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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 31st March, 2017/10th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. BIRTHDAY WISHES TO THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN BY MEMBERS

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, many happy returns of the day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (National Capital Territory of Delhi): Sir, where is the cake? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, allow us to speak. No ringing of bell today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Very many thanks to all the hon. Membe` ...*(Interruptions)*... Thanks to all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, no ringing of bell today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I tell you a personal secret. I celebrate my birthday very rarely, rather never do I celebrate. Today, you made it a celebration. Thank you very much.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, I have a point of order. Where is the cake, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़)**:** उपसभापति जी, आपके जन्मदिन पर कुछ मिलना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there should be no ringing of bell today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. So, I believe, there will be perfect order in the House today.

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): That will be a birthday gift.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that will be a birthday gift.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, आप अपने बर्थडे के मौके पर झारखंड को एक मिनट दे दीजिए, यह ट्राइबल स्टेट है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः देंगे, इसके बाद देंगे, but no personal allegations. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table, Shri Manoj Sinha.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Rerports and Accounts (2015-16) of HPIL, New Delhi and TRAI, 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) (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 Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2015-16.

(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. 6772/16/17]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6771/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways

II. MoUs (2016-17) between the Government of India and various Railway Corporations and Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Sir, on behalf of Shri Rajen Gohain, I lay on the Table:–

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. G.S.R. 1165 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2016, publishing the Railway Accidents and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Amendment Rules, 2016, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6828/16/17]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6814/16/17]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6817/16/17]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCI), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6824/16/17]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Burn Standard Company Limited, (BSCL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6825/16/17]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFCL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6826/16/17]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6816/16/17]

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6818/16/17]

(viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Braithwaite & Company Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6819/16/17]

(ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RAILTEL Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6820/16/17]

(x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 20,16-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6814/16/17]

(xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6823/16/17]

(xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6822/16/17]

(xiii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6821/16/17]

(xiv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL) for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6827/16/17]

सर, मेरी तरफ से आपको जन्मदिन की बहुत सारी शुभकामनाएँ और बधाई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Reports and Accounts (1994-95, 1997-2005) of Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपको तहेदिल से जन्मदिन की बहुत-बहुत बधाई।

महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:–

(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) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1994-95, 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.

(ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1997-98, 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.

(iii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1998-99, 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.

(iv) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1999-2000, 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.

(v) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2000-01, 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.

(vi) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2001-02, 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.

(vii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2002-03, 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.

(viii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2003-04, 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.

(ix) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2004-05, 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. 6761/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata and related papers

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) Notification No. G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 14th March, 2017, publishing the Indian Veterinary Council (Procedure for nomination of one member by the Central Government from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Associations) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6971/16/17]

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

(a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6970/16/17]

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

Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget at the end of the financial year 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the third quarter of the Financial year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5358/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Companies and Boards and related papers

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 4157 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 126 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6791/16/17]

II. A (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) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the British India Corporation Limited (BIC), Kanpur, and its subsidiary Companies, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6789/16/17]

(ii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, (NJMC), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6788/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, 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) 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. 6787/16/17]

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

(a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Jute Board (NJB), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6790/16/17]

महोदय, मेरी तरफ से भी आपको जन्मदिन की ढेर सारी शुभकामनाएँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

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

II. Accounts (2015-16) of NIPER, Raebareli, U.P. and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:–

I. 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) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6977/16/17]

(ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6976/16/17]

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

(a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1998.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6975/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wish you very very happy birthday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I lay on the Table:–

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:–

(1) G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 9th June, 2015, publishing the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6568/16/17]

(2) G.S.R. 202 (E), dated the 6th March, 2017, publishing the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6767/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:–

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(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. 6979/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, first of all, many happy returns of the day. I wish you all the best.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology:–

(1) G.S.R. 111 (E), dated the 8th February, 2017, publishing the Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Amendment Rules, 2017.

(2) G.S.R.711 (E), dated the 21st July, 2016, publishing the Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6778/16/17]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I present the Hundred and Fiftieth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table on delayed laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC); Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and Food Corporation of India (FCI).

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, many happy returns of the day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, पर्यावरण और वन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूं:-

(i) Two Hundred Ninety Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;

(ii) Two Hundred Ninety Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Biotechnology;

(iii) Two Hundred Ninety Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Science and Technology;

(iv) Two Hundred Ninety Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(v) Two Hundred Ninety Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Space;

(vi) Two Hundred Ninety Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(vii) Three Hundredth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको आपके जन्मदिन की हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं।

महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः-

(i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Power;

(ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and V of the Ninteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Energy Conservation';

(iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and V of the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the thirteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Development and Status of Small Hydro Sector'; and

(iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Power.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2016-17):–

(i) Sixty-seventh Report on the subject "Performance Audit of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Special Audit of Medical Education Projects of ESIC" relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

(ii) Sixty-eighth Report on the subject "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2014-15)".

REPORTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2014):–

(i) Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Exloring PPP Avenues in Railway Infrastructure' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);

(ii) Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Green Energy Initiatives in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);

(iii) Thirteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report on 'Role of IRFC and use of SPV methodology in financing development needs of Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and

(iv) Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report on 'Share of Railway Traffic *vis-a-vis* Air and Road Transport-An Evaluation' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको आपके जन्म-दिन की शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से संबंधित "भारतीय तेल निगम लिमिटेड में नियोजन में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय" के संबंध में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन (2015-16) (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति (2016-17) के सातवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, birthday greetings and regards to you.

Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING;

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on "Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System".

CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF THE RAJYA SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have to make an announcement. I know, it is something you will like, what I am going to announce.

I wish to inform the House that there would be no sitting of the House on Monday, the 3rd of April, 2017. In view of the holiday on Tuesday, the 4th of April, 2017, on account of 'Ram Navami', the House will, accordingly, meet on Wednesday, the 5th of April, 2017.

Now, statement regarding Government Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह सूचित करता हूँ कि सत्र के शेष भाग के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिए जाएँगे:-

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

(क) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर विचार और पारित करना।

(ख) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर विचार और पारित करना।

(ग) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम तथा सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के कार्यचालन पर चर्चा।

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

(क) नावाधिकरण (सामुद्रिक दावों की अधिकारिता और निपटारा) विधेयक, 2016

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

(ग) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर विधेयक, 2017

(घ) एकीकृत माल और सेवा कर विधेयक, 2017

(च) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र माल और सेवा कर विधेयक, 2017

(छ) माल और सेवा कर (राज्यों को प्रतिकर) विधेयक, 2017

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

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

(क) निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2017

(ख) सांख्यिकी संग्रहण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(ग) फुटवियर डिजाइन और विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2017

(घ) भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान विधेयक, 2017

(च) संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

(छ) भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(ज) अंतर्राज्यिक नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(झ) कराधान विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(ट) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(ठ) संविधान (एक सौ तेइसवाँ संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017

(ड) राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (निरसन) विधेयक, 2017

RE. DISCUSSION ON MOTION MOVED BY SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, इतना load है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Only a few days are left. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only Government's intention. *...(Interruptions)...* You do not worry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You can do this through Money Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* That is only Government's. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हँसी का पात्र बना हुआ हूँ। जब भी मैं बाहर निकलता हूँ, तो पत्रकार मुझसे पूछते हैं, लौटता हूँ, तो पत्रकार मुझसे पूछते हैं कि आपके मोशन का क्या हुआ? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक मोशन का प्रश्न है, वह तो सबको आता है, लेकिन मैंने जो Substantive Motion दिया है, उस पर आज तक माननीय सदन के नेता ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। आप मुझसे कई बार वादा कर चुके हैं, कई बार मुझे दिलासा दे चुके हैं, लेकिन मैं कब तक इंतजार करूं? अब बुधवार से हमारा सेशन फिर चालू होगा। अब इसके कितने दिन बचे हैं? 2 दिन और 4 दिन, तो 6 दिन में आप कम से कम यह भरोसा दिला दीजिए कि इस सत्र की समाप्ति के पहले आप हमारा मोशन ले लेंगे। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आखिर हम कब तक इंतजार करें? आपने इसको admit कर लिया, admit करने के बाद **...(व्यवधान)...** उसे admit करने के बावजूद अभी तक आपने उस पर चर्चा भी नहीं कराई। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैंने सदन के नेता से समय माँगा है, सदन के नेता ने मुझे समय भी नहीं दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, I told you what I had to say on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you want to say anything? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि चेयरमैन साहब सदन के नेता को और मुझे बुला लें और तय कर लें। अगर सदन के नेता को चेयर के निर्णय का उल्लंघन ही करना है, तो फिर तो यह आप जानें, मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन सदन में चेयरमैन साहब के निर्णय के बाद यदि सदन के नेता उसका उल्लंघन करना चाहते हैं, तो यह हमें कतई स्वीकार नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह उल्लंघन का question नहीं है। I have already told you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः सर, उल्लंघन हो रहा है। हम कब तक इंतजार करें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you have been very kind to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Chair has been very kind to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Secretariat has been very kind to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, why is the Leader of the House not being kind to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised your point. Now, we will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it should not be taken lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not taking it lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It appears that a vetoing operation is under process so that during the left-out period of the Session, the matter could be dodged out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have asked for a motion and he has submitted a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been admitted. It means that it must have come in the Business either for today or for the next working day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Definitely, the convenience of the hon. Minister has to be taken into account. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): He has complained that there is already a heavy workload. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, he suggested that the workload should be reduced ...*(Interruptions)*... and now he is talking of adding to the workload. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is a conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, can I ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, first, Sir, give your ruling on my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, yours is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are reminding the Chair of a pending Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, that is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair accepts that it is a pending Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are reminding the Chair about a pending Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair accepts that it is a pending Business and I have told you that we will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, what happened is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Derek O'Brien, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, they have found a convenient way to bring all the Bills as Money Bills and finish in one stroke. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shri Derek O' Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. OBJECTION TO DISCUSSION ON BILLS AFTER PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS ON FRIDAYS

