation to immediately act in the matter. This is my main submission in this and I urge the House to vote for this when the matter comes up for vote.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You need not fight with me to get this time. Usually, you fight with me for time. Now it is your time, speak. ...(Interruptions)... Okay.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, the Member who moved this Bill in private nature to attract the attention of the Union Government is such a renowned person, I think, in the times to come, he will also face difficulty in judging himself. His globally renowned litigant attitude, within the nation and outside, is par excellence. He was friend to whom, enemy to whom, I think, he will be in continuity to have the confusion in evaluating his own stand. I have reverence for his knowledge. I salute his understanding and capacity to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you talking about the Bill or about him?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The genesis of the Bill has to be explained, then only the essence of the Bill can be properly understood.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Is it appreciation or otherwise? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: There is reverence. ...(Interruptions).. The greatest tendency of one person having an approach in *dharmik bhavna*, in

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

Vedic bhavna, ninda is also *stuti*. Bhagwan Raman Maharishi, Dr. Swamyji made out to reach the ultimate, *stuti* is the greatest way to follow with. I appreciate you and ours is such a society 'बाल वाक्य, ब्रह्म वाक्य'। We take the sweet words of our children as if those are coming from the Almighty. Just now we have concluded the चैत्र नवरात्रि. On the concluding day of चैत्र नवरात्रि, it is a habit, particularly in Northern India, to touch the feet of children under eight or nine years of age and worship them as if they are the स्वरूप of Sri Mata. And, in the South, we treat children in a divine way, 'ओम् कात्यायनाय विद्महे कन्यकुमारि धीमिह तन्नो दुर्गिः प्रचोदयात्' In that spirit, we used to look at them and pray that there should not be any harm to our children within our society. But times have changed. The changing of the times and their relevance into the stipulations and acts have come to fore from the United Kingdom. Way back in 1908 itself, they had come out with an approach to protect the child. By 1933, it took the shape of Child Protection Act, 1933. But, for the latest requirements, our United Nation's suggestions or conventions are before us and the federal law from United States is a ready reference of how the modern society shall treat children and in that context India is always standing far ahead to guide the global nations. The Juvenile Justice Act, the Child Protection Act and the latest 2012 Act through which we look at our children, their well-being and their safety is not going to be sufficient in the expanding complications of human treacherous tendencies. This has prompted me to speak on this. World over, at several places, continuous international seminar, symposia and conferences are going on about child trafficking and the abuses being meted out upon the children. We were always standing up to be a model. We have given good models of law. We have also given great programmes. We have institutionalized the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. We are doing it continuously, but there are growing complications. Just yesterday, the Union Minister of State for Women and Child Welfare stated about 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ।' It is just a campaign programme. It enthuses how to take care of the children. With just a campaign or with just a slogan, it is not going to be sufficient. We have our own specifications. We are worried about child labour; still child labour is there. Certain stringent provisions are there to contain the slavery of children, but even then there are certain clusters where, in the daylight, we can see the pathetic condition meted out to our children. We also have to have a look at our consideration towards the criminal responsibility of the children. Here, the society shall play a larger role, for which the Government has to provide encouragement and support. Let us not excessively burden our children with the criminal responsibility. Even in advanced nations, the age of criminal responsibility is just 7 years or 8 years. But, under the conditions prevailing within the Indian society both, the growth or health of the children and the environment available to them to expand their

3.00 P.M.

knowledge, cannot give them a proper stamina and strength to have a responsibility. The poverty, socio-economic poverty, and the depth of standard of the livelihood are having direct relevance, for which the social security concerns and measures by the Governments, either Central or State, will have a greater role. But, these days, though the Union Government has certain national programmes to provide support, we are not having sufficient resources to strengthen and to fully implement them. In this backdrop, in this 2012 Act, — responsibility of the judges, which, in turn, is almost leading to harassment to the children — the urge for omission of Section 19 from the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is worth considering. But why piecemeal? Time and again, if a complication comes, a surgical strike is not enough. We should have a comprehensive approach. We should look at it in totality, so that there is an institutionalised mechanism to refresh our ideas about the children, their protection, the available enactments and necessities of those updates. Not only the National Commission for the Child Rights, but the National Commission for Law will also support us. There are several pronouncements, not only from the Supreme Court, but also from various High Courts to guide us. On this occasion, keeping the suggestions of Dr. Subramanian Swamy in view, I plead the Union Government to look at it comprehensively, so as to protect our children through a proper enactment, with the up-to-date support mechanism and also the institutionalised support. Besides, let the Beti Bachao, Beti Pado not be confined to a slogan or a campaign, let there be a concrete programme of educational advancement and also of employment-wise emancipation. Let the children be empowered in their own environment. This is my urge and submission to the Union Government. Thank you.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): मान्यवर उपसभापति जी, भारत सरकार, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में जो बिल लाई थी, जो पास होकर एक कानून बन गया, जो कम आयु के बच्चों पर होने वाले अत्याचार से संबंधित था, वह महत्वपूर्ण बिल पास हो गया है। यह बिल पास होकर कानून तो बन गया, लेकिन एक छोटा-सा lacunae रह गया, जिसके कारण कई जजेज़ अपने आपको मुश्किल में पाते हैं कि हम इससे कैसे बचें, क्योंकि जब कोई भी पहली बार उनकी जानकारी में जाता है, तो जजेज़ को ही खुद पुलिस स्टेशन जाना पड़ता है। जो जज स्वयं जजमेंट देने वाले हों, फिर वही पुलिस स्टेशन जाएँगे और वही आगे कोर्ट में गवाह बनेंगे, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इसलिए 2012 के इस बिल के 19वें सैक्शन में जो दोष है, उसमें बदलाव लाने की दृष्टि से आदरणीय सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस वास्तविक समस्या को समझेगी और उसमें आवश्यक परिवर्तन करेगी, ताकि न्यायाधीशों को जो एक विचित्र स्थिति में रहना पड़ता है, उससे उनको बचाने का काम किया जा सके और इस दिशा में उनके ऊपर जो भी इस प्रकार के केस होते हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग होने से वे बच सकें। बाकी की सब चीजें ठीक हैं, लेकिन केवल जजेज़ को इसके साथ जोड़ने की जो स्थिति है, वह एक अनहोनी लगती है और अच्छा नहीं लगता है। जब उन्होंने स्वयं बताया, ऐसे लगभग 21-21 केस

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

अपने देश में घटे हैं। स्वयं जज अपनी असहायता के बारे में कहते हैं कि आप लोग पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर है, ऐसे कैसे बनाते हैं? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आदरणीय सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी का जो सुझाव है, जजों को इस चीज से मुक्त कराते हुए आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाएं। इन अपराधियों में जो भी अपराधी होता है, उसके ऊपर जो सजा है या बाकी जो कुछ भी है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन इसके आधार पर जजेज को इसके अंदर लाकर एक गवाह के रूप में उन्हें प्रस्तुत करना ठीक नहीं होगा और इसके लिए मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि इन्हें बचाकर रखें और उनका जो अमेंडमेंट है, उनकी जो मांग है, उसे स्वीकार करें, यह मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar; not present.
Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। इस बहुत ही चिंतनीय और बहुत अच्छे विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं। सर, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश से आती हूं। लोग बोलते हैं छत्तीसगढ़ मतलब जंगल, छत्तीसगढ़ मतलब आदिवासी, छत्तीसगढ़ मतलब वन, फॉरेस्ट से घिरा हुआ प्रदेश है और आदिवासियों का प्रदेश है। छत्तीसगढ़ में आधा क्षेत्र आदिवासियों से घिरा हुआ है। आदिवासियों का समुचित विकास नहीं हुआ है। वहां की बच्चियां, वहां के बालक ज्ञान से कोसों दूर हैं। जहां भी स्कूल हैं, वहां पर स्कूल जाने के लिए रास्ता नहीं है, अगर कैसे भी नदी पार करके स्कूल चले जाते हैं तो स्कूल में अध्यापक नहीं है, अध्यापक हैं तो पढ़ाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्कूल में बैठने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, बहुत ही पिछड़ा इलाका है। वहां पर बच्चों के ऊपर अपराध और वहां के जो अपराध के आंकड़े हैं, उसको मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि पूरे भारत में बालकों के अपराध में छत्तीसगढ़ का आठवां स्थान है। यहां तक कि कोलकाता और नागपुर से भी सर्वाधिक छत्तीसगढ़ के आदिवासी अंचल में बालकों के साथ, बच्चियों के साथ अपराध होते हैं। 2012 की एक घटना है। झविलियामारी एक जगह है, वहां पर एक आदिवासी आश्रम है। वहां पर पहली से लेकर पांचवीं तक की बच्चियां उस आश्रम में रहती थीं। उस आश्रम में दूध देने वाला, उस आश्रम का चपरासी, उस आश्रम का वार्डन लगातार तीन साल तक वहां की बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करते रहे। जब उसमें से एक बच्ची बीमार पड़ी तो उसको इलाज के लिए हॉस्पिटल ले गए। वहां पता चला कि वह बच्ची गर्भवती थी। इस प्रकार उस आश्रम में 13 बच्चियां गर्भवती पाई गईं तथा वह स्कूल ऐसे ही चल रहा था। जानकारी होने के दो साल बाद उसमें केस दर्ज हुआ। बच्ची के मां-बाप अपनी उस बच्ची को छात्रावास से निकलवाकर ले गए और छात्रावास से जाने के बाद उस बच्ची की मौत हो गई। 13 साल की वह बच्ची गर्भवती होने के बाद कितने दिन जिन्दा रहती? कुछ दिन संघर्ष किया और उसके बाद उसकी मौत हो गई। दो साल तक वहां पर यह घटनाक्रम चलता रहा और उसके पश्चात जब अपराध दर्ज हुआ तो उसमें से दो लोगों को जेल की सजा हुई। वहां की वार्डन एक महिला थी, उसे सजा हुई, वहां के दूध वाले और एक अन्य व्यक्ति को सजा हुई — कुल तीन व्यक्तियों को सजा हुई। उसके बाद आज भी वह छात्रावास चल रहा है, वह धंधा आज भी वहां पर फल-फूल रहा है, लेकिन आज तक उस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। सर, वह आदिवासी इलाका है। अभी पिछले दिनों ही आठ साल के एक बच्चे की बुआ की मृत्यु हो गयी, तो वह अपनी मौसी के घर बताने गया कि बुआ की मृत्यु

हो गयी है। वह इलाका पूरा नक्सलियों से घिरा हुआ इलाका है। रात को जब वह अपनी मौसी के घर बताने जा रहा था तो नक्सलियों ने सोचा कि यह पुलिस का मुखबिर है, ऐसा समझकर उन्होंने उसकी और उसके भाई, दोनों की हत्या कर दी। सर, हमारे प्रदेश में इतना अधिक डर और भय व्याप्त है। वहां पर एक ऐसी जगह भी है, जहां पर अगर किसी की बच्ची के साथ रेप हो जाता है तो उसके मां-बाप थाने में अपराध का मामला दर्ज कराने नहीं जाते हैं। जब उनसे पूछते हैं कि आपने अपराध का मामला दर्ज क्यों नहीं कराया तो उनका कहना है कि अगर हम थाने में अपराध दर्ज करेंगे तो हमारी बच्ची को थानेदार वहां पर आठ-दस दिन तक रख लेगा, महीनों भी रख लेगा और उसके साथ लगातार रेप करता रहेगा, इसलिए हम डर के मारे, भय के मारे थाने में भी अपराध दर्ज कराने नहीं जाते। सर, बच्ची तो बहुत छोटी रहती है, उसे तो कुछ ज्ञान नहीं होता है, लेकिन अगर हमारे प्रदेश में ऐसी स्थिति रहेगी, तो बच्चों का विकास कैसे हो सकेगा? हम कहते हैं कि बच्चे भगवान का स्वरूप होते हैं - "बच्चे मन के सच्चे" — बच्चे अपने मां-बाप को बताते हैं, लेकिन मां-बाप देश, दुनिया और समाज के भय से उस अपराध को छुपाने की कोशिश करते हैं और फिर उनका वही हश्र होता है।

सर, बस्तर में सुकमा नामक एक जगह है, वहां पर 15 लड़कियों के साथ तीन साल तक लगातार बलात्कार होता रहा, लेकिन उसका भी कुछ पता नहीं चला, उनके अपराधी का पता नहीं चला और उनके परिवार वाले उन लड़कियों को छात्रावास से, स्कूल से निकालकर अपने घर ले आए। यह हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ की स्थिति है। छत्तीसगढ़ का आदिवासी अंचल तो है ही, जो नगरीय निकाय क्षेत्र है, जैसे भिलाई है, वहां पर पूरे प्रदेश के लोग निवास करते हैं, वहां पर बीएसपी का बड़ा कारखाना है, वहां पर बहुत सारे समाज के लोग निवासरत हैं — वहां पर भी आए दिन बच्चियों के साथ हत्या और बलात्कार के मामले होते हैं।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारे यहां नवयुवकों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। रोजगार न मिलने के कारण वे लोग गलत धंधों में लग जाते हैं। वे लड़कियों का अपहरण करते हैं और अपहरण करने के बाद फिरौती मांगते हैं। उसके कारण भी कई बार बच्चियों के साथ, लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार और उनकी हत्या के मामले होते हैं जो हमें आए दिन समाचारों के माध्यम से देखने और सुनने को मिलते हैं। सर, इस संबंध में जो भी नियम और कानून हैं, वे नियम और कानून कड़े होने चाहिए, वरना यह स्थिति इसी तरह से बनी रहेगी। अगर हम पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ में देखें तो 11,000 लड़कियां अभी गायब हैं। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है, मैं यह बात किसी समाचार के माध्यम से नहीं बता रही हूं, न ही किसी के कहने से बता रही हूं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह decision दिया है कि छत्तीसगढ़ से 11,000 लड़कियां गायब हैं, उनका आज तक पता नहीं है, आज तक उनकी कोई खोजबीन नहीं हुई है, कहीं कोई खोज-खबर नहीं है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूं कि अब लड़कियों को स्कूल भेजने में भी डर लगता है और जब लड़कियां स्कूल जाती हैं तो उनके मां-बाप चिंता करते रहते हैं कि शाम तक हमारी बच्ची घर में कुशल वापस आ पाएगी या नहीं आ पाएगी। यह चिंता आदिवासी अंचल में, छत्तीसगढ़ के आधे इलाके में बनी रहती है। अभी यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं इस बिल को लाने वाले अपने माननीय साथी का समर्थन करती हूं और सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करती हूं कि बाल अपराध को रोकने के लिए कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Chhaya Verma, you said that 11,000 girls are missing and there is no inquiry, no action!

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, the Supreme Court had passed this stricture against the State Government for these 11,000 missing girls.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 11,000 girls are missing! Is that a fact?

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Yes, Sir. यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है।

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Since how many years?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God! I would request the Minister to write to the Chief Minister there, saying that this issue has been brought to this House and the hon. Member has mentioned that 11,000 girls are missing and no proper action has been taken. The hon. Member says, even the Supreme Court has passed strictures about the same. You must write to the Chief Minister to take proper action. This should be noted. I think this is a very serious matter. I cannot believe this! How can it happen?

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को इस संबंध में अवगत कराऊंगी और माननीय सदस्या से मिलकर सारी रिपोर्ट भी लूंगी। मैं इस संबंध में अवश्य कार्यवाही के लिए कहूंगी।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, 11,000 लड़कियां गायब हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: इतनी लड़कियां कैसे missing हो सकती हैं?

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: She also mentioned the name of the hostel where every day rape incident is taking place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then strong action should be taken. Such a hostel should be closed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 के संबंध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह 2012 का एक एक्ट है। सम्माननीय स्वामी जी इस को अच्छी तरह से देख कर इसमें संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं। जिस समय यह एक्ट बना, इसकी भावना अच्छी थी। उस समय सोचा था कि देश में किस तरह से बालकों के साथ लैंगिक अपराध होता है, उनका शोषण होता है, उनके साथ ज्यादाती होती है, उसको देखकर 2012 में यह एक्ट बना। चूंकि सम्माननीय स्वामी जी बहुत ही ज्ञानी पुरुष हैं, मैं कहूँ कि लॉ के संबंध में माने हुए वकील भी हैं और यहां पर सांसद के रूप में उनका बहुत rich experience है, उन्होंने देखा कि इस एक्ट के तहत बालकों-बालिकाओं को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए उसमें अमेंडमेंट के लिए आपने यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया है।

उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय सांसदों ने, हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के और विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने जिसमें श्रीमती छाया वर्मा और आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी शामिल हैं, इन्होंने सही बताया है कि भारत देश के अंदर, भारतीय समाज के अंदर बालकों को बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है। जब बालक-बालिकाएं पैदा होते हैं, तो उनको लोग कहते हैं कि घर में चिराग आ गया और जब वे पैदा होते हैं, तो वे विकारों से रहित होते हैं, वे भगवान का रूप होते हैं। जब वे संसार में आते हैं, तो बिल्कुल उनके दिमाग में नहीं होता है कि कौन अच्छा है और कौन बुरा है। इस तरह से बालक-बालिकाओं को हम भगवान का रूप मानते हैं और हमारी संस्कृति भी यही कहती है। समाज में कुछ ऐसे विकृत दिमाग के लोग होते हैं, यदि मैं कहूं कि वे पशुवृत्ति से भी ज्यादा गिरे हुए होते हैं, उनकी मानसिक स्थिति ठीक है या नहीं है, लेकिन उनकी मानसिक विकृति बहुत ज्यादा होती है। इसी के कारण इस भारत देश के अंदर मानवता, करुणा, सहिष्णुता, दया और सभी को सम्मान देने के जो भाव होते हैं, उसमें भी जब इस तरह के अपराध होते हैं, तो निश्चित है कि न केवल भारत देश में बल्कि विश्व में भी कहीं-कहीं हमें सामाजिक मूल्यों में गिरावट की वजह से हमें नीचा देखना पड़ता है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी संसद द्वारा 2012 में जो बिल पास किया गया, उसके प्रावधान बहुत अच्छे हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। ऐसे बालक-बालिकाएं जिनका कोई दोष नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों का दोष है, जो न सामाजिक व्यवस्था को समझते हैं, न रिश्तों को समझते हैं, न देश की गरिमा को समझते हैं, बल्कि जो किन्हीं कारणों से आपराधिक दुनिया में रहते हुए, उसके कारण कुछ भी हो सकते हैं, वे मानवीय मूल्यों को खत्म करने पर उतारू होकर इस तरह के अपराध बालक-बालिकाओं के साथ करते हैं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी ने जो जानकारी छत्तीसगढ़ की बालिकाओं के बारे में दी है, वह हमारे लिए आश्चर्यचकित कर देने वाली जानकारी है। अगर हम प्रत्येक स्टेट की बात को देखें, आज़ादी के बाद भी और 2012 में जब ऐक्ट पास हुआ, तब तक भी और इस कानून के बनने के बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं और अखबारों के माध्यम से पढ़ते हैं कि 11,000 बालिकाएं, बच्चियां अगर किसी छोटे से स्टेट से लापता हो जाती हैं, जब ऐसी हालत छोटी स्टेट की है, तो बड़ी स्टेट की हालत क्या होगी? यह हमारे लिए निश्चय ही सोचने व चिंतन करने का विषय है कि 2012 का कानून बनने के बाद भी, आज इस गंभीर अपराध पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह न केवल देश के सांसदों बल्कि नैतिक और मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखने वाले लोगों को सोचने के लिए बाध्य करता है कि देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? कानून के द्वारा सख्ती किए जाने के बावजूद भी लोगों की सोच में बदलाव क्यों नहीं हुआ है? मेरा मानना है कि आज व्यक्ति भौतिकवादी युग में आपाधापी में अपने रिश्ते-नाते भूल गया है। वह जब थोड़े से समय में पैसे वाला बन जाता है, तो बहुत से अपराध भी करने लगता है और जब अपराधी प्रवृत्ति से ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पास बहुत रुपया आ जाता है, चाहे वह भ्रष्टाचार के माध्यम से आए या काले धन के रूप में आए, तो उन व्यक्तियों और उनकी संतानों में से कुछ व्यक्ति इस तरह की रुग्ण मानसिकता और विकारग्रस्त हो जाते हैं, जिस से समाज में बालक-बालिकाओं के साथ इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। महोदय, जब बालक-बालिकाओं के साथ इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो हमें इस बात का भी दुख होता है कि समाज में दोहरे मापदंड देखने को मिलते हैं। हम तो बालकों की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब किसी बालिका के साथ इस तरह की घटना होती है, तो समाज के समझदार लोग व बालिका के माता-पिता भी कई बार सोचते हैं कि मेरी बेटी का ब्याह नहीं होगा, मैं अपमानित और लिज्जत होऊंगा और मेरी बेटी का भविष्य खराब हो जाएगा। यह हमारे पुरुष प्रधान समाज

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

की विकृत मानसिकता भी है। अगर पुरुष अपराध करता है, तो उस के लिए ज्यादा कुछ नहीं सोचा जाता है। उसे ignore कर दिया जाता है कि पुरुष जाति के लोग हैं, इनकी यह प्रवृत्ति थी, लेकिन जब बालक, बालिका या महिला के साथ इस तरह की घटना होती है, तो उसे दूसरे ढंग से सोचा जाता है। हालांकि हम समाज में महिला को देवी, दुर्गा या लक्ष्मी के रूप में मानते हैं और इसी तरह बालिका को भी हम कन्या और सब से बड़े धन के रूप में मानते हैं, लेकिन जब इस तरह की घटना हो जाती है, तो वे सिद्धांत अलग रख दिए जाते हैं और पुरुष प्रधान समाज के लोग यह नहीं सोचते कि इस बालक या बालिका के साथ कितना बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ है बल्कि वे उस अपराध को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस के पीछे हमारी मानसिक कमजोरी रहती है। हमारे विचारों में आज भी इतनी मजबूती और दृढ़ता नहीं आयी है कि हम ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए कुछ तो करें। इसी कारण यह कानून तो बना है, लेकिन इन्हें रोकने के लिए हमारे सम्माननीय सांसद स्वामी जी ने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। महोदय, यह भी देखने में आया है कि ऐसे केसेज में जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो वे लोग उस चीज को कहने में hesitate करते हैं, वे उस चीज को नहीं बता पाते हैं। अब अगर न्यायाधीशों के लिए इस तरह की बाध्यता होगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कानून प्रभावी नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मेरा कहना यही है कि स्वामी जी ने जो यह संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, यह उचित है और समय को देखते हुए इस तरह की बाध्यता को हटा देना जरूरी है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि स्वामी जी के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, वर्मा जी। श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वामी जी द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में खड़ी हुई हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगी कि हमने वर्ष 2012 में कानून बनाया और आप उस में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, लेकिन इस में सब से ज्यादा कमजोर कड़ी इस कानून के implementation की है। हम कितने भी कानून बना लें, लेकिन अगर कड़ाई से उनका implementation नहीं होगा, तो इन अपराधों को नहीं रोक पाएंगे। महोदय, जैसा कि छाया जी ने कहा कि जब तक स्टेट्स इस बारे में interest नहीं लेंगी, स्टेट्स जागरूक नहीं होंगी, तब तक हम इन्हें नहीं रोक पाएंगे। महोदय, इस संबंध में सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सब से ज्यादा पुलिस वालों का mindset ठीक किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। आज भी हमारी पुलिस फोर्स इस बात के लिए तैयार ही नहीं है। वह आज भी उसी रवैये पर, उसी धारा और उसी धुरी पर चल रही है। इसीलिए डर के मारे मां-बाप नहीं जा पाते हैं। पुलिस जनता में वह confidence नहीं ला पा रही है। हमें सबसे पहले पुलिस को इसके लिए तैयार करना है, उसका माइन्ड चेंज करना है, उसको ट्रेनिंग देनी है, इसलिए उनके लिए काउंसलिंग करनी बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक हम यह नहीं करेंगे, ये अपराध होते रहेंगे और बच्चों के साथ ज्यादाती होती रहेगी। उनको शिकार बनाया जाता रहेगा और वे कुछ कह नहीं पाएंगे। आज हमारे यहां इतनी ज्यादा human trafficking हो रही है, इसकी क्या वजह है, यह क्यों हो रही है? आप देखिए, चाहे किसी लड़की के साथ trafficking होती है, चाहे किसी लड़के के साथ trafficking होती है और चाहे लेबर के नाम पर trafficking होती है, अब तो यहां तक होता है कि ऑर्गन्स बदलने के लिए भी trafficking होती है। इसकी वजह क्या है? इसकी वजह गरीबी है। इसके साथ-साथ जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसमें

जो ढील है, उसके लिए कौन कुसूरवार है, इसको भी देखना है। हमें अपने आपको भी परखना है कि हम क्या करते हैं, हमारी interference कितनी होती है, ये गैंग्स कौन हैं? खासकर जो गरीब मां-बाप हैं, जिनका माननीय सदस्या ने जिक्र किया है, वह इलाका गरीबी से प्रभावित है। अमीरों के घरों में भी ऐसी बातें होती हैं। हमारे रिश्तेदार बच्चों के साथ ऐसी बातें कर जाते हैं, जिनके लिए कोई जवाब नहीं दे पाता है। अभी एक फिल्म कहानी नं. 2 आई थी, जिसमें छोटी बच्ची का चाचा होता है- तो ऐसी जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उसके लिए implementation जरूरी है और यह implementation सख्ती से होना चाहिए, तभी हम इन चीजों को रोक पाएंगे। एक भय होना चाहिए, एक डर होना चाहिए, जो कि नहीं होता है। आज भारत के बच्चों में जितना ज्यादा अपराध बढ़ रहा है, जब आप देखते हैं कि किस तरह से वे सड़कों पर एक टांग से भीख मांग रहे होते हैं। उनकी टांग ऐसे ही नहीं टूट जाती है, वह तोड़ी जाती है। लड़कियों को सड़कों पर भीख मांगने के लिए भेजा जाता है। वे अपनी मर्जी से नहीं आती हैं, उनको जबदस्ती भेजा जाता है। हम इसकी खोज करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं कि वे कौन हैं, जो यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। सिर्फ कानून बनाने से बात नहीं बनेगी। मेरा यह कहना है कि implementation बहुत जरूरी है। हमें इसके लिए सरकारी तंत्र को जागरूक बनाना होगा, हमें उसको निर्भय बनाना होगा। जो लोग उनको संरक्षण देते हैं, protection देते हैं, उन तक पहुंचना होगा। जब तक हम यह नहीं करेंगे, यह बात खत्म नहीं हो सकती है और न ही इसका कहीं कोई अंत हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगी कि हमें एक तो पुलिस को जागरूक करना चाहिए, उनकी काउंसलिंग होनी चाहिए, उनको इन बातों के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए, तभी हम इस बात को खत्म कर सकेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जब छाया वर्मा जी छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में बोल रही थीं और वहां की महिलाओं व बालिकाओं की स्थिति के बारे में बता रही थीं, तो मेरा राज्य झारखंड अगल-बगल में ही है। उसमें और छत्तीसगढ़ में बहुत सारी समानताएं हैं।