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, under Rule 29. Please refer to Page 236 of the Revised List of Business, under Legislative Business, there is the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Enemy Property Bill also came up on a Friday afternoon, it was our earnest request to the Government not to put it in the List of Business. We discuss something inside in a good spirit, not to list Bills on Friday afternoon because, it is seen in the House, when the Business for the afternoon collapses, they take this up. Then, you will tell us that we did not inform you in the morning itself. So, just give us an assurance that this Bill will not be taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me also ask you one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You asked me a question. Shall I also ask you a question? ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you also guide me. You are a very seasoned Member and a very learned Member. Now, you also guide me. If the Private Members' Bill collapses before 5.00 p.m., what is the option for the Chair other than taking up the pending Business? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the option? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): On his behalf, I am giving the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other items of Business in the House. If the Private Members' Business collapses, any Business, other than Government Bills, can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are talking about this particular Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... That I can accept. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is agreed. Shri Derek O'Brien, you are talking about this particular Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Only the Bill. That is it. Sir, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... For example, you can list the discussion on Aadhaar, you can list the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but don't take a Bill, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is good that my friend has raised this question. When the Enemy Property Bill came up, in the Business Advisory Committee, we made it clear and it was unanimously decided and the Government was on board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is something which already happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can you do about it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no; the decision was that all the political parties will sit together and come to a consensus and then only, it will be discussed. The question was of consensus and no meeting had taken place and the Government did not inform us and on Friday, when hardly there was any presence of Members of Parliament, this Bill was brought up and passed. So, that was totally against the spirit of the decision, unanimously taken, to which the Government was party in the Business Advisory Committee. So, behind the back of the hon. Members of Parliament of Opposition parties, that Bill was passed. Now, the Government has chosen this route to bring any Bill on Friday, when the Opposition Members are not there. And they will muster their support. They will tell their MPs, "come here, nobody is here; let us pass the Bill", which, otherwise, they are not able to pass. Sir, a decision should be taken that no Bill will be passed whether the Private Members' Business finishes at 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock. You can adjourn the House for the next day, but there should not be any Bill whatsoever taken up on Fridays. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Mr. Naqvi.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, hon. Leader of the Opposition ने जो Enemy Property Bill के बारे में कहा, तो Enemy Property Bill की history hon. Leader of the Opposition को भी मालूम है और पूरे हाउस को भी मालूम है। जब Enemy Property Bill यहाँ पर आया, तो उस वक्त हाउस ने कहा कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को देना चाहिए। सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने उस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। उसके बाद भी वह टलता रहा, टलता रहा। उसके बाद पाँच बजे तक Private Members' Business होता है। अगर Private Members' Business collapse कर गया, तो निश्चित तौर से वह बिल, जो कि लिस्टेड है और जिसको BAC ने टाइम अलॉट किया हुआ है **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No time will be allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*... No time will be allotted unless the consensus is arrived at. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः BAC ने जिनको टाइम अलॉट किया हुआ है, वह आएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब पाँच बजे से पहले अगर माननीय सदस्य चले जाते हैं, तो वह responsibility हमारी नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे सदस्य बैठते हैं। यह हम ensure करेंगे कि हमारे सदस्य रहें, लेकिन अगर विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य नहीं रहते हैं, तो यह उनकी responsibility है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि आज भी वह बिजनेस लगा है। सरकार की यह responsibility है कि Business Advisory Committee ने जिस बिजनेस में समय अलॉट किया है, उसको वह list करे। अगर पाँच बजे से पहले Private Members' Business collapse करता है, तो निश्चित तौर से जो Business listed हैं, वह इसमें लगना चाहिए और उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। अगर इसमें ऐसा लगता है कि SC/ST पर आप डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो हम तैयार हैं। जयराम रमेश जी का 'आधार' वाला डिस्कशन लगा हुआ है, अगर Private Members' Business collapse कर जाता है, तो उस पर डिस्कशन कर लीजिएगा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, उस पर भी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज हो सकता है। उस वक्त मिनिस्टर ने assurance कर दिया था कि टाइम अलॉट करेंगे।

†سر، اس پر بھی

گورنمینٹ کے خلاف پریولیج ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس وقت منسٹر کو ایشورینس دیا تھا کہ ٹائم الاٹ کریں گے

The hon. Members are here. टाइम अलॉट करो †[قاعم الاٹ کرو] but it will not be taken up for discussion unless there is unanimity. Listing that very Business was against the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Let it be very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Which the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I would like to. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर ...(**व्यवधान**)... बहुत से मेम्बर्स ने उसमें participate किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः बहुत बड़ी तादाद में different political parties के मेम्बर्स ने participate किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः लेकिन अगर किसी ने walk out किया, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I want to make the Chair's position very clear. Number one, assurance is an assurance only if it is given on the floor of the House, as far as the Chair is concerned. If there is an assurance between the parties outside, unless that assurance is honoured here, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This was in the ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... This was in the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, even if the item is listed in the List of Business, on Friday, after the Private Members' Business and if the Private Members' Business collapses before 5.00 p.m., the Chair is duty-bound to go to the next. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is no such provision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is duty-bound to take up the next item. That is as far as the Chair is concerned. But, if there is a consensus in the House, no problem; that item can be postponed. There is no problem. That is subject to consensus in the House. But, if there is no consensus on that in the House, the Chair has no other go, but to take up the List of Business. That is the Chair's position. There is no rule permitting the Chair to postpone it, unless there is a consensus in the House. And I don't want to comment on what happened with regard to that Bill because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, here, the Point is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As far as the Business Advisory Committee.. ...*(Interruptions)*... where both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman were present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that I was not present. What I am saying is, when there is no consensus in the House, the Chair has to go by the House. That is the point. And when there is no consensus in the House, it is for the. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the contracting. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, that means, in the Business Advisory Committee, whatever consensus we had, we have to forget that in future!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee is only to allot the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was the consensus in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see the rules. The Business Advisory Committee has to allot the time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we can discuss it later. You can take up Zero Hour submissions.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How could you arrive at a decision when there is no consensus inside the House? Now, you are talking of consensus inside the House. When the entire Opposition is not present, how can you call this as a consensus? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the consensus of the Chair only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay, it is all right.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Consensus among the Opposition parties is not our responsibility. The consensus in the Ruling Party is our responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if some Members are absent, what can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You need not take up Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a consensus on that, I have no problem. Let me take up Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very clear. I had explained the position.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, Zero Hour लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, Zero Hour लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापतिः कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have to take up Zero Hour because some Members have given notices. But I would like to say if the House decides today, if there is a consensus that Bills should not be taken up, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, Zero Hour.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सर, Zero Hour लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंशः सर, Zero Hour लिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, You can't take away the rights of the Members on the day of Private Members' Business. The moment Private Members' Business issue is resolved or, if it collapses, you should adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision in the rules to discuss the Government Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sanjiv Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You should not take up Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will examine what you have said. Yes, Mr. Sanjiv Kumar.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड)**:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी तरफ से, मेरे नेता दिसम गुरु शिबू सोरेन जी की तरफ से और झारखंड की साढ़े तीन करोड़ जनता की तरफ से आपको आपके जन्म-दिन पर हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ और मैं विधाता से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इसी तरह कुर्सी पर बैठ कर हम लोगों को गाइड करते रहें। अब मैं आपके जन्म-दिन पर झारखंड में पर्यावरण से संबंधित एक मामले के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to resume work in the fertilizer unit in Barauni

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार)**:** उपसभापति जी, बरौनी खाद कारखाने को फिर से चालू करने के मुद्दे को उठाने का जो अवसर आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you, why are you repeating? I have already told that since there is no consensus in this House, I will not take it up today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, no consensus. Yes, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सर, इस खाद कारखाने से वर्ष 1976 में उत्पादन शुरू हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लगभग 350 एकड़ जमीन पर फैले इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता 3.3 लाख मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I accept that there is no consensus.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः चूंकि यूरिया का उत्पादन करने के लिए इस कारखाने में नेफ्था का प्रयोग किया जाता था, जिसकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा हो गई, इसलिए यह आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत महंगा हो गया। बाजार में प्राकृतिक गैस का उपयोग यूरिया उत्पादन करने के लिए किया जाने लगा, जो अपेक्षाकृत सस्ता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः फलस्वरूप सन् 2000 में वाजपेयी सरकार के कार्यकाल में इस कारखाने को बंद कर दिया गया। हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हो गए और इस कारखाने से जिन्हें परोक्ष रोजगार मिला हुआ था, वे भी रोजी-रोटी के लिए मोहताज हो गए।

वर्ष 2008 में तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्री ने इस कारखाने को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आधारशिला रखी, लेकिन इसे भी शुरू नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि बरौनी प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए निर्धारित ग्रिड पर अवस्थित नहीं है। पुनः दिनांक 31.03.2015 को केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने बरौनी इकाई को हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की एक इकाई के रूप में पुनर्जिवित करने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित किया। लोगों में आशा जागी और ऐसा लगा कि फिर से उनमें दिन बहुरेंगे। बरौनी खाद कारखाने के जो आवासीय परिसर वीरान हो गए थे, उनमें जिन्दगी दोबारा वापस आएगी। यह भी उम्मीद जागी कि इस इकाई के चालू होने के बाद इस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एवं व्यावसायिक गतिविधियां बढ़ेंगी तथा हजारों लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप से रोजगार मिलेगा। इस गैस आधारित इकाई को जगदीशपुर हल्दिया पाइपलाइन से गैस की आपूर्ति का निर्णय हुआ और यह अनुमान है कि इसे पुनर्जीवित करने पर लगभग 6,000 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी।

बिहार विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान भाजपा, केन्द्र के मंत्री और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषणों में कई बार इस बात को दोहराया था कि जल्द ही बरौनी खाद कारखानों को चालू कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक वह आश्वासन कागजों में ही सिमटा हुआ है। लोगों की उम्मीद धूमिल होती जा रही है। लोग अपने आपको ठगा हुआ महसूस कर रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह बरौनी खाद कारखाने को चालू करने की दिशा में ठोस कार्रवाई शीघ्र करे और यह मात्र मुंगेरी लाल का हसीन सपना बनकर न रह जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बिहार चुनाव को डेढ़ साल बीत गए हैं। मेरी मांग है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने जो सपने बिहार की जनता को दिखाए थे, उन्हें पूरा किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Difficulties being faced by meat sellers in the country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the Constitution of India guarantees us certain freedoms. We are all one. प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', लेकिन सिर्फ कहने से नहीं, बल्कि करके दिखाना होगा। We have to make it meaningful. We need to safeguard our Constitution and allow it to guide us. The Constitution grants us Fundamental Rights which guarantee civil liberties. Our Right to Freedom incorporates the right to practice any profession or occupation of our choice to earn a respectable living and to lead a life of dignity.