महोदय, मैं कुछ अच्छी बातें भी शेयर करना चाहता हूं। मेरे ख्याल से आप भी agree करेंगी कि अभी के सीजन में अचानक आप झारखंड या छत्तीसगढ़ के पहाड़ों के बीचोंबीच जाएंगे, तो आपको रात में दूर-दूर तक आग जलने का एक दृश्य दिखाई देगा। यह आग पत्तों से जलाई जाती है और आग की गर्मी से महुआ ऊपर से गिरता है। रात में महिलाएं व लड़कियां जंगलों में अकेली जाती हैं और वे महुआ चुनकर लाती हैं, जो उनकी जीविका का एक साधन है। महोदय, इसी समाज में आज जब हम ये कुरीतियां देख रहे हैं, तो उसी आदिवासी समाज की यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि सदियों से उनकी महिलाएं रात में अकेली जंगल में जाकर महुआ चुनने का काम करती हैं और दूर-दराज के स्कूलों में बच्चियां पढ़ने जाती हैं। जयराम रमेश जी छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड के जंगलों में बहुत घूमे हुए हैं, मेरे ख्याल से वे भी इससे सहमत होंगे। वहां पर आज भी स्त्रियों और बच्चियों के सम्मान में बहुत कुछ किया जाता है। लेकिन इसका मतलब मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर बदमाशी नहीं हो रही है, वह हो रही है और वह बदमाशी बंद होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, आज, जब मैं इस कानून के बारे में पढ़ रहा था, तो मुझे कुछ नई चीजें मालूम पड़ीं। क्योंकि मैंने भी एक-दो शादी-ब्याह के मामलों में पंचायती की है, मैंने भी arbitration किया है — जैसा अक्सर होता है कि जब शादी-ब्याह के मामले आते हैं, तो एक-दूसरे पर अत्याचार

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

की चर्चा में यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह पंच के सामने सारी बातें बहुत खुलकर बोले। मेरे सामने कई मामले ऐसे भी हुए हैं, जब मुझे भी ज्ञान हुआ है। यह कानून पढ़ने के बाद मुझे अहसास हो रहा है कि शायद पुलिस थाने में जाकर मैंने कानून का कोई उल्लंघन तो नहीं किया? मुझे यह सोचना पड़ रहा है। यदि किसी जज के सामने किसी बच्चे का अपराध आ जाए और उसे जाकर एफ.आई.आर. करनी पड़े, लेकिन वह नहीं करता है, तो उसकी मानसिक स्थिति क्या होगी? हम उसके बारे में, जो कानून का पालन करने वाला है, इसकी कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, हम जब arbitration के लिए किसी के पास जाते हैं, तो हम इसलिए जाते हैं, ताकि मुकदमेबाजी से बचें, लेकिन जब arbitrator खुद जाकर मुकदमा दायर करेगा, तो तब तो वैसी बात हो गई, "चौबे गए छब्बे बनने, दुबे बनकर आ गए।" एक मुकदमे से बचने के लिए उसके ऊपर चार मुकदमे लाद दिए गए। उसमें जज साहब खुद पार्टी बन गए, खुद इनफॉर्मर बन गए। यह एक विसंगति है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि बहुत सारे विद्वान वकील लोग मिलकर कानून बनाते हैं और उसी कानून को अधिकांश विद्वान वकील लोग इस हाउस में घंटो-घंटों की चर्चा में बैठकर पास करते हैं। बाकी लोगों को तो ऊपरी-ऊपरी मौका मिलता है, असली बहस तो वही लोग करते हैं। इतनी बहस करने के बाद भी जब इस तरह की भूल हो जाए, तब हम अंग्रेजों को भी ब्लेम नहीं कर सकते कि वे ऐसा नियम बनाकर, गलती करके चले गए, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने इसको खुद 2012 में बनाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी बड़े, विद्वान लोग यहां, इस हाउस में भी होंगे और उस हाउस में भी होंगे, who would be party to framing the rules, ऐसी गलती हुई कैसे? अगर हुई, तो फिर डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जैसे आदमी को — यह भी एक आश्चर्य की बात है कि जज साहब ने, जिन्होंने भी साहब को बताया, उन्होंने भी किसी और को, साधारण प्राणी को नहीं चुना, बल्कि डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी साहब को चुना। जब से मुझे थोड़ा-बहुत राजीनितक ज्ञान हुआ है, तब से मैं उनको पढ़ता आया हूँ और देखता आया हूँ कि वे थोड़ा लीक से अलग चलकर काम करते हैं। उन्होंने इमरजेंसी के दौरान भी लीक से हटकर बहुत-कुछ काम किए थे। वे उसके बाद भी थोड़ा लीक से हटकर, पार्टी लाइन से हटकर, कुछ-कुछ करते रहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि उन जज साहब ने सबसे बड़ा और अच्छा जजमेंट यह लिया कि उन्होंने इस मामले को उठाने के लिए और किसी को नहीं चुना, बल्कि डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को चुना। आज मुझे खुशी और गर्व है कि मैं इस डिबेट में, इस discussion का एक पार्ट बन रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं यह पहला कानून सुन रहा हूँ, जिसमें जज साहब सुनवाई करेंगे और शिकायत भी करेंगे। वे इसको दर्ज करेंगे। अगर दर्ज नहीं करेंगे, तो पता नहीं उनके लिए इसकी क्या सजा होगी? किसी जज ने कोई एफआईआर की है या नहीं की है, यह एक जिज्ञासा का विषय है। Maybe the House should know कि क्या ऐसा केस और ऐसी एफआईआर हुई है, या ऐसा कोई मौका आया है, जब किसी जज साहब ने बात सुनी हो, उनके संज्ञान में बात आई हो, लेकिन उन्होंने एफआईआर नहीं की हो? हम इसके बारे में भी जानना चाहेंगे कि इसके कारण उन पर कोई कार्यवाही हुई हो। वह भी एक interesting चीज़ होगी।

महोदय, एक दूसरी चीज़ चाइल्ड के बारे में है। कितना बड़ा बच्चा, क्या-क्या अपराध कर सकता है, इस पर भी बहस का एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा चल रहा है। हकीकत यह है कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, जो juvenile की एज ग्रुप में आते हैं ...(समय की घंटी).. वे भी काफी क्राइम करते हैं।

उनके बारे में भी कुछ चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उससे पहले भी कुछ कानून होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, इस कानून में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन शायद आज के प्रस्ताव के द्वारा नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस में हम सभी इस मामले में सरकार से यह सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि यह एक वास्तविक विसंगति है और इसको दूर करने के लिए जो भी आवश्यक कदम उठाने हों, वे जल्दी से जल्दी उठाने चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mahatme, your name came only now. It is very late. Do you want to speak?

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take two-three minutes.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, three minutes will be enough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

डा. विकास महात्मे: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जो चर्चा हुई, बहस हुई, मुझे इसमें यह कहना है कि जो भी अमेंडमेंट बिल में बताया गया है, वह मेरे ख्याल से सही नहीं है। हमने अभी सुना कि छत्तीसगढ़ में कितनी परेशानियाँ हुईं। कानून होने के बावजूद भी ऐसे cases हैं और वे पुलिस थाने में दर्ज नहीं हो रहे हैं। शिकायत दर्ज होने के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि जहाँ से भी इंफॉर्मेशन आती है, उसका पुलिस थाने तक पहुँचना बहुत जरूरी होता है। दूसरा, यह कि यदि कोर्ट को पता चल रहा है, जज के संज्ञान में आ रहा है कि ऐसी परेशानी हुई है, अत्याचार हुआ है और फिर भी एफआईआर दर्ज करने के लिए आनाकानी हो, तो यह सही नहीं है। मैंने अभी देखा, उन्होंने 11,000 बच्चों के बारे में सिर्फ बोला, जैसा माननीय मेम्बर ने बताया। न आपके पास कम्प्लेंट थी, न कुछ ऐसा था, लेकिन आपने उसे उठाया और उस पर एक्शन लेने के लिए सब को प्रवृत्त किया, यह जज का काम होता है। डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का कहना रहा है कि यदि कोई पत्र आता है, इंडिया से, कहीं से भी जज के पास पत्र आता है या किसी के ख्याल में आता है कि किसी को बहुत बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है, किसी पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, तो खुद भी वे केस एडमिट कर सकते हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस बारे में जज बहुत सेंसिटिव रहे कि किसी पर अत्याचार न हो। बालकों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, फिर भी एफआईआर दर्ज कराने में तकलीफ हो रही है, इसलिए वे खुद का काम छोड़ रहे हैं, यह मेरे ख्याल से तो बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। किसी बड़े से बड़े डॉक्टर को भी, जो ट्रीटमेंट कर रहा है और किसी को इन्ज्यूरी हुई है, तो उसे भी पुलिस के सामने अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि यह एक्सीडेंटल केस है और उसको इसकी इंफॉर्मेशन देनी पड़ती है, एफआईआर दर्ज करानी पड़ती है। तो हर प्रोफेशन में परेशानियाँ हैं, लेकिन इसमें बच्चों की परेशानियाँ ज्यादा हैं, उनके ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचार बहुत बड़े-बड़े हैं, जो पुलिस तक पहुँच नहीं रहे हैं। विप्लव मैडम ने भी बताया कि पुलिस की एजुकेशन होनी चाहिए, उनके माइंडसेट बदलने चाहिए। माइंडसेट कब बदलता है? कॉमन आदमी के पुलिस थाने में जाने से उसका माइंडसेट नहीं बदल सकता। जब जज बताएंगे कि यह करना चाहिए,

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

तो माइंडसेट बदलने लगेगा। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जजेज़ को इस तरह से देखना चाहिए कि लोगों पर अत्याचार कम नहीं हो रहे हैं, बढ़ रहे हैं और लोगों की मानसिकता बदलने के लिए कुछ करना है। इसमें उनके खुद जाने की जरूरत भी नहीं रहती है, सिर्फ यह बताना पड़ता है कि इन्होंने जो कंप्लेंट की है, इसे पुलिस थाने में दर्ज होना चाहिए। साल 2012 में इस विषय पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से चर्चा हुई है और मैं मानता हूँ कि कायदा सख्त होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें हम अपना एक लूपहोल बना रहे हैं, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसमें किसी को समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute please. I was present in the House when the Bill was discussed and passed into an Act. I entirely agree with Dr. Mahatme. ये कानून गलती में नहीं बनाए गए। यह कहना गलत है कि गलती हो गई। It was not so. It was not a mistake. It was a conscious decision that was taken. There may be infirmities in the implementation of the law that need to be reviewed. But, I think, the amendment that Dr. Swamy is bringing forward is not going to lead to a proliferation of FIRs on sexual offences against children. If it does, I would welcome it. But, I don't think it will. I think this amendment is most ill-advised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: उपसभापति जी, आज यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने जो प्रारंभ की, उसके लिए इनको मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इसके साथ ही बहुत से हमारे माननीय सदस्यों, आनंद भास्कर जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य बसावाराज जी ने अपनी बात कही और साथ ही श्रीमती छाया जी, इन्होंने भी अपना बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया और एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील प्रकरण को भी उजागर किया, जो देखने योग्य विषय है। श्री रामकुमार वर्मा जी, जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने भी अपने सुझाव दिए और मैडम विप्लव जी ने भी बहुत अध्ययन करके अपनी बात रखी। ये सभी सुझाव हमें बहुत ही ज्ञानवर्द्धक लगे। महेश जी ने जैसा बताया कि वास्तव में इसको और संजीदगी और संवेदनशीलता के साथ लेना चाहिए, बहुत अच्छा लगा। मुझे यह बहुत अच्छा लगा। विकास जी ने भी अपने सुझाव दिए। वास्तव में यह समाज का अभिशाप है। बेटी हो या बेटा, लड़कियां हों या लड़के, दोनों को कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जाए और किस तरह से उनको न्याय दिया जाए, यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। सोच में सुधार करना, जन-जागरूकता फैलाना, मुझे लगता है कि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और यह होना ही चाहिए।

सर, मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2007 में 13 राज्यों का सर्वे कराया था, जिनमें 13 हजार शिकायतें मिली थीं। इनमें से अधिक बच्चों पर दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायतें आई थीं। एक अध्ययन करने के बाद यह तय हुआ कि एक POCSO Act बनाया जाए, जिसमें कानून थोड़ा सख्त हो। उसके तहत 2012 में यह कानून बना। देखा जाए, तो उस समय मंत्रालय ने जो अध्ययन कराया, उसमें 53 परसेंट बच्चे यौन शोषण के शिकार थे। उन्होंने अनेक ऐसे यौन शोषण के रूपों का सामना किया। उनकी बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति थी। उनमें 22 परसेंट बच्चे गम्भीर यौन शोषण के शिकार थे। उन सारे बच्चों

में 50 फीसदी मामलों में अध्ययन से यह तथ्य निकल कर आया कि उस अपराध में कोई घर का या नजदीकी रिश्तेदार ही शामिल था। ऐसे में कौन सी पुलिस की बात की जाए, किस कानून की बात की जाए, यह एक चिंतनीय विषय है।

आज हम सब लोगों में विचार परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगी कि जब 2012 में POCSO Act बनाया गया था, तो इसमें e-Box के द्वारा यह सुविधा रखी गई कि बेटी हो या बेटा, कोई महिला ऐसा कर रही है या पुरुष ऐसा कर रहा है, यह भी शोषण का कोई पैमाना नहीं है। यह एक विकृत मानसिकता की सोच है। इस कानून के आधार पर काफी सुधार हुआ है। हमारे डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी का कहना है कि इसके सेक्शन 19 का लोप कर दिया जाए। यह सेक्शन इस कानून की जान है, आधार है। इसके तहत ही हम कठोर कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। इसमें हमें यह सोचना है कि क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें आ रही हैं, जिनमें हम यह कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे लोग दंडित हो रहे हैं, जिन्हें दंडित नहीं होना चाहिए? मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि धारा 19 के तहत यदि कोई व्यक्ति सद्भावना से शिकायत करता है, अच्छे भाव से शिकायत करता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध कोई भी मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं होता और इस तरह से उसको संज्ञान में नहीं लिया जाता, लेकिन यदि कोई बच्चा कहीं शोषित हो रहा है और even छोटा बालक भी उसे देखता है, तो उसकी भी सूचना 24 घंटे के अन्दर दर्ज होनी चाहिए, धारा 19 के तहत ऐसा प्रावधान है। अगर कोई उसके बारे में सुनता भी है, जैसे अगर स्कूल में बच्चे के साथ शोषण हुआ और प्रिंसिपल ने उसको सुना, तो वे भी अपराधी की श्रेणी में आएँगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने सूचना नहीं दी। इस तरह से अगर हमने उसको देखा भी, सुना भी, तो उसको दर्ज करना ही होगा, ताकि उस बच्चे के साथ इस अपराध की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और उसे ऐसे अपराध से बचाया जा सके। इसलिए यह कानून सबकी जिम्मेदारी बांधता है। मैं यह कहूँगी कि यदि कहीं पर माननीय जज की बात आई है, तो इस तरह से तो डॉक्टर्स भी हैं, वकील भी हैं, बहुत सारे लोग हैं, ये सारे queue में लग जाएँगे, लेकिन मैं डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी को बताना चाहूँगी कि यदि किसी जज के सामने कोई ऐसा प्रकरण आया हो, तो निश्चित तौर पर हम उस प्रकरण को संज्ञान में लेंगे और अगर मुझे उसकी सूचना देंगे, तो उस पर अवश्य विचार होगा, यह मैं कहना चाहूँगी।