सारे मुल्क से कुछ ऐसे वाकयात की खबरें आ रही हैं, जिनसे हम काफी फिक्रमद हैं। न सिर्फ यू.पी. बल्कि झारखंड और दीगर रियासतों से भी ऐसी रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि वहां की गोश्त की दुकानों को एकतरफा तौर पर बंद किया जा रहा है। अगर मकसद गैर-कानूनी ज़बीहाख़ाना को बंद करना था तो हुकूमत इसे और बेहतर तरीके से भी कर सकती थी। ज्यादातर गोश्त के दुकानदार और बूचड़ हज़रात समाज के पिछड़े तबके से आते हैं और पुश्त-दर-पुश्त इसी काम में लगे हुए हैं। अचानक दुकान और ज़बीहाख़ानों को बंद कर देने से इनके सामने रोजी-रोटी का बड़ा मसला पैदा हो गया है। बिला तफरीक मजहब ये 15,000 लोग, Industry के 25 लाख लोग और उनके खानदान मुतास्सिर हैं। They are affected. जवाबी कार्यवाही में दुकानदार और बूचड़ हजरात indefinite strike पर चले गए हैं। इससे पूरे देश में गोश्त का दाम बढ़ गया है और market में shortage हो गई है। न सिर्फ इस industry में, बल्कि Leather, Hotel, Restaurant आदि दीगर सनअत पर भी असर पड़ा है। रियासत यू.पी. की 14 फीसद GDP आज दांव पर है। This arbitrary clamp-down on butchers and meat-sellers is an encroachment on their right to earn a living. The Government should have

drawn a roadmap and assessed the impact of such a drastic step before implementing it. अब हाल यह है कि चिड़ियाखानों में शेर और बब्बर शेर को भी मुर्गा खिलाया जा रहा है जबकि वे इंकार कर रहे हैं, नहीं खा रहे हैं। Trying to dictate what people should consume is taking away the right of choice and is an affront to their basic human rights. What people do for their living or what their preferred food item is cannot and should not be dictated by the State.

एक जिम्मेदार हकूमत का फर्ज़ है कि वह अपने शहरियों के हकूक की हिफाजत करे, वरना यह खतरा लाहक है कि हमारा मुल्क कहीं पुलिस स्टेट में न तबदील हो जाए। मैं एक couplet के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं कि -

'तेरी बंदिश का भी जवाब नहीं, परांठे खाओ, कबाब नहीं।

मुंह से निवाले तो छीन लेते हो, कोई मरे या जिए।' ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Sir, the Constitution of India guarantees us certain freedoms. We are all one. †**جناب ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال)** پردھان منتری جی بھی کہتے ہیں۔ 'سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس' لیکن صرف کہنے سے نہیں، بلکہ کرکے دکھانا ہوگا

We have to make it meaningful. We need to safeguard our Constitution and allow it to guide us. The Constitution grants us Fundamental Rights which guarantee civil liberties. Our Right to Freedom incorporates the right to practice any profession or occupation of our choice to earn a respectable living and to lead a life of dignity.

سارے ملک سے کچھ ایسے واقعات کی خبریں آرہی ہیں، جن سے ہم کافی فکرمند ہیں۔ نہ صرف یوپی بلکہ جھارکھنڈ اور دیگر ریاستوں سے بھی ایسی رپورٹ آرہی ہے کہ وہاں کی گوشت کی دکانوں کو یکطرفہ طور پر بند کیا جارہا ہے۔ اگر مقصد غیرقانونی ذبیحہ خانہ کو بند کرنا تھا تو حکومت اسے اور بہتر طریقے سے بھی کرسکتی تھی۔ زیادہ تر گوشت کے دکاندار اور بوچڑ حضرات سماج کے پچھڑے طبقے سے آتے ہیں اور پشت در پشت اسی کام میں لگے ہوتے ہیں۔ اچانک دکان اور ذبیحہ خانوں کو بند کردینے سے ان کے سامنے روزی روٹی کا بڑا مسئلہ پیدا ہوگیا ہے۔ بلا تفریق مذہب یہ 15,000 لوگ، Industry کے 25 لاکھ لوگ اور ان کے خاندان متاثر ہیں۔ They are affected. جوابی کارروائی میں دکاندار اور بوچڑ حضرات indefinite strike پر چلے گئے ہیں۔ اس سے پورے دیش میں گوشت کا دام بڑھ گیا ہے۔ اور مارکیٹ میں شارٹیج ہوگئی ہے۔ نہ صرف اس انڈسٹری میں، بلکہ Leather, Hotel, Restaurant وغیرہ دیگر صنعت پر بھی اثر پڑا ہے۔ ریاست یوپی کی چودہ فیصد جی ڈی پی آج داؤں پر ہے۔ This arbitrary clamp-down on butchers and meat-sellers is an

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

encroachment on their right to earn a living. The Government should have drawn a roadmap and assessed the impact of such a drastic step before implementing it. اب حال یہ ہے کہ چڑیا خانوں میں شیر اور ببرشیر کو بھی مرغا کھلایا جارہا ہے جب کہ وہ انکار کررہے ہیں، نہیں کھارہے ہیں۔ Trying to dictate what people should consume is taking away the right of choice and is an affront to their basic human rights. What people do for their living or what their preferred food item is cannot and should not be dictated by the State.

ایک ذمہ دار حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنے شہریوں کے حقوق کی حفاظت کرے، ورنا یہ خطرہ لاحق ہے کہ ہمارا ملک کہیں پولیس اسٹیٹ میں نہ تبدیل ہوجائے۔ میں ایک couplet کے ساتھ اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں کہ ؎

تیری بندش کا بھی جواب نہیں
پرانٹھے کھاؤ، کباب نہیں
منہ سے نوالے تو چھین لیتے ہو، کوئی مرے یا جئیے --(مداخلت)--

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): महोदय, Hon. Member ने जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह authorised and un-authorised का विषय है, legal and illegal का विषय है। जो legal हैं, उन्हें छुआ नहीं जाएगा लेकिन जो illegal हैं, उन्हें छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। इसलिए

अगर वर्षों से या दशकों से इस तरह का गड़बड़झाला चल रहा था, दशकों से इस तरह के अवैध या illegal Slaughter Houses काम कर रहे थे, जो न केवल स्वास्थ्य के लिए, बल्कि पर्यावरण के लिए भी खतरा थे, अगर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है, तो इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए। हम आपके माध्यम से स्पष्ट तौर से यह बताना चाहते हैं कि कोई भी दबाव, कोई भी हड़ताल इस तरह के बूचड़खानों को बचा नहीं सकती। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो लीगल हैं उन्हें छुआ नहीं जाएगा, जो इल्लीगल हैं उनको छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा, यह मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else, except what Mr. Harivansh says, will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... हरिवंश जी, आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Increasing fire incidents in ordnance factories in the country

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, जन्म-दिन पर आपको पुनः बधाई।

सर, मैं एक बहुत ही जरूरी मुद्दा आपके माध्यम से देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक वर्ष भी नहीं हुआ, जब भारत के सबसे बड़े ऑर्डिनेंस कारखाने, पुलगाँव, महाराष्ट्र में विस्फोटक आग लगी। उसमें सेना के 18 लोग मरे, 19 घायल हुए और भारी नुकसान हुआ। आज से पाँच दिन पहले फिर से जबलपुर के खमरिया स्थित आयुध कारखाने में लगातार विस्फोट हुए और वहाँ भयानक आग लगी। जबलपुर के खमरिया स्थित ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी में पिछले 15 सालों में यह तीसरी बार विस्फोट हुआ है। पिछले 20 वर्षों में भारत के ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज़ में भयावह विस्फोट की 15 से अधिक घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं। जबलपुर ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी की आग बुझाने के लिए दिल्ली से सेना की टीम गई और वहाँ रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन शुरू हुआ। यहाँ से सेना की तीन टुकिड़ियों को वहाँ जाने में समय लगा। उस घटना में 20 से अधिक लोग घायल हुए। संयोग से उस आग पर काबू पा लिया गया, वरना बगल की बिल्डिंग में करीब 12,500 बमों का स्टोर था।

यह भी सूचना है कि जबलपुर में 324 और 316 नम्बर की बिल्डिंग में आग लगी। दोनों बिल्डिंग्स के एफ-3 सेक्शन में RCL बम रखे गए थे। ये वे बम होते हैं, जो टेस्टिंग में रिजेक्ट कर दिए जाते हैं। यह संयोग ही था कि एक बहुत बड़ा हादसा होते-होते बचा। उसके कारण तो पर्याप्त जाँच के बाद ही पता चल पाएँगे, पर हमारे आयुध कारखानों में विस्फोट की घटनाएँ प्रायः क्यों हो रही हैं? हमारी लापरवाही, सुस्ती या असजग रहने की कार्य-संस्कृति के कारण क्या ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज़ में, जहाँ ऐसे विस्फोटक हैं, वहाँ इमरजेन्सी में सक्षम रेस्क्यू टीम नहीं रहती? जबलपुर में आग बुझाने के लिए दिल्ली से सेना की तीन टीमें गईं।

आज सेना के सामने कई बड़ी चुनौतियाँ हैं और उन चुनौतियों को हल करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वहाँ कोई स्थायी मंत्री हो। आप कम से कम एक स्थायी मंत्री तो सेना, डिफेंस को दीजिए। शुरू में भी कई महीने प्रभारी मंत्री रहे, फिर वही स्थिति है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सेना की कई कमियों

*Not recorded.