अभी छाया जी बता रही थीं कि छत्तीसगढ़ में 11 हजार बच्चों के साथ अपराध हुआ। सोच कर लगता है कि आखिर वहां क्या हो रहा था, क्यों हो रहा था, कैसी सोच के लोग हैं! बड़ा मायने रखता है कि एक स्टेट में 11 हजार बच्चों के साथ ऐसा अपराध हो, तो यह एक चिंतनीय विषय है। लेकिन, उपसभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा, मैं स्वयं वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखूँगी और उनसे सारी सूचनाओं को एकत्रित करके, आपको जरूर अवगत करवाऊँगी। आपकी शिकायत को ठीक से संज्ञान में ले लिया गया है और इस पर अवश्य ही कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

महोदय, आज पूरे देश में किशोर न्यायालय बना है। हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा ई-बॉक्स के अतिरिक्त टोल-फ्री नम्बर भी जारी किया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से हम सूचनाओं को दर्ज करवा सकते हैं। कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे किसी दूरदराज के क्षेत्र में हो, आदिवासी या पिछड़े क्षेत्र में हो, उस नम्बर पर अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करवा सकता है, यह इस POCSO Act का सबसे बड़ा लाभ है।

दूसरा, हमारा जो ई-बॉक्स लांच हुआ है, उसका एक फायदा यह भी है कि इसमें शिकायतकर्ता की कोई पहचान नहीं होगी, साथ ही शिकायत सुनने वाले की भी कोई पहचान नहीं होगी। जो भी पीड़ित व्यक्ति है, वह अपनी बात को खुले मन से रख सकेगा। किसी व्यक्ति को घबराने की

[श्रीमती कृष्णा राज]

जरूरत नहीं है अथवा यह सोचने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हमको कोई पहचान लेगा, वह निर्भीक होकर अपनी बात को प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।

दूसरा, जन-जागरूकता फैलाने की बात कही गई है, तो हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस बात को बहुत चिंता के साथ, संजीदगी के साथ ध्यान में रखा है। जो बाल शोषण होता है, इसके बारे में कई बार स्वयं उस बच्चे को ही पता नहीं होता कि हमारे साथ क्या हो रहा है? जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि शोषण करने वालों में पचास फीसदी लोग अपने ही परिवार के या बहुत नज़दीकी जानकार होते हैं। स्कूलों में आपके पहचानने वाले लोगों की संख्या ज्यादा होती है। इन पचास फीसदी के अतिरिक्त जो बच्चे होते हैं, उनमें अनाथालयों से लाए हुए अनाथ बच्चे होते हैं या असंगठित क्षेत्र से निकले हुए बच्चे होते हैं, जिनके साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार होता है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस बात की चिंता करते हुए, अभी सात महीने पहले, अगस्त में एक 'कोमल' नाम की डॉक्युमेंटरी फिल्म बनाई है, जिसके लिए हम लोगों का प्रयास है कि सभी स्कूलों में छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को उस फिल्म को दिखाया जाए। इसमें 'Good Touch Bad Touch', 'अच्छे भाव से छूना और बुरे भाव से छूना' इसके बारे में फिल्म के माध्यम से बच्चों को जागरूक करने का प्रयास किया गया है। इस तरह हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा जन-जागृति के अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि JJ Act के तहत बच्चों को कैसे न्याय दिलाया जाए? जहां हमारे किशोर न्यायालय नहीं हैं, वहां के लिए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आस-पास हमारे जो निकटवर्ती स्थान हैं, जहां पर बच्चों की देख-रेख हो सकती है, वहां पर इसकी सूचना दी जा सकती है। हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा इसका इस तरह से प्रचार-प्रसार हो रहा है, जिससे आप पूरे देश में कहीं पर भी शिकायत दर्ज करवा सकते हैं। फिर पूछा गया है कि शिकायत दर्ज करने के बाद अगर वे लोग शिकायत दर्ज करने वाले के ही शिकार हो जाएं, तो इसके लिए क्या किया जाए? इसके लिए तो मैं कहूंगी कि निश्चित तौर पर जन-जागृति लाने और सोच में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि इस विषय पर खुलेआम चर्चा होनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि हमारे इर्द-गिर्द रह कर ऐसे लोग हमारा शोषण कर रहे हैं। इससे शोषण करने वाला वाला भी सजग होगा और जो शोषित बच्चा है, वह भी निर्भीकता से अपनी बात को कह सकेगा। हम यह मान सकते हैं कि इससे, कहीं न कहीं इस प्रकार के अपराधों में गिरावट आएगी। आज सबसे जरूरी यह है कि समाज की सोच में परिवर्तन लाया जाए।

इस संबंध में अभी हमारे मंत्रालय ने यह कोशिश भी की है कि देश भर में जो 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स हैं, जो दूर-दराज़ में बैठी हुई हमारी महिलाएं हैं, उनके माध्यम से नुक्कड़ नाटक इत्यादि के द्वारा, विचारों में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इसके माध्यम से वे लोगों को बताते हैं कि कैसे अपने बेटे-बेटे को बचाया जाए या कौन लोग ऐसे हैं, जो आपके बच्चों पर घात लगाकर, उनका शोषण करने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। आने वाले समय में इसके बहुत अच्छे रिजल्ट सामने आएंगे। पूरे सदन से मेरी विनती है कि हम लोग जहां पर भी हैं, इसके लिए अपनी ओर से प्रयास करते रहें। हम सिर्फ कानून, धारा और नियम के तहत ही न चलें, बल्कि

विचारों में परिवर्तन लाने की बात रखें, तो शायद हम उन छोटे-छोटे बालकों के भविष्य को बचा सकेंगे। महोदय, Section 20 को हटाने या लोप करने की जो बात कही जा रही है, तो उस बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमने अपराधों को तीन भागों में बांटा है- एक गंभीर अपराध, दूसरा गंभीरतम अपराध और तीसरा जघन्य अपराध। अगर इस section को हटाते हैं, तो शायद जो शोषित बच्चा है, उसके मन और मस्तिष्क पर बहुत गहरा आघात पहुंचेगा और आगे चलकर वह इस देश का विक्षिप्त नागरिक बनकर निकलेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगी और आग्रह करूंगी कि अगर किसी जज ने इस बारे में ऐसा कोई निर्णय दिया है, तो उससे हमारे मंत्रालय को अवगत कराया जाए। हमारे मंत्रालय को अभी तक इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है। यदि आप हमारे मंत्रालय को इससे अवगत कराएंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से Section 20 के ऊपर न्यायाधीशों के साथ जो विरोधाभास हो रहा है, उस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना आश्वासन देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Dr. Swamy, would you like to reply?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I will take only two minutes. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to this House for giving 75 minutes to this debate. The fact is that most have supported the principle behind what I had brought in. I am not saying that if a judge happens to witness a crime against a juvenile or a woman, that judge is not obliged to go and report to the police. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the discouragement of judges willing to sit on such cases as the most.. ...(Interruptions)... that, incidentally, these allegations are made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very clear.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am very thankful to the hon. Minister for saying that if I have these instances, I should bring it to the notice of the Ministry and that they will then consider about bringing an amendment, in the form of an assurance. If it is recognised as an assurance that.. ...(Interruptions)... मैं हिन्दी में बोल देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can withdraw. ...(Interruptions)... Let him finish.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। अगर कोई हमारे मंत्रालय को इस बारे में सूचित करता है, तो उसे जरूर देखेंगे, विचार करेंगे कि वह क्या है।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: उपसभापति महोदय, यदि मंत्रालय को इस बारे में सूचना दी जाती है, तो फिर मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में संशोधन के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए, यदि वे ऐसा आश्वासन देती हैं, तो मैं अपने संकल्प को वापस लेने पर विचार कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: वे ऐसा नहीं कह रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am not asking you. I am asking the Minister. Okay. Don't be a busybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only saying that.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you speaking on behalf of the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You address the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I think he is itching to come to our side. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Maybe, he has nothing to do there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I made a simple point. The simple point is that the judge performing a duty.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. It is very clear.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: And she says that their Mantralaya has no information.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I will provide the information and name of the judges who urged me to take this matter up so that they can interact with them. But, if they have got these cases, then they should be open to an amendment of Section 19 to exempt these kinds of authorities, who as a duty are performing and, therefore, incidentally, should not be dragged into.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very clear.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: This will be an assurance which is recorded and, therefore, on that basis.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he wants to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you give an assurance.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ऑनरेबल मैम्बर ने बहुत अच्छा इश्यू उठाया है और उस पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से चर्चा हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants an assurance.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ऑनरेबल मैम्बर ने जो कुछ भी इश्यूज़ उठाए हैं, उन पर ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने बहुत विस्तार से जवाब दिया है और यह भी कहा है कि इस बारे में जब भी हम अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में चर्चा करेंगे, तो इसे ध्यान में रखेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, please.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूँ कि जजेज़ इस बारे में कहते हैं कि यह प्रथमदृष्टया अपराध है, तो उसमें मां दोषी हुई और अगर मां ने जजेज़ से या किसी से भी शिकायत की, तो सबसे पहले तो उसे ही करना चाहिए। इसलिए एक file maintain कर सकते हैं कि सबसे पहली दोषी तो मां ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Minister, listen here. Dr. Subramanian Swamy said that he will give you the details of such cases. He will give you the instances. If you get those details, are you ready to consider them? Say, 'yes' or 'no'. That is all he is asking.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब माननीय सदस्य details देंगे, तो उस पर चर्चा के बाद, जो निकल कर आएगा, तो उस पर विचार होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now you can agree to withdraw.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In view of this latest assurance, I have no hesitation. ...*(Interruptions)*... वे शायद आश्वासन से डरती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With my prompting! Subramanian Swamyji, assurance with my prompting!

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am most obliged to the Deputy Chairman for bringing this discussion to a harmonious conclusion. In view of what the Minister has said, I will certainly meet the officials of the Ministry and give them all the details, and they have agreed to take action on it. On that basis they will consider an amendment, if necessary, and on the basis of that, I am withdrawing my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does Dr. Subramanian Swamy has the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank His Excellency, President of India for approving my Bill. This Bill includes two ancient languages

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

of Karnataka, namely, Kodava and Tulu in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Karnataka State is a conglomeration of six languages – I am proud to have been born in Karnataka – where the State language is Kannada, and the other three languages spoken in the State are Kodava, Tulu and Konkani and in Hyderabad-Karnataka, people speak Urdu and Telugu; in Mumbai-Karnataka, people speak Marathi and Konkani in Southern part of Karnataka people speak Tamil. It is a real cosmopolitan State. I am very proud of the languages spoken in Karnataka in particular and the languages spoken in the country as a whole.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*]

Look at my state of affairs. My mother tongue is Tulu. I had to learn Tulu. Then, immediately, I had to learn the State language, Kannada. Then, I had to learn one of the 22 official languages. According to the article 351 of the Constitution, the official language is Hindi. As far as the Constitution is concerned, it is the official language. So, I have to speak Tulu, Kannada, a link language English I have to speak, if I want to speak to my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. I have to learn Hindi, if I want to speak to the hon. Home Minister. Then, I have to speak sisterly-languages, Telugu and Tamil. I am proud to say that I can speak in six languages. So, I have great pride in speaking in these languages – Tulu, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and English. The problem in Karnataka is Kodava language. I am speaking on behalf of the Kodava people because there is no Member from that language either in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha or even in State Assemblies of Karnataka. So, I am speaking for them. The Kodava language spoken is called Koduvu. In English it is called Coorg. They have full of tribal culture. I would say that they are glorified tribals of this nation. It has given great sons like Field Marshal Cariappa and General Thimmaiah. They were born and brought up in Coorg. It is one of the most beautiful places on the earth. Especially if you go down South, you will feel the beauty of Coorg or wherever you go around Mysore in Karnataka. Sir, the Kodavas are known as Kodava Thakka. The Government of Karnataka under Article 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution should encourage both Tulu and Kodava languages because they are having a minority status. They are linguistic minorities. The word ‘minorities’ is hated in this country because some political parties have unleashed a kind of hate towards minorities. That has swallowed even our Tulu and Kodava minority status. Sir, why am I speaking here though Coorg has given great soldiers to this nation like Field Marshal Cariappa and General Thimmaiah? I can name some of them who have been in the Army and Forces. At the same time, under Shri M.P. Ganesh’s captainship, we have won the Hockey Olympics way back in 1972. We have had great athletes there. They are very good at hockey and athletes. But, unfortunately, the population

4.00 P.M.

is only two lakhs though their contribution to this country in terms of service in the Forces and in terms of growing cash crops is huge. Their contribution is huge in terms of cash crops like coffee, cardamom, orange and even ginger. Ginger is grown rapidly in these areas. But, unfortunately, it is seventy years now and their language is not being recognized nor is being included in the Eighth Schedule. Sir, I have to speak for them because none of the Coorgis or Kodavas represents this House.