और जरूरतों को राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बनाकर आप सत्ता में आए। जनता ने आपको बहुमत दिया, पर आप एक स्थायी रक्षा मंत्री नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और आज भी यह सवाल जस का तस है। जिन रक्षा मुद्दों को उठाकर आप सत्ता में आए थे, वे सचमुच गम्भीर मामले हैं, पर उधर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। उधर, पड़ोसी ताकतें जो नई महाशक्ति के रूप में उदित हुई हैं, वे हमारे खिलाफ सफल मोर्चाबन्दी में लगातार लगी हैं। उन्होंने अपने प्रभाव, राजनयिक प्रयासों और वित्तीय मददों से हमारे पड़ोसियों को अपने साथ मिलाने की दिशा में बहुत कुछ किया है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में रक्षा ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज़ वगैरह पर सरकार की चौकस निगाह हो, स्थायी रक्षा मंत्री हो, यही मेरा आग्रह है।

सर, अपनी बात खत्म करने के पहले मैं पुनः आपको आपके जन्म-दिन पर बधाई दूँगा। अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए मैं पुनः आपके शतायु, स्वस्थ और ऐसे ही कुशल संचालन की कामना के साथ अपनी एक पीड़ा कहना चाहूँगा। हम पीछे बैठे लोगों को यह लगता है कि हम सदस्य ही नहीं हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... शून्य-काल में कभी-कभार समय मिलता है, वह समय भी आगे बैठे लोग ले लेते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप हमारा प्रोटेक्शन करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harivansh, your time is over. Thank you.

SHRI HARIVANSH: Thank you, Sir.

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

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

Safety and security of whistleblowers and their families particularly women and children

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you; but you come to the point.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, through you, I want to raise the issue of ensuring the safety and security of whistleblowers and their families, particularly, women and children. Whistleblowers, who expose corruption at different levels, are subjected to risks and threats of various types. Even their family members, including women and children, are also under life risks and threats. Recently, one such whistleblower, made a complaint to the Kerala DGP, wherein, he said, "While on his way to a doctor's chamber in Cochin, he noticed a white Santro car following him. He tried to ignore it, but, felt jittery when the same car followed him on his way back. The car was having a 'K' registration number. So, it may be from Kerala or Karnataka." The employee of this whistleblower

also filed a complaint and said, "I am the prime witness of the sting operation, and there could be people who want to harm me. I have ignored it initially, but, the episode pointed towards a planned attempt to intimidate us."

Now, Sir, the whistleblower has received similar complaints from his wife and daughters who are staying in Delhi. While the kids went for an evening walk with their mother, they saw two persons following them. According to the whistleblower, the kids reportedly had seen the same persons also in the morning. The whistleblower had posted in the social media, "My kids are right now in New Delhi, rang me up and told that they felt some men following them on their way to morning walk for the previous few days. Same thing was said to me by my staff. She felt two strangers watching her all the way to office and back in her travel on metro. As I am in Kerala on a medical treatment background, I asked them to be in ease and not to get panic. Today, in Kerala, while I was on my way to hospital, I observed a Santro car following mine suspiciously. All the thirteen kilometres it was following me, and way back to the same. Now, all these things when read together, I seriously doubt some people planning to eliminate the prime witness of * sting operation. For that, I fear the safety of my family there at Delhi and my hometown Kerala." ...*(Interruptions)*... The West Bengal Government...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can't mention it. That I have expunged. * word is expunged.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: It has exposed the ruling party in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BJP and the ruling party politicians in West Bengal has sent * to doldrums. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That we are not allowing. It is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: I am demanding security to the family of Samuels, his wife and children. The Central Government. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, there is still time. The Central Government must ensure security to the wife and daughters. They must be protected. There must not be any danger to them. The Central Government and the Delhi Police need to take action because they are living in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is their Government in Kerala. It must take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, the Kerala Chief Minister has already taken action. The security has been given to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, what is this reference? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate, myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged the particular reference. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sukhendu Sekhar Royji, the particular reference is expunged, no need to worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Please speak on your Zero Hour mention.

Alleged inaction in the appointment of Lokpal

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for the opportunity. First of all, my best greetings to you on your birthday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please come to your mention.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am going to complete before the time duration is over. This much I can assure you. The issue is non-appointment of Lokpal. Although a long back the enactment was made, it is a statutory obligation on the part of the Government. The Lokpal enactment came just not out of the good wishes of the then Government. It came in the background of a countrywide upsurge against corruption. It is a product of that movement. Now, after so much trouble and enactment, the Lokpal is not being appointed. It is being delayed. Being encouraged by the non-appointment of Lokpal, in many States, the Lokayuktas are also not being appointed. Eliminating corruption is the signboard or flagship programme and how is that matching with the non-appointment? Now, we have been told—outside the House, in the media it is commented—that there are technical problems. Even before the Apex Court, some Parliamentary problems have been

placed; that is the expression of the Government. What is the problem? As I understood talking to the people, the Leader of the Opposition of Lok Sabha needs to be involved in the Committee of Appointment of Lokpal. As on date, technically, there is no Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. Because of the number of MPs of the main Opposition Party, there is no official Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. Now, can that problem not be addressed for the purpose of appointing the Lokpal? When Government prefers to take the Ordinance route to extend the services of its Principal Secretary, can the same methodology not be adopted? Is the appointment of a Lokpal not a due priority for the Government, particularly for setting up an appropriate mechanism for the eradication of corruption? Why so? Why is this double standard? If you see the problem, in this Parliament, there is no scope of increasing the numbers and having the Leader of the Opposition. If it is repeated in the next Parliament, then will we continue to keep the Lokpal position vacant? The Government must answer on this clearly. What is its real attention of not setting in place the whole Lokpal mechanism? Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): The Government should think about it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, the matter raised by Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen is *sub judice.* It is still in court. I am requesting you to expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you allow a matter which is pending in court, I think, it will become a practice then. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am requesting you this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is nothing *sub judice* in it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is a very serious thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** The Government has this view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry about that. ...(Interruptions).. The Government has given its view, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I thank the Chair very much for allowing me for my Call Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called you for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: But what about my Calling Attention notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... What about my Calling Attention notice! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour notice, that is why I called you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It was given ten days back, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you speak about your Zero Hour regarding demand for releasing the resource gap of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: What about my Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At this point, I cannot reply. This is Zero Hour.

Need to release the resource gap of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Okay, Sir. Thank you very much for allowing me, at least, for Zero Hour. Sir, the new State of Andhra Pradesh lost its capital city along with its abundant resources due to bifurcation. To compensate the loss occurred to the new State of Andhra Pradesh to some extent, the then Prime Minister had assured this august House that the resource gap that occurs to the State between 2nd June 2014 and 31st March, 2015 will be bridged from the Union Budget of 2014-15. But the present Government has ignored the assurance and releasing the resource gap in a piecemeal manner and during the last 3 financial years, it has released only ₹3980 Crores out of resource gap reported by the State as ₹16,078 crores. The State Government is also, instead of spending its income from limited resources to redress the concerns

of the people, heavily spending on the extravagant and avoidable luxuries. The State is troubling the farmers by not repaying their farm loans in a single installment but by paying in a piecemeal manner due to which the farmers are facing severe hardship to raise new farm loans. The Rayalaseema area is under the grip of severe drought. Already heavy migration of people and cattle started, because there is no water and fodder in the Rayalaseema area. When people demand the Government to fulfil their legitimate demands, the State is arguing that its economy is in doldrums due to bifurcation. As such, if the Government releases the entire resource gap immediately, the State may repay the farm loans immediately and redress grievances of the people particularly the drought-prone Rayalaseema area. Sir, I, therefore, urge upon the Government to release the funds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Shri Tulsi, not present.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, हमारे हाउस के सम्मानित सदस्य और गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री हाउस में उपस्थित हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इनका हाउस को स्वागत करना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has come back. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is welcome. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): No. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has no right to be the Chief Minister of Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, his party lost the mandate of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... I strongly object to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The people of Goa defeated. ...*(Interruptions)*... The people of Goa had voted his party out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: महोदय, मैं आप को जन्म-दिन की शुभेच्छा व्यक्त करते हुए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय यहां उठाना चाहती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't encroach upon the time of the hon. lady M.P. Please don't encroach upon the time of the hon. lady M.P. Please sit down. Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only her speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. No, no. please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Rajani Patil. Show respect to the lady M.P. She is standing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Health hazard due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides by farmers

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, भारत एक किसान प्रधान देश है। पहले जहां हम अपने देशवासियों का पेट भरने के लिए पड़ोसी देशों से याचना करते थे, वहीं आज हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से हम खुद अपने यहां अन्न उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और export भी कर रहे हैं। सर, इसी के साथ मैं यह बात भी बताना चाहूंगी कि उपज बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे यहां कीटनाशक औषधियों और रासायनिक खाद का जिस तरह से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, इस से हमारी सेहत और हमारी जमीन को बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इसी विषय से मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

सर, अंतर-प्रवाह कीटनाशक का हम horticulture में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, यह कोरानि नाम की दवा है, जिसका प्रभाव 20 से 30 दिन तक रहता है। दूसरी, लिओंसिक है, जिस को अंगूर के ऊपर छिड़कते हैं, उस का 60 दिन तक प्रभाव रहता है। एक दवा डेनेविआ का भी नासिक में इस्तेमाल होता है। सर, हमारे यहां से 50,000 टन अंगूर export किया गया था, लेकिन परीक्षण में इस दवा का अधिक इस्तेमाल पाए जाने के कारण, वह वापस लेकर उस assignment को cancel करना पड़ा। सर, फैम भी एक ऐसी दवा है, जिस का असर 30 दिन तक रहता है। मैं मांग करती हूं कि इन दवाओं का प्रभाव 7-8 दिन से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। सर, horticulture की खेती में हम देखते हैं क्योंकि मैं खुद एक किसान परिवार से आती हूं, इन औषधियों का विपरीत परिणाम होने के कारण फूल और फल जहां खेत में उगते हैं, वहां मधु मक्खियां आनी बंद हो गयी हैं। हम जानते हैं कि मधु मक्खियों द्वारा पराग सिंचन बहुत अच्छे से और नैसर्गिक तरीके से होता है, लेकिन अब वह होना बंद हो गया है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इन औषधियों के ऊपर पाबंदी लगायी जानी बहुत जरूरी है। सर, यह एक slow poisoning है, जोकि आदमी को धीरे-धीरे मारता है। पंजाब में भटिंडा से बीकानेर तक एक ट्रेन जाती है, जिसे cancer train बोला जाता है क्योंकि उस ट्रेन में 60 प्रतिशत कैंसर के patients होते हैं। वे इसलिए होते हैं क्योंकि हम सब से अधिक रासायनिक खाद और कीटनाशक का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

सर, इस सरकार ने soil health card का ऐलान किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि जब आप soil health card की बात करते हैं, तो आप को यह भी सोचना जरूरी है कि हमारे यहां रासायनिक खाद और pesticides का इस्तेमाल कम हो और इस के ऊपर पाबंदी लगायी जानी भी जरूरी है।

सर, अगर हम इस बारे में ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो यह आप की सेहत के लिए भी यह अच्छा नहीं होगा, इसलिए इन पर पाबंदी लगानी जरूरी है। इसी के साथ मैं एक बार पुनः आप को जन्म-दिन की हार्दिक शुभेच्छा देती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Rajani Patil.