Coming to other languages, there are other languages which have not been included in the Eighth Schedule. There are sixteen major languages in this country which have not been included--Angika, Avadhi, Bhojpuri, Bundeli, Chhattisgarhi, Haryanvi, Hindustani, Kannauji, Magadhi, Marwari, Bhil, Gondi, Kodava, Kachachhi, Tulu and Mahi. The other day, on the floor of this House, we have heard Tiwariji speaking for Bhojpuri and my friend from Rajasthan speaking for Rajasthani to get the due recognition for their languages.

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): Avadhi.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Yes, you have to excuse me because I am a Madras and, to know these languages, it will take a little time.

Sir, Coorg was earlier a Part-C State and it was the smallest State. It had its own Chief Minister. Shri Poonacha was the Chief Minister of Coorg. Later, he was made the Railway Minister and then he became the Governor of Odisha. There were other Part-C States like Andaman & Nicobar, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal and Lakshadweep. Though Manipuri and some others got the place in the Eighth Schedule, I don't know why Tulu and Kodava languages were not included.

If I may go through the statistics, though the languages which are spoken by lesser number of people are included in the Eighth Schedule, the languages of Coorgis and Tuluvas is not included. If you go by the history, I have been working in northern India. Most of the speakers when they speak on the Freedom Movement, they talk of 1857 and Rani Lakshmibai. But, let me say, Sir, with all pride about Rani Abbakka, a Jain, who fought the first battle against the Portuguese, way back in the 16th Century. Nobody remembers her.

Rani Rudrama was also in Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Telangana, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were a lot of Freedom Fighters who fought before 1857. They fought against Portuguese, Britishers, even Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan, his father was from Coorg and Tulu language was patronized by Krishandev Rai. This is all

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

history. It is almost three thousand years history of these languages. I speak Tulu. I cannot take much of the time. I have got a lot of details on Kodagu and I will place it on the Table later. Sir, as far as Tulu is concerned, this language is spoken in the coastal areas of Karnataka, especially in Mangalore, Udupi and beyond Mangalore and Udupi, it is spoken in Kasargod also in the State of Kerala. Sir, though there is no script for Tulu language,, the linguists have now recognized this language as one of the oldest Dravidian languages. The recognition which it should have got, it did not get the due recognition for ages. So, there are five major Dravidian major languages in the Southern part of the country. Telugu is the second highest spoken language in India and then it is Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam and the fifth is Tulu. Out of these five languages, four languages have got their due in their States and due recognition from the Centre, but, unfortunately, the Tulu language has not got the patronage either of the State Government or of the Central Government. There is a lot of contribution of the people who speak Tulu at the national level. In terms of having financial institutions, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Karnataka Bank, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank are some of the major banks which have taken birth in this Tulunad. Some of the best educational institutions have come up in this. As far as Karnataka is concerned, almost every year in Board Exams, these children come first. If you look at the national level or State level, their presence in the administrative services, whether it is State Administrative Service or the national level Indian Administrative Service, it is almost zero. This is because this language has not got the due from the State or the Centre. That is why I am requesting the Minister to include Tulu and Kodava in the Eighth Schedule. Sir, the Constitution of India is not rigid. After the Constitution was adopted way back in 1950, twenty-two languages were included in the Eighth Schedule. Smaller languages rather the languages spoken by lesser number of people, they have been included. They include languages like Konkani, Sanskrit and Assamese. If you take it approximately, the Assamese had thirteen lakh population, Sindhi had two lakh population, Nepali approximately had three lakh population, Konkani had two-and-a-half lakh, Manipuri is almost fourteen lakh, Kashmiri had six lakh, Sanskrit fifty thousand and many of them which have lesser population, they have been included in the Eighth Schedule but not this Tulu and Kudava. Though Kudava population is more than five lakh, but they have not been included. The people of this region feel that there is a huge discrimination against them. They feel that Konkani is spoken by the elite of the society, that is why it has been included, and whereas the farmers and the fishermen in the coastal area speak Tulu language, and in the tribal area of Karnataka, that is, Coorg also, they speak Kudava, that is why there is huge discrimination against these languages. Sir, Tulu language is one of the most beautiful languages. If you go to Tulu Nadu,

i.e. Mangalore and Udupi, the Brahmins speak Tulu, the Christians speak Tulu, the Muslims speak Tulu, the local Kannadigas speak Tulu. There is no religion or caste for this language. All people belonging to different castes speak this language. But, unfortunately, that has not been recognised by the Centre. Sir, this language is popular in coastal areas. Most of the hoteliers in Mumbai and Chennai are from these regions and they speak Tulu and the major population of Tulu-speaking people's presence is felt even in the Middle-East. The people who go abroad — not only to earn money, but send money back to the nation, to their country — are the people from Kerala and Mangalore. Their numbers are more in Middle-East than in any other country. Culturally, Tulu drama troupes are very popular in villages and cities of Tulu Nadu comprising Udupi, Mangalore and Kasargod districts. They are also popular world over in general, in USA and Gulf countries in particular.

Sir, universities in USA and Europe have recognized Tulu as an important Indian language. Tulu is among the 19 Indian languages on the Information Bulletin of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) and the Test Of English as a Foreign Language Examination, code numbers specified for each of the 133 languages of the world. Article 29 of the Indian Constitution deals with the protection of interest of the minorities. It states that "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same." Denial of due recognition to the Tulu language is a violation of the minority rights; therefore, it has killed the spirit of Article 29 of the Constitution. It also reflects the history, culture, people, relationship, system of governance, ecology, religion, politics etc. Tulu is a systematic, scientific, culturally and intellectually rich language. Sir, the Government of India sincerely and honestly wants to unite and strengthen the concept of Unity in Diversity. It should not hesitate to include the Tulu language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution so that the people in the Tulu Nadu can also be proud of their own language. Our Members of Parliament can also represent us in a more effective way by addressing our problems and aspirations. In our own mother tongue, more research and development work can be feasible with adequate Government support and the benefits are many more if it is included in the Eighth Schedule. The inclusion of Tulu in the Eighth Schedule will ensure security and promotion of the language, culture, identity and dignity. Sir, Tulu language with near extinct script has been generating much enthusiasm amongst the linguists, as it is now believed to be one of the oldest Dravidian languages. Sir, as I said, language is not words coming out of our mouth used for conversing. It is an identity. Sir, in the Eighth Schedule, under Articles 343, 344(1) and 251, there are 22 languages. Article 351 clearly says, 'Directive for development in the Hindi language: It shall be the duty of the Union

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.' Sir, I can understand, during the days of Freedom Struggle, while adopting Article 351 of the Constitution, it was felt necessary to recognize one language as an official language. But, it does not mean that other languages should not be recognized or neglected. The people from other parts of the country whose spoken languages have not been included feel that these languages are neglected.

Sir, as far as Tulu is concerned, I would like to lay the details of Tulu language on the Table of the House. But, as far as Coorg is concerned — Oscarji speaks Tulu and Konkani and we have a couple of other hon. Members in this House — there is no Member in this House who speak this language. So, I read out the details of Coorgi language. And, as far as details of Tulu language is concerned, I wish to lay it on the Table of the House.

Sir, Coorg or Kodagu was a full-fledged C-type State until its merger with the then State of Mysore — now Karnataka — in 1956, following the reorganization of States. Kodagu has developed a language — it was in existence from time immemorial — which is rich and ancient, besides being a living language of the Codava race.

A great many authors have flourished using Codava Thakk as their main language of communication. To mention a few names, late Shri Appacha Kavi, Shir Nadikerianda, Shri Chinappa, Dr. I.M. Muthanna, Shri B.G. Ganapathi, Dr. Coravanda Appaiah and, presently, Shri B.P. Appanna and Shri Boverinda. Dr. Uthappa had penned a Codava lexicon "Ariuvola." The top linguist expert of South India, Bishop Cardwell, traced Codava Thakk to be the mother source of all 'Panch Dravida' languages.

Sir, the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution *i.e.*, the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, makes it obligatory to protect, promote and propagate all the regional languages which are being spoken and flourished in the erstwhile States under Articles 347, 350A and 350B in the event of such regions merged with any other larger States. But, unfortunately, all the successive Governments which ruled Karnataka have been rather lax in protecting, promoting and propagating Codava Thakk and Tulu languages. Besides, Codava, being a hill community, is not reorganised politically or otherwise in terms of developing Codava culture and language.

Now, I come to the martial heritage of Codava race. From the time immemorial, the Codavas are a historically acclaimed ancient martial racial tribe. With their language, the Codavas are very proud of their son, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army of Independent India and General K.S. Thimmaiah and their contribution to the defence of the country. The other tall political leaders of olden days are: Shri C.M. Poonacha was the only individual who ruled as Chief Minister of the erstwhile Part-C State of Coorg and later became Railway Minister in Nehru Cabinet. Shri Poonacha represented Coorg State in the Constituent Assembly of India. Two more decorative names which we cannot avoid are the names of Ms. Chonira Muthamma who was the first Indian woman to become an IFS officer and later became the Indian Ambassador to Ghana. The other famous personality is, Shri C.G. Somaiah, was the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and his services are remembered. Today, his sister, Ms. Rathi, is the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Sir, understandably, there is a huge demand from the people of Coorg that the Codava Thakk to be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution expeditiously in order to save the ancient Codava language. The views expressed by the UNESCO in its Annual Report in the year 2009 mentions about Codava language being one of the 181 endangered languages across the world.

Now, I come to politico-historical perspective of Kodagu/Coorg. In fact, Coorg was one of the Chappanaru Janapada Rashtras of the Bharatvarsha *i.e.*, 56 ancient folkloric nation States existed in the Indian subcontinent and it was nomenclatured as "Kroda Desha" until the medieval era from 1633 AD to 1834 AD. It was a full-fledged independent kingdom. From 1834 until 1857, Kodagu was a province governed by the British East India Company. From 1947 to 1952, Kodagu was a provincial State under the direct rule of the Government of India. After framing of the Constitution in the year 1950, Kodagu became Part 'C' type State from 1950 to 1956, as per Part 'C' State Act. The Chief of the State was the Chief Commissioner. There is one more personality from Coorg. Mr. Jairam Ramesh's father, Shri C. K. Ramesh, was also from Coorg. You can imagine about his contribution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is Mr. Jairam Ramesh's father, not the son.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Though he does not speak Coorg, but his contribution to Parliament is immense. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is Mr. Jairam Ramesh's father, not the son.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Because, Sir, nowadays, motherland has got no meaning. The people who are in the helm of affairs say, '*Pitrubhoomi, Punyabhoomi*'. I do not know where they lead this country to.

Sir, Kodavas have successfully maintained, protected and enriched Kodava Thakk from ancient times until 1956. After the merger of Kodagu with erstwhile Mysore, the significance and importance of the Kodava Thakk is clearly neglected. The inclusion of Kodava language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution would, certainly, protect Kodava race and its culture, which is undeniably one of the ancient cultures of the nation. Kodavas have always been in the forefront in the field of sports and culture. The passion of Hockey in Kodava community is world renowned. The district of Kodagu is considered as the cradle of the Indian hockey. More than 50 Kodavas have represented India in international hockey tournaments, B. P. Govinda, M. P. Ganesh, M. M. Somaiah, B. K. Subramani, A. B. Subbaiah, K. K. Poonacha, C. S. Poonacha, Jagadish Ponnappa, M. A. Bopanna, Lehn Ayyappa, Amar Aiyamma to name a few, out of which seven have also participated in Olympics. The passion for hockey in Kodagu is so much that more than 200 families participate in the annual Kodava Hockey Festival. This festival is recognised as one of the largest field hockey tournaments in the world and has been referred to the Guinness Book of Records. It has already found a mention in the Limca Book of Records, which is an Indian variant of the Guinness Book.

Sir, Kodagu has also produced world-class sportspersons like Rohan Bopanna, a national tennis player and champion; Joshna Chinappa, ace squash player; Jagat and Anita Nanjappa, motor racing champions; C. C. Machaiah, the boxer; Ashwini Ponnappa, national badminton player; Robin Uthappa, a cricketer; Pramila Aiyappa, an athlete; K. P. Appanna, a cricketer; M. R. Poovamma; and, Bopanna Pattada, professional game fish angler.

The legend records that the Kodava race and their language Kodava Thakk blossomed with the birth of a human civilization around the source of River Cauvery ages ago. The original nomenclature of land was 'Kroda Desha'. As I said earlier, the State of Karnataka is having so many languages. Some of them have been included in the Eighth Schedule like Konkani. Of course, Kanada is our State language. I am proud of it. But it should take steps to include Kodava and Tulu in the Eighth Schedule.

With the above mentioned factors in mind, it is to be reiterated that Kodava Thakk is the most ancient and living regional language in our Coorg district, and it has an unbroken history of 5,000 years. Interestingly, the book, that is, Kodava

Cultural Encyclopaedia with the title as 'Pattole Palame' was the first of its kind in the South India, having been authored and published as the folkloric literary piece. Also, the Manorama Year Books, published successively in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, continuously mentioned Kodava Thakk to be one of the most popular and living 16 languages, as I mentioned earlier. The mention of Kodava language in the Manorama Year Book definitely strengthens the fact that Kodava Thakk is one of the most popular living folklore languages. It authenticates the plea that the same shall be incorporated in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution and it should also be included in the curriculum and administration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Hariprasad, you have already spoken for 28 minutes. Normally, ...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: I am laying the papers, Sir, the other papers. Within two minutes, I will conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, why I mentioned about Article 351 is because it gives importance to Hindi. I am proud of Hindi. As a Congressman, I take pride in speaking Hindi. But it doesn't mean that Hindi can encroach upon the Southern languages. Already a senior politician from Tamil Nadu has raised this issue of getting due recognition for the languages. If you go by the largest spoken languages, after Hindi, it is Telugu which is spoken right from Kanyakumari to the West Bengal borders where people speak Telugu and in parts of Maharashtra, parts of Karnataka, parts of Odisha, parts of Chhattisgarh and in parts of Madhya Pradesh, people speak Telugu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Even in some pockets of West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: I said, Sir, in the border of West Bengal. Thanks to Congress Party and my leaders, right from Shrimati Indira Gandhi to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Shri Rahul Gandhi. They gave me ample opportunity to go around the North Indian States, but nowhere, I find in the National Highways, the milestones, sinages even in two languages. They should give recognition to one of the Southern languages so that we also feel that yes, it is an integrated country and we believe in pluralistic society. With vast diversity, the language is the only culture which, I would say, keeps the country united. You can go by any language, including Bengali, Urdu, Tamil or Telugu. They have a lot of poetic people. Of course, nobody can beat Hindi. But there are other languages also which have got

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

a lot of literary values, and with this, I lay the papers both on Tulu and Kodava on the Table of the House. We have a dynamic MoS who is from Arunachal. He was with us. I only expect him to include these languages in the Eighth Schedule. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): मान्यवर, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने "कोडवा" और "तुलु" भाषाओं को भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची में रखने की जो विशेष विनती की है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

महोदय, भाषा केवल भाषा नहीं होती बल्कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का जन-जीवन और संस्कृति होती है। उन लोगों के पूर्वजों के खून व जींस एक लंबे समय तक हरेक जेनरेशन में काम करते हैं। उनकी संख्या कम या ज्यादा हो सकती है। मैं इस बारे में इज़राइल देश का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। इज़राइल देशवासी लगभग 2 हजार साल अपने देश से अलग रहे, लेकिन उन 2 हजार सालों तक दूसरे देशों में रहते हुए भी उन्होंने अपनी भाषा को जिदा रखा और जब वापस लौटकर आए, तो एक ही साल में उसे अपने देश की राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया। महोदय, आज अमेरिका की दुनिया भर में बड़ी गरिमा है, लेकिन अगर हम अमेरिका का इतिहास पढ़ें तो पाएंगे कि अमेरिका में 10 नोबेल पुरस्कार पाने वालों में से 8 नोबेल पुरस्कार इज़राइली लोगों को मिलते हैं। वैसे ही हमारे माननीय सांसद जयराम रमेश के पूर्वज कोडगु क्षेत्र से आते हैं, लेकिन आज वे पूरे भारत में छाए हुए हैं। इस तरह उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के खून में जो ताकत और शक्ति होती है, उसे आंकना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। मैं भारत सरकार के मंत्री से यह विनती करता हूँ कि जो 16 प्रमुख भाषाएँ हैं, जो आज आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़ने के लिए क्यू में खड़ी हैं। जैसे "कोडवा" लैंग्वेज है, यह इतना सुन्दर ताकतवर समुदाय है, आज भारत की सुरक्षा में इनका सबसे बड़ा रोल है, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देश की अखंडता की दृष्टि से, इसके लिए अपनी जान और प्राण देने की दृष्टि से, इनका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। इतना ही नहीं ये इतने स्वाभिमानी और हिम्मतवाले थे कि जब देश को आजादी मिली, तो उस समय हमारे नेता यह चाहते थे कि कुछ सालों तक ब्रिटिश आर्मी के लोग हमारे चीफ रहें। ऐसे समय उत्तर भारत के आर्मी के एक अधिकारी ने कहा कि हमारे यहां जनरल करियप्पा ऐसा आदमी है, जो इस देश को नेतृत्व दे सकता है, हमें दूसरे किसी को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस प्रकार के विशेष गुण भाषा के साथ जुड़े होते हैं और मातृभाषा की इतनी बड़ी ताकत है, इस विश्व के सारे ज्ञाता, सारे विद्वान, सारे साइंटिस्ट यह मान चुके हैं कि मातृभाषा में व्यक्ति अपने विचारों को दस गुना तेजी से समझ सकता है, दस गुना तेजी से उसे दूसरों को समझा सकता है, अगर दोनों की भाषा एक हो। जब इंग्लिश के पीछे इतने पागल हो गए हैं, तो क्या हम भारत की बची हुई इन 16 भाषाओं को उसके अंदर नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं? भोजपुरी की अपनी ही सुन्दरता है, बुंदेली भाषा, जहां छत्रसाल हुए हैं, जहां रामायण लिखने वाले तुलसीदास हुए हैं, जहां मैथिलीशरण जैसे श्रेष्ठ साहित्यकार हुए हैं, मारवाड़ी भाषा, जो वीर बांकुरों की भाषा मानी जाती है, तो इन भाषाओं को हम जितनी जल्दी 8th शैड्यूल में जोड़ेंगे, उतना देश के हित में होगा और भारत, जो सभी भाषाओं का देश है, अगर हम इन भाषाओं को महत्व देंगे, तो शायद भारत की गरिमा विश्व के अंदर तेजी से बढ़ेगी, लेकिन उसके बदले में

हम आज किसी दूसरे को अपने सिर पर रखकर जी रहे हैं। मैं यह विनती करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इसके ऊपर समग्र दृष्टि से विचार करे। मैं श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी का स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिन 16 भाषाओं का उल्लेख किया है, वह मारवाड़ी है, अवधी है, भोजपुरी है, बुंदेली है या अन्य भाषायें हैं, जिसमें "कोडवा" और "तुलु" है, तो इन सब भाषाओं को लेकर, एक समग्र विचार करके इनको विशेष स्थान दिया जाए और आठवीं सूची में जोड़ा जाए। मैं आपको इसका विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि ये भाषाएं भारत की अखंडता के लिए, भारत की संस्कृति बनाए रखने के लिए, भारत की विशेषता बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा कर सकती हैं। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो ये दो भाषाएं आज माननीय सदस्य प्रस्ताव के रूप में इस हाउस में लाए हैं, इसको सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और उसे जारी रखने की दृष्टि से पूर्ण प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इस शेड्यूल 8 के अंदर इन दो भाषाओं के साथ-साथ हरिप्रसाद जी तो मात्र दो भाषाएं लाए, लेकिन मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिन 16 भाषाओं का उल्लेख किया है, उन सबके बारे में सरकार यह आश्वासन दे कि हम गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे और इन भाषाओं को उसके अंदर जोड़कर, एक विशिष्ट भारत की गरिमा बनाने की दृष्टि में यह सरकार एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करेगी।

मैं एक बार फिर आग्रह करूंगा कि भाषा का महत्व किसी भी जाति, किसी भी समुदाय, किसी भी देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण व शक्तिशाली शस्त्र होता है। भारत को अपने इस शस्त्र को बनाए रखने के लिए इन भारतीय भाषाओं को सबसे अधिक महत्व देना अत्यंत जरूरी है। आजादी मिलने के बाद अभी तक इतिहास के पन्नों में हमसे कोई भी छोटी-बड़ी गलती हुई होगी, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में मेरी सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से सोचेगी। इन दो भाषाओं के साथ-साथ बाकी अन्य भाषाएं हैं, जो 16 भाषाओं में आती हैं, उन सबके बारे में विचार करके, बार-बार हर राज्य सरकार एक प्रतिवेदन दे। एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन दे, एक डेलिगेशन लेकर आए, यह सरकार को शोभा देने वाली बात नहीं है। सरकार को कुछ चीजों के बारे में स्वयं सोचना चाहिए। जब सारे विश्व में भाषा की इतनी महत्ता मानी जाती है, मंदरटंग को इतनी बड़ी ताकत और एक शक्तिशाली भाषा के स्वरूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है, तो वहां की जनसंख्या कम हो या ज्यादा हो, यह बात महत्व नहीं रखती है। भाषा की अपनी ही बुनी हुई एक अपरिमित और अनमोल ताकत होती है। उस ताकत को बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से और उसके द्वारा भारत की गरिमा को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार इसको गंभीरता से ले। श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद जी की यह जो मांग है, इसको एक निमित्त मात्र स्वीकार करते हुए, उन्हें एक निश्चित आश्वासन देते हुए केवल उन दो भाषाओं के बारे में नहीं, बल्कि भारत की उन अन्य सभी भाषाओं के बारे में भी सोचकर एक ठोस निर्णय पर आकर, जो भाषा की महत्ता है, उसकी गरिमा है, उसकी विशेषता है, उसके कारण ही देश पर, समाज पर, संस्कृति पर, अपनी बड़ी महत्ता बनती है।

महोदय, भारत में संस्कृत और हिंदी, जिनको हम एक link language के रूप में सोचते हैं, निश्चित है कि भारत के अंदर जितनी भी भाषाओं ने जन्म लिया है, इनका कहीं न कहीं संस्कृत से सम्बन्ध है, इनका कहीं न कहीं देवनागरी से सम्बन्ध है। इसके कारण ये एक-दूसरे को पूरक बनेंगी। इनकी ताकत, इनका खून, इनके जींस राष्ट्र को और मजबूत बनाने में काम कर सकते हैं। मैं इस प्रकार की बात को रखते हुए तुलु और कोडवा, दोनों भाषाओं को संविधान के इस

[श्री बसावाराज पाटलि]

अनुच्छेद में जोड़ने के साथ-साथ, उन सभी अन्य भाषाओं, बुंदेली, भोजपुरी, अवधी, मारवाड़ी के लिए भी कहूंगा कि यदि आप इन पर गंभीरता से विचार करके, सबको एक-साथ आठवें शेड्यूल में जोड़ने का काम करेंगे, तो हमारी सरकार का गौरव बढ़ेगा। मैं आपसे, आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय के द्वारा ऐसी विनती करता हूं। मैं यह कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a subject about which I thought I myself should move a Bill. But I am very happy that my colleague, my brother, Shri Hariprasad has brought in this subject before this House. I appeal to all the Members that the amendment moved by him to include Kodava and Tulu languages in the Eighth Schedule be accepted. Basawaraj Patilji has suggested that there are a number of other languages which should be included. I welcome that suggestion. Accept all those, but till then, kindly accept Kodava and Tulu as languages to be included in the Eighth Schedule. Jairam Rameshji has been provoking me saying that you people speak about Tulu but you never speak Tulu. So, I thought I will say a few words or sing a song. It is a song which I sing when I talk to my buffaloes. Being a farmer, my buffaloes only used to understand Tulu language that I used to speak. If I speak to them in Kannada, they may not understand it. So, I use Tulu language when I speak to buffaloes, and the two lines that I am going to sing are connected with buffaloes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You sing like a regular singer.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: It says that if a buffalo comes before you, it starts chasing you, you should run away. Don't face the buffalo, for it is an animal which will attack you, but you have to tame the animal and then you can manage the buffalo. This is the way we sing. When we do the cultivation, when we plough the land, we use this language.

Sir, Hariprasadji referred to restaurants in Mumbai. Seventeen thousand restaurants are there in Mumbai where they speak only Tulu language. This Tulu language is not confined to Mangalore. We have Udupi district. We have Kasaragod in Kerala. Maybe, in some parts of Tamil Nadu also, people are speaking Tulu. You go to the Middle-East, there are large number of people speaking Tulu. There are films produced in Tulu language. Koti-Chennayya are the legendary heroes of our Tulu Nadu. Kanthabare-Budabare are the legendary figures of Tulu Nadu and there are films produced about these heroes. Every day, we have Yakshagana in our place. Yakshagana is something like Ramleela. If you have understood about Mahabharata

and Ramayana, it is Yakshagana, which has taught what is Mahabharata and what is Ramayana. Like Ramleela, we perform Yakshagana and we do it for hours together. How many hours, Sir? From evening 7 o'clock to morning 7 o'clock, the Yakshagana goes on. People carry their mats. Sometimes, if they are tired, they sleep also, but throughout the night, they will listen to the Yakshagana. I would like to recall the name of Shivaram Karanth, who was a legendary figure for us. He was a Jnanpith Award winner. He did a lot for revival of Yakshagana itself. One day, I was in Mangalore. Somebody asked, "Sir, would you like to go for Yakshagana?" I asked, "Why?" He said, "But, Sir, one thing is there." I asked, "What is it?" He said that I had to go walking. I said, "What is the problem? In Mangalore, every gali is like a road. What is the problem?" He said, "You can't enter the area." Twenty thousand people, at midnight, were there to witness one Yakshagana in a gali. Twenty thousand people attending Yakshagana in Mangalore! And, people are willing to spend anything. Yakshagana becomes a pledge. If somebody wants a child, you say that you are going to get a child, you play Yakshagana. This is one of the pledges to *Mata*.

Sir, I am a Konkani speaker. My mother-tongue is Konkani. But, I think, I will speak to all my friends in Tulu. Hariprasadjji is from my place. Though he is now stationed in Bengaluru, he is from my place, and he has taken up this cause. Various fora are there. We have a Tulu Academy in Karnataka. Recently, I attended their meeting. There are conferences, the largest type of conferences where 10 to 20 thousand people participate in a conference and they have only demand that Tulu should be included in the Eighth Schedule. Now, they have started teaching Tulu in schools. Children are taking exams in the schools. So, I feel it is high time that we should include Tulu in the Eighth Schedule, just like what we have done for Konkani. In our place, we speak Konkani, we speak Tulu, we speak Kannada, we speak a bit of Malayalam, and then the other languages like Tamil. We speak these languages, but Tulu has its own history and in our place, we have something called Bhuta culture.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Fernandes, generally, you don't speak. Therefore, I am not interrupting you, but kindly appreciate the time constraints. There are a number of speakers from your Party.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I have no problem. My only intention was to support the cause taken up by my colleague, Hariprasadjji. Had he not brought forward this Bill, maybe, I would have done it. We are working on it. Various associations are there which have been telling us to take up this cause. Today morning itself, Hariprasadjji told me that this matter is likely to come up today. I

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

was overwhelmed. I had to go somewhere but I said, nothing doing, this is a cause for us, we will attend to it.