Stone pelting on the Indian army in Badgaon, J and K

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। सर, कुछ समय पहले हमारे एक सदस्य ने अवैध बूचड़खाने के ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षित किया, तब सभी सांसदों ने उन के साथ associate किया। महोदय, मैं आज जो विषय उठाने जा रहा हूं, आशा करता हूं कि इस बारे में आप सभी मेरी बात का समर्थन करेंगे।

कुछ दिन पहले जम्मू-कश्मीर के बडगांव में हुई एक मुठभेड़ में सुरक्षा बलों को एक साथ दो मोर्चों पर लड़ना पड़ा। एक तरफ आंतकी चुनौती दे रहे थे, तो दूसरी तरफ स्थानीय नागरिक पत्थरबाज़ी करके आतंकियों को कवर दे रहे थे। ये लोग सुरक्षा कर्मियों की मुश्किलें बढ़ा रहे थे और इस दोहरी चुनौती के चलते लम्बी खिंची मुठभेड़ में एक आतंकवादी को सेना के जवानों ने ढेर कर दिया। सामने से होने वाले पत्थराव के कारण जितने सुरक्षा-कर्मी घायल हुए, इनमें CRPF के 43 और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के 20 जवान शामिल हैं।

सर, बड़गांव के चंदूरा इलाके में सुबह दो आतंकी छिपे होने की खबर मिली थी। इसके बाद तलाशी अभियान शुरू हुआ था। वहां पत्थरबाजी करके पूरे दिन स्थानीय लोगों के सिर पर सहानुभूति जताने का जुनून था। वे सुरक्षा बलों के लिए बाधा बन रहे थे। हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सेना के जवानों ने अदभुत और अदम्य साहस व वीरता दिखाई, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी जवानों को शत-शत नमन और वंदन करता हूं। सेना के जवानों के लिए बाधा बनकर, हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा करने वाले, जो बाहर से आने वाले आतंकी परिवार हैं, उनके बचाव के लिए बीच में आकर हमारे ही देश के कुछ लोग गुमराह होकर, रास्ते से भटक कर पथराव करके सेना की कार्रवाई में अड़चनें डाल रहे हैं। मैं उनकी इस सदन के माध्यम से कड़ी निन्दा करते हुए, सभी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो ऐसे लोग देश में रह रहे हैं, उन पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए और सेना को छूट देनी चाहिए कि ऐसे पथराव करने वाले लोगों के साथ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करे। मैं सभी सांसदों से भी नम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए हम सभी कटिबद्ध बनें, ताकि देश की बाह्य और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में ...(**समय की घंटी**)... यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी पंचायत है। इस विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, मैं सभी से कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने विषय उठाया है, हम भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करते हैं।

Cases of missing girls in Bihar

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सदन के प्रत्येक सदस्य का यह मसला है, इसलिए मैं इसको यहां उठा रहा हूं। नेशनल क्राइम रिपोर्ट ब्यूरो ने एक रिकॉर्ड बताया है कि बिहार में वर्ष 2016 में 3,037 बेटियां गायब हो गई हैं। 2014-15 में 2,064 बेटियां गायब हुई थीं। अब ये बेटियां कहां हैं, क्या ये मानव तस्करी की शिकार हो गई हैं? ये कॉलेज में या कोचिंग में पढ़ने के लिए जाती थीं, इस बीच में गायब हुई हैं। कुछ बेटियां मिल गई हैं, लेकिन इनके मां-बाप थाने में जाकर रोते हैं। वे रोज वहां जाते हैं और अदालत में भी केस लगाया है, उसके बाद भी ये बेटियां नहीं मिल रही हैं। यह देश के लिए चिंता का विषय है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सभी सदस्यों को सोचना पड़ेगा। कहीं यह खेल मानव तस्करी का तो नहीं है, क्या पुलिस कुछ कर रही है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस वक्त आप राजनीति कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने किसी दल का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नेशनल क्राइम रिपोर्ट है। यह शर्मिन्दगी है, ये बेटियां आप से सवाल पूछ रही हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)... कहां हैं, मेरे मां-बाप? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं कहा हूं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या उसकी तस्करी हो रही है? ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Parrikar. आप लोग बैठिए। Mr. Parrikar.

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, हम अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

RE. THANKS GIVING BY SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we cannot allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He killed democracy in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, my thanks to the hon. Chairman, hon. Deputy Chairman and others for supporting me as Raksha Mantri. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he has stolen the mandate of Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Finally, I thank the august House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also thank Shri Digvijaya Singh ji, because he was roaming around in Goa and I was able to form the Government in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): दिग्विजय सिंह, आपको इसके लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... किया गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको इसके लिए शुक्रिया अदा ...(**व्यवधान**)... करना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको विशेष ...(**व्यवधान**)... किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको थैंक्स किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: आप आराम से गोवा में घूमते रहें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time allotted to Zero Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, you repeat your notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is better you repeat the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can repeat the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he has stolen the mandate of the people of Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have murdered democracy in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has no right to speak in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayasai, you can repeat your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway electrification works in Odisha

*316.SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when Railways would complete the electrification work in the Talcher-

Sambalpur, Rayagada-Titlagarh-Jharsuguda and Titlagarh-Raipur sections in Odisha to bring train operations under single traction system?

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

Statement

Status of Railway Electrification to bring train operations progressively under electric traction on following sections in the State of Odisha is as under:

1. **Talcher-Sambalpur rail line (174 route kilometres)**

   Talcher-Angul-Boinda (57 route kilometres) has been commissioned on electric traction. Electrification of Boinda- Bamur- Rairakhol (47 route kilometres) and Rairakhol-Sambalpur (70 route kilometres) sections are planned for completion in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

   However, electrification of second line between Talcher- Sambalpur has also been taken up along with doubling work and planned to be completed in phases by 2019-20.

2. **Rayagada-Titlagarh - Jharsuguda rail line (372 route kilometres)**

   Rayagada - Lanjigarh Road (88 route kilometres) & Jharsuguda - Lapanga (16 route kilometres) sections have been commissioned on electric traction.

   Electrification of Lanjigarh - Titlagarh (47 route kilometres), Lapanga-Sambalpur-Dungripali (108 route kilometres) sections are planned for completion in 2017-18. Further, electrification of balance section i.e. Titlagarh-Dungripali (113 route kilometres) is planned for completion in 2018-19.

   However, electrification of second line between Titlagarh-Sambalpur (182 route kilometres) has also been taken up along with doubling work and planned to be completed in phases by 2019-20.

3. **Titlagarh - Raipur rail line. (203 route kilometres)**

   Titlagarh - Raipur electrification with doubling is in progress and planned to be completed in phases by 2020-21.

   Beside this, Indian Railways have prepared an Action Plan to electrify 24400 route kilometres in five years (2016-17 to 2020-21).

During last three years (2014-2017) and for 2017-18, total number of 93 railway electrification projects consisting 16815 route kilometre at an estimated cost of ₹17165 crore have been included in Railway Budget and pace of electrification has been increased from present average of 1300 RKM/annum to 2000 RKM/annum which will further be increased 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.

These efforts are made to reduce the present traction bill on Indian Railways, thereby likely saving of about ₹3,300 crore per annum is expected.

In order to improve environment and make rail transport greener, Indian Railway has embarked upon a plan to source about 1200 Mega Watt (MW) of solar and wind energy by 2020. Further, by taking energy efficient initiatives, like use of regenerative type three phase energy efficient locomotives, Electrical Multiple Units (EMUs), energy efficient lights, fans, pumps, air-conditioners and other electrical equipments 15% reduction in energy consumption is likely to be achieved. Till date, 650 number of energy audits have been completed on Indian Railways and 1050 Stations have already been provided with 100% LED fittings. Further, by sourcing traction power under Open Access a saving of ₹1400 crore is likely to be achieved in the current year (2016-17) over the traction bill of 2014-15.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 316.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Odisha is a tribal-dominated State. The Railway Ministry is not giving any attention to whatever little railway lines are there in the State of Odisha. One-third of the State is dominated by the tribals. The rail lines in those areas should be electrified. But that is not being done. From Talcher to Sambalpur, Sambalpur to Rayagada, Rayagada to Koraput, and Koraput to Bhubaneswar railway lines are not fully electrified. So, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that these lines should be electrified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that your question?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Yes, Sir. This is my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is his question. Let the hon. Minister reply. Please sit down.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, all over India, the electrification so far is about 45 per cent of the total route kilometres available in the country. In the case of Odisha because of concerted efforts, it is 71.4 per cent. So far as the three lines, which you mentioned, are concerned, the reply to Talcher-Sambalpur railway line is given in the main body of the answer itself. I don't want to repeat that again and take the precious time of the House. So far as Titlagarh, Jharsuguda as well as Titlagarh-Raipur railway lines are concerned, we have given a complete schedule as to when these will be completed. You will be happy to know that any new doubling project, any new broad-gauge conversion that takes place in the country, are already under electrification. Odisha has received the highest amount of money. I mentioned about that yesterday. I don't want to repeat that again. We will definitely make sure that the concerns of hon. Member are properly addressed. The State of Odisha gets not only its due share, but more than the due share to clear the old backlog of development in the State.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Hon. Minister, the money is not being properly utilized and the progress is not taking place.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I have already provided all this information. Do you want me to read it again? This is already given in the main body of the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रमः सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहती हूं कि ओडिशा सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय के उद्यम से दो एसपीवी गठित की गई थीं। ये दोनों लाइनें 96-97 और 97-98 में सैंक्शन हुई थीं, लेकिन आरवीएनएल जो काम कर रहा है, उसकी प्रोग्रेस ठीक से नहीं हो रही है। पारादीप-हरिदासपुर, अनगुल-सुकिंदा लाइन के निर्माण में electrification और सिग्नल का काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः सभापति जी, जैसा कि सम्माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है, ओडिशा के साथ एसपीवी का जो प्रावधान बना हुआ था, उसमें वह cost sharing basis पर 50-50 परसेंट पर बना हुआ था। लेकिन, अभी हम लोगों ने कंपनी का जो नया ज्वाइंट वेंचर किया है, उसमें अब ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट को यह 50 परसेंट देने की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। आरवीएनएल जो काम कर रहा है, हमने कुछ दिन पहले

उसका रिव्यू किया था और उसको आदेश दे दिया गया है कि land acquisition और law and order के जो भी इश्यूज़ थे, उनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करे ताकि हम भी उस पर कार्यवाही कर सकें।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, during the Minister's recent visit to Odisha, he had declared a package of ₹ 32,000 crores for the development of railway infrastructure in the State of Odisha. So, I would like to know whether it is a fact that ₹ 32,000 crores have been given to the State of Odisha as a package. And, by when will the total electrification of the State be over?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as I mentioned, the State of Odisha is getting more than its due share. But it is not a package. This was for projects. Sometimes, when you open a package, there may not be anything inside. Therefore, this is not a package; this is a real project. It is going on and it is under implementation. We are trying to do that. I am very happy to say that your State Government itself has acknowledged the fact that for the first time Odisha has got more than what they had demanded. Definitely, we will work on that for the simple reason that Odisha is a mineral-rich State. A lot of resources are available there. If we utilise those resources, it will be good for Odisha, good for the country and good for everybody. Tourism can also be developed in Odisha; Odisha is such a fantastic tourist spot. So, investing in Odisha is investing for the future development, not only of the State but also of the whole country. As far as electrification is concerned, I have already given the details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. The question is on Odisha.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Yes, Sir. This is about electrification, including Odisha. Currently, about 28,000 kilometers of railway track have been electrified, which constitutes about 42 per cent. The Railway Minister has got ambitious plans of electrifying 24,000 kilometers in the next five years or so. The estimated cost of electrification for the remaining track is about ₹ 35,000 crores. Additionally, about ₹ 60,000 crores is needed to build the locomotives, and another ₹ 10,000 crores is needed for setting up mass overhead line equipment, etc. etc. My point to the hon. Minister is: How is the Ministry of Railways going to raise funds to meet the huge cost of electrification of the remaining route of railways, which aggregates to about ₹1.05 lakh crores?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the hon. Member has put a good question. Electrification has the highest payback. Regarding the traction power as well as the benefit

that accrue from it, Sir, give me just one minute, I will explain this to you. Therefore, we have decided to double the amount of electrification, than what we have done so far, in the next five years. This will give us an immense benefit of cost reduction and it will also increase the revenue. The Rajdhani Express and the Shatabadi Express carry additional coaches to carry the standby system for diesel. In case there is a failure, it should operate on it. We started it on an experimental basis. The amount of money that will be saved is substantial. Also, two additional coaches can be added to carry passengers. Therefore, this is a great benefit. The payback period has been worked out. We have already given this contract to the people. In fact, this should be the priority for the railways to save on cost, environment, and for increasing revenue. So, electrification is the best low-hanging fruit, which should have been caught earlier. Now, we are plucking it. Financing is not an issue here. In fact, there are many agencies which are willing to finance, because the payback is so quick.

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

Increase in freight loading of Railways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways' freight loading has seen a dramatic increase since late January, 2017, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that freight loading of Railways was affected, post demonetisation, due to 0.4 per cent drop in industrial production and 8.7 per cent contraction in cement output in December, 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. Indian Railways (IR) achieved freight loading of 92.07 Million Tonnes during the month of February 2017, which is an increase of 3.46 % over last year and is the highest ever monthly loading for February.

Growth in freight transportation on IR has been constrained by the capacity saturation in the network arising out of chronic under-investment in rail infrastructure over the years. In order to overcome the capacity constraints, Government has targeted capital infusion

of `8.56 lakh crores during 2015-19 by IR. The total capital and development expenditure of IR since 2014-15 has risen from ₹ 54000 crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 94,000 crores in 2015-16 and is targeted at ₹ 1.21 lakh crores in 2016-17 and ₹ 1.31 lakh crores in 2017-18.

Freight loading in the first half of 2016-17 was also impacted by tepid demand for rail transportation from various sectors, especially reduced demand for coal by the power sector. In order to stimulate demand for rail transportation despite adverse global headwinds affecting India's core sector growth, a slew of policy reforms have been undertaken by the Government towards improving ease of doing business and reducing logistics costs for customers.

The major freight sector reforms undertaken during 2016-17 include:-

(i) Elimination of 10% port congestion surcharge.

(ii) Elimination of the 15% Busy season surcharge for a significant period this year.

(iii) Reduction in documentation requirement and promotion of ease of doing business by elimination of the dual freight charging policy for export and domestic iron ore.

(iv) Short Lead discounts.

(v) Expanding the freight basket by permitting 43 additional commodities at Lower (FAK) rates.

(vi) Allowing category I and II goodsheds to container traffic.

(vii) Facilitating reduced lot sizes (and lowered inventory requirements/costs) for commodities like cement, salt, foodgrain and fertilizer transported in the covered wagons of IR.

(viii) Grant of automatic freight rebate for traffic loaded in traditional empty flow direction.

(ix) Running of time tabled container and automobile trains on select routes.

(x) Rationalization of coal tariff including lower freight rates for long lead transportation.

(xi) Merry Go Round Policy for coal.

Various other measures to improve throughput and mobility have also been taken. These include increasing the axle load for carrying additional traffic per wagon, increasing length of freight trains to carry more traffic per train, use of extensive computerization in freight operations to improve monitoring and to improve utilization of assets, deployment of higher capacity locomotives and higher capacity wagons, improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of rolling stock for traffic use, improvement in track and signaling to carry the high volume of traffic.

The above measures have helped in arresting the declining trend of freight loading and have resulted in improved loading in various commodities during February 2017: Coal (+1%), Raw Material for Steel Plants (+5.7%), Pig Iron and Steel (+6.61%), Iron Ore (+19.89%), Cement (+7.95%), Foodgrains (+0.24%), Containers (+7.28%) and Balance Other Goods (+1.33%).

(b) No, Sir. IR's freight loading during November, 2016, December, 2016, January 2017 and February, 2017 has not been adversely affected due to demonetization and has shown an upward trend. A growth of 2.20% has been recorded in the four month period from November 2016 to February 2017 against a drop of 1.75% during April, 2016 to October, 2016.

The demand for freight loading on Indian Railways is a derived demand and is influenced by the growth in the economy and inventory management strategies of various industries especially in the core sector, since Railways is primarily a bulk carrier of freight. Further, the freight loading of IR is also influenced by external factors like global commodity trends affecting our Import/Export scenario in various sectors. Internal factors of IR like mobility and wagon turn around also affect its freight loading.

Cement loading during 2016-17 exhibited continuation of a declining trend. The drop of 14.5% in cement loading in December, 2016 is comparable with the drop of 13.83% in cement loading in April 2016, which contributed to a decline of 7.04% in the first quarter.

IR has taken a number of steps like empty flow discounts, elimination of busy season surcharge for most part of the year, facilitating lower inventory by liberalization of mini rake and multi point rake policy, review of rationalization scheme, discount for loading bagged consignments in open wagons, grant of lower station to station rates, etc.