Sir, I will take another two minutes. See the kind of food you take. You have this *idli, dosa, vada, upma, masala dosa, rava dosa*, and, what not. These are all made by these people. Sir, we have a dish *kundapur kori roti*. If you eat that *kori roti*, it is great. My mouth has started watering now. *Kori* means chicken; it is chicken with *rice roti*, and, this *roti* is very thin, crispy, you have to squeeze it, put the curry. You must eat that dish once. You will never get it anywhere else in the world. That is the most popular dish we have in Udupi in the Tulu Nadu.

So, there are so many other items, Sir. We have something called Kambala. We had the recent issue of jallikattu in Tamil Nadu. We have something called buffalo race. Sir, as a farmer, I used to run with the buffalos. As a youngster, I used to participate in Kambala; I used to participate in Yakshagana myself. We have cock fights there. It is part of the culture.

Sir, I can go on speaking for hours but since you have told me that there is a time-constraint, I will conclude by saying that I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister to first include these two languages, namely, Kodava and Tulu. As Basawaraj ji has said, there are so many other lipis from the State of Bihar. Let us add all those languages one by one. It will never finish. If you go to North East, you have so many other languages. In Nagaland alone, there are sixteen tribes. One tribe is not able to understand the language of other tribe. They have persons called dubhasis. He is a fellow who understands two languages, and, he translates one language into the other. Let us bring all of those languages into this and make India strong.

It is not the British alone who united India, it is Mahatma Gandhi who united India. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने साथी सांसद, बी. के. हरिप्रसाद जी को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि वे एक ऐसा बिल लेकर आए हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि लगभग सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रांतों में जिन-जिन प्रांतों की भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में नहीं लिया गया है, उनकी लगातार वर्षों से यह मांग है। अभी मुझे हाल ही में 30 तारीख को इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए शून्य काल में अवसर मिला था। मैं विस्तार से तो नहीं बता सका, लेकिन श्रीमन्,

यहां चर्चा होने से यह तो पता लगा कि वास्तव में कर्णाटक में तुलु और कोडवा समृद्ध भाषाएँ हैं। मैंने सुना जरूर था, लेकिन जब विस्तार से चर्चा हुई, तो उससे लगा कि वास्तव में ये बहुत ही समृद्ध और अच्छी भाषाएँ हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा और आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह विषय लाना चाहूंगा। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। राजस्थान वह धरती है, जो विविधताओं में एकता वाली धरती है। यहां हमें इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना होगा कि जब भारत आजाद हुआ, उस समय इसके संविधान के अन्दर सर्वप्रथम आठवीं अनुसूची में 14 भाषाओं को सूचीबद्ध किया गया था। उसके पश्चात् जुड़ते-जुड़ते अभी तक भारतवर्ष के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जुड़ कर 22 भाषाएँ हो गई हैं और उनको मान्यता मिल चुकी है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भाषा को मान्यता दिए जाने के विषय पर जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपना जवाब देंगे, तो इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे। किसी भी भाषा को मान्यता दिए जाने के लिए अथवा उसे संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़े जाने के लिए भारत सरकार के कोई न कोई नॉर्म्स तो होंगे ही। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, भाषा के लिए जो सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यक है, वह है उस भाषा का शब्दकोष, उस भाषा का व्याकरण और उस भाषा के अन्दर के गद्य या पद्य। इसके अतिरिक्त क्या वह भाषा इतनी समृद्ध है, क्या उस भाषा में इस देश के अंदर बहुत बड़ा साहित्य उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं है?

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलवाना चाहूंगा कि आज़ादी के पूर्व भारत की धरती पर, हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर जो सम्पूर्ण राज-काज हुआ करता था, कोर्ट के फैसले हुआ करते थे, राजाओं के काम हुआ करते थे, इतिहास साक्षी है कि वे सम्पूर्ण काम राजस्थानी भाषा में हुआ करते थे। इसे आप महाजनी भाषा भी कह सकते हैं या मारवाड़ी भाषा भी कह सकते हैं।

राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता दिए जाने का विषय आज ही नहीं उठा है, बल्कि इसके लिए वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तो राजस्थान की विधान सभा में सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित करके भेजा गया था। उस समय भी यह विषय सदन में उठाया गया था और उसके लिए हमें आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि भोजपुरी, राजस्थानी को मान्यता दी जाएगी, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसकी मान्यता पर किसी प्रकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा वह भाषा है, जिसके बारे में अगर हम विचार करें, तो उसमें साहित्य का अथाह भंडार भरा हुआ है। यहां मैं एक नाम लेना चाहूंगा, अगर हम केवल एकमात्र 'राम स्नेही सम्पदाय' का इतिहास ही देखेंगे, तो हम देखेंगे कि उसमें ज्ञान का अथाह भंडार भरा पड़ा है। उसके अंदर सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति के लिए, देश के लिए, राष्ट्र के लिए, जीव-जगत के कल्याण की बातें भरी पड़ी हैं। आज डर इस बात का है कि कहीं वह साहित्य लुप्त न हो जाए। वह साहित्य अथाह मात्रा में भरा हुआ है, कहीं वह सड़ न जाए। यदि ऐसा होता है, तो वह आने वाली पीढ़ी के साथ अन्याय होगा। आने वाले समय में इस चीज़ को समझने वाले बच्चे आगे आएंगे।

मेरे राजस्थान की अनगिनत वीर-गाथाएं हैं। आपने महाराणा प्रताप जी का नाम सुना होगा, वीर दुर्गादास जी का नाम सुना होगा, इन्होंने राजस्थान की धरती पर जन्म लिया। जब वीर योद्धा

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

रणभूमि में जाते थे, उस समय राजस्थानी कवियों के द्वारा जो कविताएं पढ़ी जाती थीं, उनको सुन कर उन योद्धाओं की स्थिति यह हो जाती थी कि चाहे जो भी हालात आ जाएं, वे पीछे नहीं हटते थे। हमारे यहां ऐसे ढेरों उदाहरण हैं कि योद्धा का सिर कट गया, लेकिन शत्रुओं से युद्ध करते-करते, वह घोड़े पर आगे बढ़ता चला गया। यह है राजस्थान का साहस।

अगर हम भक्ति की बात करें, तो हमारे सामने मीराबाई और कर्माबाई की भक्ति के उदाहरण हैं। आज हमारे देश के लोगों को इन सबके बारे में जानना चाहिए। राजस्थानी भाषा में सम्पूर्ण ज्ञान का भंडार भरा पड़ा है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज पूरे सदन को यह पता है कि केवल राजस्थान में ही नहीं, पूरे देश में राजस्थान के दस करोड़ लोग फैले हुए हैं। मारवाड़ी लोग आज कहां पर नहीं हैं? हमारे राजस्थान के मारवाड़ियों ने, चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य हों, दक्षिण के राज्य हों अथवा अन्य राज्य हों, सम्पूर्ण स्थानों पर आर्थिक क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान दिया है। वे राजस्थान से चलकर गए, लेकिन दूध में शक्कर की तरह घुलकर, उन्होंने खुद का विकास तो किया, साथ ही समाज का भी खूब विकास किया।

महोदय, आप इनमें एक बात की खासियत देखेंगे, उनकी कुलदेवी अभी तक हमारे यहां हैं। मैं अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में गया था, वहां 500 सालों से राजस्थानी परिवार रह रहे हैं। जब वे लोग वहां इकट्ठे हुए, तो उन्होंने बताया कि आज भी हमारे घरों में राजस्थानी भाषा बोली जाती है।

श्रीमन्, इस भाषा को लेकर बहुत आन्दोलन भी हुए हैं। अभी 30 तारीख को पूरे राजस्थान के अंदर जगह-जगह उत्सव मनाया गया, उसमें भी यह मांग उठाई गई। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि बाहर के देशों में भी राजस्थान के लोगों ने केवल खुद का विकास ही नहीं किया, बल्कि 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास' किया। इनके द्वारा बिल्डिंग्स बनवाई गईं, धार्मिक चर्च बनवाए गए।

हमारे यहां एक जैन समाज ऐसा है, जहां के मारवाड़ी संत, जिनको मुनि कहते हैं, वे पैदल ही भ्रमण करते हैं। सब जगह वे पैदल ही चलते हैं। एक बार मैं हाथियों के बीच से होकर जा रहा था, उस रोड पर एक मुनि अपना मुंह बांधे हुए चले जा रहे थे। उनके साथ पांच लोग और भी थे। मैं भी वहां रुक गया और उनसे परिचय करने लगा, मुझे पता लगा कि सुयोग से जिस गांव से मैं आता हूं, उससे केवल 100 किलोमीटर आगे के गांव से वे महात्मा, जैन साधु थे। उन्होंने बिल्कुल शुद्ध राजस्थानी भाषा में मुझसे बात की।

महोदय, आप देखेंगे, मैं हर समय पगड़ी बांध कर रखता हूं। जब यहां पर मेरा पहला भाषण हुआ था, तब आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी भी यहीं विराजमान थे। उस समय भी मैंने इस विषय को लेकर उनसे निवेदन किया था और उन्होंने सिर हिला कर अपनी स्वीकृति दी थी। सर, मैं पेशे से वकील हूं। मैंने यहां इस बिल के पेश होने के पश्चात् पगड़ी धारण की है। इस बात को भाई, भूपेंद्र सिंह जी भी जानते हैं। सबको पता है। हमने भी यह तय किया है कि हमारी मारवाड़ी भाषा के बारे में मंत्री जी चिन्ता करें और हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात

रहे कि मारवाड़ी भाषा को भी संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाना है। यह केवल राजस्थान के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि संपूर्ण देश, पूरे भारतवर्ष और पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए आवश्यक है कि मारवाड़ी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए। यह बहुत ही समृद्ध भाषा है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पुनः निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में वे गौर फरमाएं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार तो इसे संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़े जाने के बारे में final हो गया था, लेकिन फिर कितनी कारणों से कार्य संपन्न नहीं हो पाया। अतः इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर विशेष गौर किया जाए।

महोदय, मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वालों वक्ताओं ने कोडवा, तुलु एवं भोजपुरी आदि भाषाओं को भी संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़ने की बातें कही हैं। मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन-जिन भाषाओं के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, उन-उन भाषाओं को भी संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़ कर मान्यता दें। इसी विश्वास के साथ, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अब, मैं एक दुविधा में हूँ कि श्रीमती छाया वर्मा का नाम बोलने के लिए है, लेकिन श्री प्रमोद तिवारी और श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया जी ने मुझ से अनुरोध किया कि उन्हें किसी जरूरी काम से जाना है। अतः मैं श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी के बोलने से पहले उन्हें बोलने की अनुमति देना चाहता हूँ। अतः मैं श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति न हो, तो मैं श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी को अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कहूँ?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कोई बात नहीं है। आप चाहें, तो श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी को ही बोलने के लिए कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): ठीक है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने इस विषय को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ का नाम पहले कौशल प्रदेश था। उसके बाद, द्वापर में उसका नाम, पांचों पांडवों में अर्जुन के बेटे, चिन्तापुर के नाम से था, जिसे वर्तमान में हम सिरपुर कहते हैं। उनके नाम पर इस राज्य का नाम सिरपुर पड़ा। उसके बाद फिर जब मध्य प्रदेश में यह हिस्सा था, तो उसका नाम बावनगढ़ था। जब मध्य प्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़ अलग हुआ, तो चूंकि वह 36 राजाओं का गढ़ है, इसलिए इसका नाम छत्तीसगढ़ पड़ा।

महोदय, दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 2002 को Chhatisgarh High Court के जिस्टिस फखरुद्दीन जी ने फैसला सुनाया था कि छत्तीसगढ़ की राजभाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन वह आज तक लम्बित है और छत्तीसगढ़ की भाषा को आज तक भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे कि राष्ट्रभाषा के बिना, राष्ट्र नहीं बन सकता और राजभाषा के बिना कोई राज्य नहीं बन सकता। एक कहावत है "कोस-कोस में पानी बदले, चार कोस में बानी" यानी थोड़ी-थोड़ी दूरी में बोली बदल जाती है।

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा बहुत सुन्दर और प्यारी भाषा है। वैसे तो मैं छत्तीसगढ़ी में बोल सकती हूँ, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि माननीय सदस्य उसे समझेंगे नहीं और मेरा भाषण record पर भी नहीं जाएगा। इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में ही बोल रही हूँ। हम लोग कहते हैं कि 'छत्तीसगढ़िया सबमें बढ़िया।' छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग बहुत सीधे-सादे होते हैं और बहुत ही सरल स्वभाव के होते हैं। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा को भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की अनुशंसा करती हूँ, क्योंकि छत्तीसगढ़, भगवान राम की माता, कौशल्या जी की जन्मभूमि है। कौशल्या जी ने भगवान राम को लोरी सुनाकर और स्तनपान कराके, जिस भाषा में भगवान राम ने किलकारी बरी थी, उस भाषा को पुनः गौरव प्राप्त हो, यह मैं चाहती हूँ।

सर, अगर मैं छत्तीसगढ़ की विशेषता बताऊँ, तो बहुत सी विशेषताएँ हैं। वहाँ बहुत सुन्दर-सुन्दर नगर हैं, वहाँ बहुत सुन्दर-सुन्दर कवि और बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे लेखक हैं। वहाँ के लोग बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं। यदि वहाँ की एक महिला, तीजनबाई को ही देखें, जो पंडवानी गाती हैं, उन्हें पद्मश्री सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ है और उन्होंने पूरे भारत में अपना और अपने प्रदेश का नाम रौशन किया है। वहाँ ऐसे प्रतिभाशाली लोग बसते हैं।