As a result of various measures, loading of cement has picked up in the months of January and February, 2017.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no. 317. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः सभापति जी, सुरेश प्रभु साहब तो खुद विद्वान आदमी हैं, प्रोफेशन से चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट हैं, सारी इंटिग्रिटीज़ को समझते हैं। फ्रेट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन भारतीय रेलवे की रोजी-रोटी का मेन सोर्स ऑफ इन्कम है, इस बात को आप मानते हैं। पिछले काफी समय में फ्रेट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए और इसको कैसे कंज्युमर फ्रेंडली किया जाए, इसके बारे में बार-बार चर्चा हुई है और इसके लिए कुछ स्टेप्स भी उठाए गए हैं। यहां ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर बनाने की भी बात चली थी और उसके ऊपर काम भी शुरू हुआ है। श्रीमान् जी, जब भारतीय रेलवे का सबसे बड़ा एक सोर्स ऑफ इन्कम फ्रेट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है, तो क्यों नहीं इस इश्यू को प्राइयॉरिटी पर लेकर काम किया जा रहा है? क्यों नहीं भारतीय रेलवे ने इसको प्राइयॉरिटी पर रखकर जल्दी से जल्दी इंप्लीमेंट करने का काम किया है? आज जो भारतीय रेलवे के ऊपर आर्थिक संकट है, उसका इससे भी सॉल्यूशन निकलता है। यह कंज्यूमर फ्रेंडली भी है, इससे एनवायर्नमेंट का भी फायदा होगा। देश में काफी तेल इम्पोर्ट होता है और सड़कों पर इतना तेल, पेट्रोल, डीज़ल जलता है, जिससे सड़क का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन भी महंगा पड़ता है। तो क्या कारण है कि आप अभी तक फ्रेट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ा नहीं सके और जो ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का डेवलपमेंट होना था, इंप्लीममेंटेशन होना था, उसकी क्या स्थिति है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः सर, यह सही है कि रेल की दो-तिहाई आमदनी सिर्फ freight से आती है। उसमें भी जो करीब 50 प्रतिशत आमदनी आती है, वह coal से आती है। इसलिए जो 10 major commodities हैं, उनसे ही रेल का पूरा कारोबार चलता है। सबसे पहले हम लोगों ने तय किया और कल मैंने इसके बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी इस सदन को भी है कि freight policy बनी है, मैं इसे आपके साथ share भी करूंगा। मैंने कल इसे सदन के पटल पर भी रखा था। यह हमारी उम्मीद है कि हम freight basket को diversify करें, उसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। Long term contracts दिए जाएँ, ताकि जो customers हैं, उनको भी एहसास हो, नहीं तो हम रोज बढ़ाएँगे या कम करेंगे, तो लोगों को भी पता भी नहीं चलेगा कि क्या freight चलेगा। हमने long term policy बनाने का फैसला किया है। हम locking contract करेंगे, उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदारी लेंगे। हमने time table freight train शुरू की है। हम लोगों ने containrized cargo बनाने की भी शुरुआत की है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले 6-8 महीने तक हमारी स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी, क्योंकि हमें 50 million tonnes coal नहीं मिला, चूँकि coal की demand कम थी। जब तक वह transport करने के लिए मार्केट में नहीं आएगा, हम उसे नहीं ले सकते हैं। इसलिए coal का ही 50 million tonnes कम रहा, जिसमें imported coal 20 million tonnes और indigenous coal 30 million tonnes था। इसके न मिलने के कारण पहले रुकावट आई थी। आज मुझे यह कहने में खुशी है कि हमने जो कदम उठाए, नई-नई नीतियाँ लाकर freight policy में जो बदलाव किए, उनका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम इस साल 1,106 million tonnes cargo करेंगे। आज तक के रेल के इतिहास में हमारा जो रिकॉर्ड था, वह 1,104.2 million tonnes था, हम उसको exceed करेंगे और 1,106 million tonnes cargo करेंगे।

साथ-साथ, highest-ever iron ore loading of 137.3 million tonnes surpassing previous best of 2015-16 of 117.4 million tonnes, हम इसमें 17 per cent exceed करेंगे। Highest-ever steel loading of 48 million tonnes surpassing previous best of 42.5 million tonnes means यह 13.4 per cent ज्यादा होगी और highest-ever raw material for steel plants, *i.e.,* 21 million tonnes is going to happen. That means कि अभी जब raw material for steel plants इस साल बढ़ा है, तो इसका मतलब है कि आगे आने वाले सालों में steel का transportation भी बढ़ेगा। मुझे लगता है कि पहले 6-8 महीने में जो situation थी, वह काफी trying times थे। कल मैंने कहा कि सिर्फ अपने देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व के जो बड़े-बड़े देश हैं, जो freight handling करते हैं, जैसे चीन और अमेरिका, उन देशों में भी 2008 के बाद इसमें बहुत गिरावट आई है। इसके बावजूद हम लोगों ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, हमें उनका लाभ होगा।

सर, मैं आपको एक last point बताना चाहूँगा। Dedicated freight corridor के बारे में आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा game changer है। जब हमारी सरकार बनी, तब तक इसमें 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए के contracts दिए गए थे। पिछले साल हम लोगों ने 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए के contracts देकर इसको fast track पर रखा है। हमारी यह उम्मीद है कि 2019 तक हम इसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री हरिवंशः सभापति जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि रेल की आमदनी का मुख्य स्रोत goods transportation है। मैं पिछले कई दशकों से, वर्षों से dedicated freight corridor North-East, East-West की बात सुनता आ रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब से बन रहा है, कब पूरा होगा और इसमें कहाँ अड़चनें हैं?

साथ ही, मेरी एक और जिज्ञासा है। Coal transportation रेलवे की आय का मुख्य स्रोत है। अब धीरे-धीरे हम thermal power को discourage कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में coal को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना, इसको discourage करने की बात चल रही है। फिर रेलवे के पास क्या विकल्प होगा कि इससे उसे जो आय हो रही है, उसको वह दूसरे स्रोत से प्राप्त करेगी?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः सर, एक तो dedicated freight corridor के बारे में मैंने अभी-अभी बताया कि 2019 के end तक इसको पूरा करने की उम्मीद है। इसमें बहुत काम करना बाकी था। जब हमारी सरकार बनी, तो हमने इसको fast track पर डाला। यह World Bank financed project है, इसको JICA की भी funding है। हमने इन सभी को लेकर उस project को fast track पर रखा है। World Bank ने भी हाल ही में कहा है कि इस project की progress काफी समाधानकारक है, लेकिन हम इसको और तेज करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसमें land acquisition का भी issue था, हमने काफी हद तक उस मसले को भी हल कर दिया है।

सर, दूसरा सवाल बहुत ही अहम है, क्योंकि पूरे विश्व में coal को discourage करने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी एक लाख मेगावॉट solar power बने, 60 हजार मेगावॉट wind energy बने। एक समय ऐसा आएगा कि हमें carbonless economy की

तरफ बढ़ना होगा। हमें इसको न सिर्फ अपने देश की चिंता को लेकर कम करना चाहिए, बल्कि greenhouse gas emission को reduce करने के लिए पूरे विश्व की climate change को लेकर जो चिंता है, क्योंकि coal is one of the principal cause of greenhouse gas emission, इसलिए हमें इसको कम करना चाहिए। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा कि रेलवे सिर्फ 10 commodities के ऊपर काम नहीं कर सकती, हमें freight basket को diversity करना चाहिए। इसलिए हम 100 commodities को लेकर नई freight basket बना रहे हैं। महोदय, अगर हमें इस तरह से करना है, तो मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमने कुछ दिन पहले ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा private freight terminals को encourage किया है और हम आशा करते हैं कि वहां से भी हमें ज्यादा revenue मिलेगा। Private freight terminals क्या करेंगे, जैसा आपने कहा कि coal का तो लेकर नहीं आएंगे, क्योंकि वह तो bulk cargo है, लेकिन वे जो छोटे-छोटे cargo हैं, उन्हें aggregate कर के और अपने खर्चे से वहां निवेश कर के warehouse बनाएंगे और उनसे रेलवे को automatically माल मिलेगा। इसलिए हमने freight policy में बदलाव किया है, जिसके बारे में मैंने अभी बताया था। उसी में यह सब लिखा हुआ है। यदि इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो पिछले बजट के फौरन बाद, 'beyond coal' क्या होना चाहिए, ऐसा कर के हमने एक मिशन चालू किया है। इसलिए हमने कोल को छोड़कर, बाकी के बारे में सिर्फ चिन्ता ही नहीं की है, बल्कि काम करने की शुरुआत भी की है।

श्री महेश पोद्दारः माननीय सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि two-third revenue freight से आता है, जिसमें करीब 40 प्रतिशत कोल से आता है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड के छोटे-छोटे ऐसे बहुत से स्टेशन्स हैं, जहां से कोल की ढुलाई होती है, लेकिन वहां यात्रियों की संख्या कम होती है, परन्तु freight का revenue बहुत अधिक होता है। उन स्टेशनों पर basic सुविधाएं भी नहीं हैं। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से क्या ऐसी अपेक्षा कर सकता हूं कि यात्रियों की कम संख्या को नजरअंदाज करते हुए, freight के revenue को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कम से कम उन स्टेशनों पर basic सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगे?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः माननीय सभापति जी, हमारी यह नीति काफी समय से चली आ रही है, जिसे हम cross subsidization कहते हैं। जहां से हमें दो-तिहाई इन्कम मिलती है, उसे लेकर और जहां एक-तिहाई इन्कम हमें पैसेंजर फेयर से मिलती है, उसे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा subsidize करें, क्योंकि उसी से passenger amenities भी आती हैं। उसी को लेकर हम चल रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसके साथ-साथ हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना होगा कि जब हमें यह दो-तिहाई इन्कम ही नहीं आएगी, तो हम passengers को amenities कैसे देंगे? इस प्रकार मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो मुर्गी हमें golden eggs देती है, उसे तो हमें ठीक तरह से रखना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए रेल के हित में, देश के हित में, आम आदमी के हित में और जो लोग रेल से सफर करते हैं, उनके हित में freight को ठीक प्रकार से चलाना मुझे बहुत जरूरी लगता है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा fly ash, chemicals, mineral ores, red mud, bauxite, polymer, wood, scrap, ये सभी चीज़ें, जो पहले रेलवे से नहीं ढोई जाती थीं, किन्तु अब इन्हें भी रेल के ढोने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। आपने पूछा कि कोल को छोड़कर, इन चीज़ों के माध्यम से आप रेल की आय कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं? मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कोल को छोड़कर हम अन्य चीज़ों को रेल से ढोकर अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं और उसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके बावजूद, यह हम जरूर करेंगे, जिसके बारे में आपने कहा कि वहां पैसेंजर्स का नंबर कम है या ज्यादा है, उस पर ध्यान न देकर, वहां हम passenger amenities देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं और आपने देखा भी होगा पिछले दो-ढाई सालों में passenger amenities के बजट में जितनी वृद्धि हुई है, उतनी वृद्धि शायद पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी।

Internet connectivity to gram panchayats of West Bengal

*318. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target to cover one lakh Gram Panchayats by December, 2016 under the National Optical Fibre Network has been achieved, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of Gram Panchayats out of 3300 in West Bengal, which have been given access to optical fibres;

(c) the details of funds spent on this project in West Bengal for the past two years and the funds to be spent this year; and

(d) whether Government plans to bring internet connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) BharatNet is being implemented to create network infrastructure for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. Phase-I to connect 1,00,000 GPs being implemented currently is scheduled to be completed by March 2017. As on 26.03.2017, trenching and ducting has been completed for 2,22,067Km (99,183 GPs), Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid for 1,80,733 Km (79,643 GPs) and 17,054 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity.