महोदय, उस प्रदेश की भाषा छत्तीसगढ़ी को वहाँ के स्कूलों में पढ़ाने का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि छत्तीसगढ़ के स्कूलों में उड़िया भाषा को पढ़ाने के लिए मान्यता मिल गई है। इसका कारण मैं यह समझती हूँ कि जो छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के जो शिक्षा सचिव हैं, वे ओडिशा प्रदेश के हैं। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश में वहाँ की भाषा छत्तीसगढ़ी को नहीं पढ़ाया जा रहा है, जबकि उड़िया भाषा को मान्यता देकर वहाँ पढ़ा रहे हैं। वहाँ के स्कूलों और वहाँ की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में उड़िया को मान्यता देकर पढ़ाया जा रहा है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा के शब्द, शब्दकोष और व्याकरण आदि सभी कुछ बन गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं बहुत ही किस्मत वाली हूँ कि मुझे यहाँ यह कहने का अवसर मिल रहा है कि छत्तीसगढ़ की राजभाषा, छत्तीसगढ़ी को भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए। मैं हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करती हूँ कि भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा को शामिल कर लो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla. But you have only five minutes' time because at 5 o'clock I will have to conclude.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

श्रीमान्, मुझे भारत की सभी भाषाओं पर गर्व है, जितनी भी भाषाएँ हैं, चाहे वे क्षेत्रीय हों, हिन्दी तो है ही और संस्कृत तो सबकी मातृभाषा ही है, लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि I speak English but I am not proud of English. अगर मुझे किसी भाषा पर गर्व नहीं है, तो

5.00 P.M.

केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा पर गर्व नहीं है। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि अभी थोड़े दिनों पहले आप लोगों ने देखा होगा कि UPSC के भेदभाव को लेकर पूरा उत्तर भारत बौखलाया हुआ था, जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी को लाकर हमेशा के लिए लाद दिया गया था। मैं हरिप्रसाद जी को आज इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से कोडवा और तुलु को लाकर आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए कहा है, यह होना चाहिए। सिर्फ वे ही नहीं हैं, भारत की 38 ऐसी भाषाएँ हैं, जिनको आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की मांग की गई है।

सभी लोगों ने भोजपुरी के बारे में कहा है और मैं भी सरकार से इस बात के लिए आग्रह करूँगा। भोजपुरी लाखों की नहीं है, वह करोड़ों में बोली जा रही है। यही नहीं, बल्कि मारीशस की तो राजभाषा भी भोजपुरी बन चुकी है। आज भोजपुरी को अगर आठवीं अनुसूची में दर्ज नहीं किया गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सीधे रूप से बिहार के साथ, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ, उसी के साथ-साथ झारखंड के साथ तथा अन्य सभी जगहों के साथ अन्याय होगा। उस दिन पीठ से एक आदेश हुआ था, तब कितना अच्छा लगा था! जब आदरणीय प्रमोद तिवारी जी को यह कहा गया, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ने जब यह कहा कि क्या आप अवधी बोल सकते हैं, तो उन्होंने बोल कर सुनाया। उन्होंने इस नाते बोला कि वे उसमें जन्मे हैं, उसको पढ़ा है, लिखा है, भले ही वे अंग्रेजी के बहुत अच्छे विद्वान हैं, अच्छे अधिवक्ता हैं, लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद यह उनकी अपनी भाषा रही है।

मान्यवर, किंव मैथिलीशरण ने भी कहा है कि:

"जिसको न निज भाषा तथा निज देश का अभिमान है,
वह नर नहीं है, पशु निरा और मृतक समान है।"

तो अपनी भाषा का अभिमान तो निश्चित रूप से होना चाहिए, जिसकी झलक आज आदरणीय श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने दिखायी है, इसके लिए मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूँ। यहां पर पंचारिया जी ने मारवाड़ी की बात कही है, मैं उनका भी सम्मान करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने राजस्थानी की बात कही है, मैं उनका भी सम्मान करता हूँ। हम सभी लोगों को इस बात का सम्मान करना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि यहां जब बोली जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... छाया वर्मा जी ने जो छत्तीसगढ़ी की बात कही है, मैं उनका भी सम्मान करता हूँ। मैं तो भारत की सभी भाषाओं पर गर्व करता हूँ, इस नाते मैंने इस बात को कहा कि मैं सबका सम्मान करता हूँ। लेकिन मान्यवर, आठवीं अनुसूची में, जब माननीय मंत्री जी अपना जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों, तो निश्चित रूप से जो कहा गया है कि "निज भाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति को मूल", तो जब वे इस बात का जवाब देने के लिए खड़े होंगे, तो इस पर नहीं कहेंगे कि क्या चलता है। अभी चुनाव में चला था। अभी बिहार का चुनाव हुआ था। वहां इसकी मांग उठी थी कि भोजपुरी को आठवीं अनुसूची में दर्ज किया जाए। यह मांग बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है। मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी हिचक नहीं है कि वहां इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त भी किया गया था कि हां, भोजपुरी को वह सम्मान दिलाया जाएगा। मैं आज भी यह मांग करता हूँ। मैं सदन से इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि आठवीं अनुसूची में भोजपुरी को स्थान दिलाया जाए, अवधी को स्थान दिलाया जाए, कोडवा को स्थान दिलाया जाए, तुलु को स्थान दिलाया जाए। उन 38 भाषाओं को, जिसकी मांग की गई है,

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

निश्चित रूप से पूरे तौर पर आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मान देना चाहिए। केवल, अतिरिक्त — अंग्रेजी, वह एक गुलामी की भाषा है।

सर, मैं यह मान करके चलता हूँ कि अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं पर गर्व करके लोग लड़े हैं। महाराणा प्रताप जी का नाम अभी आया है, हम लोग महाराणा प्रताप जी के संदर्भ में गर्व करते हैं। हर भाषा का जो एक सम्मान होता है, वह पूरा का पूरा सम्मान.... भगत सिंह पंजाबी भाषा बोलते हुए शहीद हो गए थे। आज यह हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है और वे हमारे प्रेरणा पुरुष हैं। इस नाते हम लोगों को अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं के संदर्भ में निश्चित रूप से गर्व होना चाहिए, घमंड करना चाहिए। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी भाषाओं के बारे में कहा जा रहा है, उन सभी भाषाओं को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दर्ज किया जाए।

मान्यवर, जब भाषाओं को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दर्ज करने की बात आई, तो मैंने आग्रहपूर्वक अपने चीफ व्हिप से कहा कि मैं इस पर बोलूंगा। मैंने सिर्फ इस नाते बोलने की बात कही कि हम कम से कम इस सदन में बोल करके अपनी भाषा के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट कर सकें और यह कह सकें कि नहीं, हमारी इस भाषा का सम्मान होना चाहिए। ज्यों ही बी. के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने अपनी बात को कहा, हम उनके सम्मान के साथ अपने सम्मान को जोड़ें, पूरे सदन के सम्मान... अभी जब वार्ता चल रही थी, तब आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी की बात आई, ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस जी ने बात कही और बी. के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने जो बात कही, उन्होंने उनके पूर्वजों तक की याद दिलाई। जब उन्होंने पूर्वजों की याद दिलाई, तो ऐसा करने में आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी को निश्चित रूप से गर्व हुआ होगा। हमें भले न बोल पाएं, लेकिन समय-समय पर हमको अपनी भाषा के प्रति बोलने का अभिमान होना चाहिए। हम लोग घर में उसी भाषा में बोलते हैं, हम घर में किसी और भाषा में बात नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि हम भोजपुरी में ही बोलते हैं। अभी मॉरीशस के प्रधान मंत्री और पूर्व राष्ट्रपति यहां आए थे, उनके सम्मान में हम लोगों ने भोज दिया था। जब उनसे बात की, तो वे ठेठ अंग्रेजी बोल रहे थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा, 'मैं यहां तो अंग्रेजी बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन हम अपने घरों में हमेशा भोजपुरी बोलते हैं। हमारे लड़के आज भी भोजपुरी बोलते हैं, वे भारतीय संस्कृति पर गर्व करते हैं। भारत के एक-एक त्यौहार को भले ही आप भूल गए हों, लेकिन हमें वह त्यौहार याद है, क्योंकि हमने गुलामी के दंश को झेला है, हमारे पूर्वजों ने अंग्रेजों के कोड़े खाए हैं, कोड़े खा-खा कर उनके पांव छील गए, उनके हाथ छील गए, उनका शरीर छील गया और तब जाकर कहीं हम बहुत सुंदर मॉरीशस के द्वीप को बना पाए हैं।' उन्होंने कहा कि हम ऐसा इस नाते बना पाए, क्योंकि हम भारत से गए थे, हम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से गए थे और वहां जाकर परिश्रम किया, लेकिन आज भी हम अपने फोरफादर्स को नहीं भूल पाए।

मान्यवर, आपने मुझे 5 मिनट का समय दिया था, इस नाते मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा और माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि जितनी भाषाओं को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की मांग की गई है, हम केवल तुलु एवं कोडवा की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम उन 38 भाषाओं की बात कर रहे हैं, जिनकी मांग की गई है, अभी छाया जी ने जो छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा की बात कही, उसको भी सम्मिलित करते हुए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि इनको संविधान

की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब अपना जवाब देने के लिए खड़े होंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से वे इस पर अपनी बात रखेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): The discussion remains inconclusive. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy to introduce the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Articles 330A, 330B, 332A and 332B).

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of
new article 330A, 330B, 332A and 332B)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, the Special Mentions. Shri Basawaraj Patil. Please lay it on the Table.

**Demand to take effective measures to remove stagnation in the programme
cadres of all India radio and doordarshan throughout the country**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to say a few words, for the information of the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, pertaining to All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) programme staff.

There is severe stagnation in the programme cadres for the last twenty years. After serving for more than twenty-five years, the officers are retiring without a single promotion in spite of enough vacancies. A one-time upgradation of all serving Transmission Executives/equated cadres to the Programme Executive post and Programme Executive to the Assistant Station Director Post may please be considered, as done in the Railway Ministry or the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The Programme Staff employees are requesting for diversion of all vacant DR post to DP quota in this regard.

There are considerable top level Group A posts vacant at All India Radio and Doordarshan all over the country. Under these circumstances, the Information and

[Shri Basawaraj Patil]

Broadcasting Ministry may consider for promotion of Senior Programme cadres (that is, DDG, ADG, DDP, ADP and Senior PEXs) to the cadre of "Group A" vacancies to function as Head of the Programme in the All India Radio and Doordarshan Stations under one time exemption on seniority-cum-fitness basis.

I hope hon. Minister will look into the matter and resolve it at the earliest.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, you had agreed that it will not be laid but he will be allowed to speak also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we had agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): If he wants to speak, let him do so. Otherwise he can lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): For yesterday, it was agreed. Today, the consensus is that it will be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan; not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; not present.

**Demand to issue a circular containing guidelines to
deal with women visitors with dignity in
the Central Government offices**

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, हमारे पौराणिक ग्रंथों में लिखा है कि जहां नारी का सम्मान होता है, वहां देवता निवास करते हैं। वर्तमान में यह कथन कितना सार्थक है, कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक ओर नवरात्रों में नारी के मां दुर्गा स्वरूप की पूजा होती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर उसके सम्मान का हनन होता है। आज संपूर्ण देश में महिलाओं को समुचित महत्व नहीं देने के कारण सामाजिक असंतुलन पैदा हो गया है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी केंद्रीय सरकार अगर प्रयास करे, तो नारी के गौरव को पुनः बहाल किया जा सकता है। हरियाणा से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा शुरू किए गए अभियान "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का असर हरियाणा के साथ संपूर्ण देश में भी दिखाई दे रहा है। श्री लिंगानुपात में सुधार हो रहा है, बेटियों के प्रति लोगों की सोच बदली है। महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार को और बहुत कुछ करना होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि

सरकार केंद्रीय कार्यालयों में एक परिपत्र जारी करे कि जब भी कोई महिला काम के लिए इन कार्यालयों में आए, तो वहां पर मौजूद अधिकारी-कर्मचारी सबसे पहले खड़े होकर उस महिला का अभिवादन करें और बाद में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उसका काम करें। सरकार ऐसा करे, तो इससे समाज में महिलाओं का मान-सम्मान बढ़ेगा और यह देश की 50% आबादी के हित में होगा।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान के लिए केंद्रीय कार्यालयों में उक्त सर्कुलर जारी करने का काम करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri K.K. Ragesh. You read the subject.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, while laying it on the Table of the House, I would like to take a few seconds to explain certain part of the details. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): If you want to read the text, you can read it. But you cannot make any speech.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I am only doing that, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, you cannot make a speech. You just read the approved text. You have to read the approved text.

Demand to set up an enquiry into the irregularities in appointments and awarding contracts at Kasaragod Central University

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): It was reported in media regarding certain irregularities in appointment of faculty and charges of organised corruption levelled against the Kasaragod Central University. The Chief Vigilance Officer who was investigating on certain irregularities in construction of University auditorium, was recently removed without authorization from CVC. It is reported that recruitments are made against the rule and even without considering reservations and qualifications. A lot many complaints are reported in media, time and again, regarding the day-to-day function of the University.

After the removal of the Vigilance Officer, a number of news reports appeared in media on the appointments and on contract works awarded, etc. Being a prestigious national academic institution, it should maintain its credentials and credibility. Hence an inquiry, which is impartial by an external agency is required to ensure and uphold academic excellence and autonomy of the University. Hence, I solicit the consideration to this effect from the Union MHRD as early as possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Sanjay Raut; not present.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, in Lok Sabha, the Members are allowed to read the entire Special Mention. Why can't we do that in Rajya Sabha?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): We will discuss it later. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar; not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 10th April, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at seven minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 10th April, 2017.*

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to take effective measures to remove stagnation in the programme cadres of All India Radio and Doordarshan throughout the country (pages 417-418)

Demand to issue a circular containing guidelines to deal with women visitors with dignity in the Central Government offices (pages 418-419)

Demand to set up an enquiry into the irregularities in appointments and awarding contracts at Kasaragod Central University (pages 419-420)