(b) Out of 3,354 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in West Bengal, 2,751 GPs have been taken up in BharatNet Phase-1. As on 26.03.2017, trenching and ducting has been completed for 4,370 Km (1,609 GPs), Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid for 3,791 Km (1,426 GPs) and 219 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity.

(c) Fund spent on BharatNet/National Optical Fibre Network in West Bengal for the past two years (2014-15 & 2015-16) and the fund to be spent in this year (2016-17) is as under:

Year	₹ in crore
2014-15	20.16
2015-16	44.31
2016-17 (till 24.03.2017)	71.71

(d) For providing internet based services to citizens in rural areas, Wi-Fi hotspots are proposed to be set up in all Gram Panchayats in the country, leveraging the infrastructure of BharatNet, in the phase-II of the BharatNet scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

The following schemes have also been approved by the Telecom Commission:

(i) Scheme for setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots at rural telephone exchanges of BSNL.

(ii) Wi-Fi Choupals proposed to be set up by Common Service Centre-SPV at 5,000 Gram Panchayats using BharatNet infrastructure.

(iii) Pilot Projects of BSNL, RailTel and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay to test technology and/or commercial model for last mile architecture.

Funding for the above stated projects is to be provided from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Through you, Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. As per his reply, out of the 3,354 Gram Panchayats in West Bengal, only 219 have been provided with broadband connectivity. Sir, while I was studying this, I was also studying some other data. This is way below the national average. The work done in other States is much more. I am happy to note that the money that is being spent on West Bengal is increasing every year. But, even after this increase, why is the money being spent on connecting Gram Panchayats still low? It is very low as compared to the national average. A part of this question is also this, Sir. I have asked about Gram Panchayats, but he has talked about the number of kilometers that have been covered by optical fibre cables and the amount of trenching and ducting that has been done. So, what is the connection between digging of trenches and the last mile, the households, getting connectivity?

श्री मनोज सिन्हाः सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक बात कही है कि West Bengal में जो प्रगति हुई है, वह बाकी राज्यों की तुलना में उतनी अच्छी नहीं हुई है। इसका कारण यह है कि टेंडर देर से हुए। वहां 3,354 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, जिनमें से first phase में 2,658 ग्राम पंचायतें ली गई हैं, शेष second phase में ली जाएंगी। वर्तमान स्थिति में वहां 274 blocks में काम चल रहा है। सभी टेंडर final कर दिए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने भी अब सहयोग करना शुरू किया है। वहां स्थानीय PWD की ओर से कुछ दिक्कतें थीं, जिन्हें Chief Secretary ने दूर करने की कोशिश की है और अब प्रगति ठीक ढंग से हो रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आने वाले तीन महीनों में West Bengal में cable laying काम काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

महोदय, जहां तक last mile connectivity का सवाल है, उस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि C-DOT के आधार पर जो GPON नामक technology है, उसकी supply में देरी हुई थी। अब तीन vendors, L&T, तेजस और IT। इसका निर्माण कर रहे हैं और पर्याप्त मात्रा में supply कर रहे हैं। वैसे जो शैड्यूल था कि 31 मार्च तक यह परियोजना पूरी कर लेनी है, तो trenching and cable laying का काम मोटे तौर पर आने वाले 15 दिनों में हम पूरा कर लेंगे। 80,000 ग्राम पंचायतों तक हम केबल पहुँचा चुके हैं, जो शेष 20,000 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, उन्हें अगले महीने तक निश्चित रूप से हम पूरा कर लेंगे। वेस्ट बंगाल निश्चित रूप से बाकी राज्यों की तुलना में थोड़ा पीछे रहा है, यह हमारे ध्यान में है और हम उस कार्य की स्वयं समीक्षा कर रहे हैं तथा मैं माननीय सदस्य को भरोसा देना चाहता हूं कि उसे आने वाले समय में तीव्रता से पूरा करेंगे।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for his reply and I hope he acts upon his assurance fast. Sir, in the reply, he has also mentioned about 25,000 public WiFi hotspots at Rural Telephone Exchanges of BSNL. Sir, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister how does he plan to bridge the gap from the Gram Panchayats to households because the last-mile connectivity of 25,000, that he just mentioned, is nowhere near sufficient to make it available to each and every household which is very essential for the Digital India Programme.

श्री मनोज सिन्हाः सर, माननीय सदस्य को मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि सेकंड फेज़ में हमने यह प्लान किया हुआ है कि हर ग्राम पंचायत में WiFi hotspot लगायेंगे और न्यूनतम दो Access Point हम देंगे। यह जो 25,000 WiFi hotspots हैं, इनके अलावा broadband connectivity ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा हो सके, इसलिए ये अलग से स्वीकृत की गई हैं - 25,000 WiFi hotspots और 5,000 WiFi Chaupal, यह काम हमने अलग से स्वीकृत किया है। आने वाले दिनों में वैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर हम 1,127 WiFi hotspots लगाने जा रहे हैं। BharatNet के प्रथम चरण का यह जो कार्य है, उसमें हर ग्राम सभा में हम 2 WiFi hotspots लगायेंगे, जिससे सरकारी भवन जो हैं या सरकारी कार्यालय हैं और उस गांव के जो लोग इच्छुक होंगे, वे उसका उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramakrishna, the question is on West Bengal.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, about a year back, in the Committee on Public Undertakings, we had a detailed review of this optical fibre connectivity. Kerala had achieved it almost 100 per cent because of its geographical contiguity of villages on the roadside. But nowhere else has done a good progress. So, I had given a suggestion that you don't include *Panchayats* as your objective, instead you go up to *taluk headquarters* and then cover the rest by wi-fi and hand-held devices. I think that will work faster than the type of pace with which you are doing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is a suggestion for the hon. Minister.

श्री मनोज सिन्हाः सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, वह काफी देर से दिया है। इसमें पहले से ही विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति ने निर्णय किया है और वह काम उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह सही है कि केरल में ये काम हो गये हैं और केरल में लोग उसका उपयोग भी कर रहे हैं। केरल में 994 स्कूल्स में भी यह सुविधा प्राप्त है। ऐसे अनेक राज्य हैं। आज की तारीख में, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब केरल, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा ही नहीं, बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि अनेक राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां Phase-I का cable laying का काम लगभग शत-प्रतिशत हो गया है और GPON equpiment के आ जाने के बाद आने वाले समय में हम शीघ्र ही इन राज्यों को भी पूरी तरह से आच्छादित कर देंगे।

श्री राम विचार नेतामः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा और साथ में एक निवेदन भी करना चाहूँगा।

श्री सभापतिः आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री राम विचार नेतामः यब बात सही है कि मार्च, 2017 तक आपने पूरे देश की 1 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों तक WiFi की सुविधा optical fiber के माध्यम से देने का काम पूरा किया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बेसिक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बहुत सारे ऐसे remote areas हैं, जहां नक्सल क्षेत्र है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है...

श्री सभापतिः वैस्ट बंगाल।

श्री राम विचार नेतामः सर, वैस्ट बंगाल कोई देश से बाहर थोड़े ही है! मैं उसी में बात कर रहा हूँ, छत्तीसगढ़ की बात करूँ या वैस्ट बंगाल की बात करूँ। मैं वैस्ट बंगाल की भी बात करूँगा, तो remote areas की बात करूँगा। वहाँ की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि लोग पूरी तरह से साक्षर नहीं हैं, अनपढ़ हैं, instrument क्या होता है, उसके बारे में लोगों को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या आप उसमें ऐसी कोई ट्रेनिंग या capacity building करने के लिए कोई स्कीम चलाएँगे, जिसके माध्यम से वे लोग इस समस्या से पूरी तरह निजात पा सकें? इससे आप ये तमाम तरह की जो सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, उन

सुविधाओं का लाभ उनको मिल सके। इसके लिए अगर आप कोई स्कीम चला करके इनके बारे में प्रशिक्षित करना चाहेंगे, तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you encroach on another Ministry.

श्री मनोज सिन्हाः माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक बात कही है। देश का जो Left-Wing Extremism affected area है, उसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने कुछ धन का आबंटन किया था, जो मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के लिए था, लेकिन हम ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों तक ले जा रहे हैं, इसलिए वह आदिवासी इलाका हो या आदिवासी इलाका न हो, वहां तक इसको पहुंचाना भारत सरकार का दायित्व है और उसे हम पूरा करेंगे।

संयोग से छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य मंत्री कल एक परियोजना शुरू कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने मुझे निमंत्रण भेजा है। जहां तक ट्रेनिंग की बात है, तो हमारे सहयोगी श्री रविं शकर प्रसाद जी का मंत्रालय वह काम सर्विस सेंटर्स के माध्यम से करता है। मैं इसके लिए उनसे जरूर आग्रह करूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ के आदिवासी इलाके में उस कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाई जाए और आदिवासी बच्चों को विशेष रूप से ट्रेन किया जाए।

Equipping ration outlets for cashless transactions

*319.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to equip all ration shops across the country with devices for cashless transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the target fixed therefor;

(c) the total number of ration shops in the country and how many out of them are making cashless transactions, at present;

(d) whether Government has held any consultation with State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred in equipping the ration shops with devices for cashless transactions?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) To increase transparency and improve targeting and to modernise and automate TPDS operations, the Department in association with States/UTs is implementing the installation of electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices for the biometric authentication and distribution of the subsidised foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries. Since these devices are able to perform Aadhaar based biometric authentication of beneficiaries, these devices can be leveraged to enable Aadhaar based digital/cashless transactions at FPSs with the help of additional software-application integration.

(b) Department has prepared a detailed roadmap and an action plan along with State-wise targets to implement the various modes of cashless transactions. However, complete roll out of the strategy for cashless mechanism depends on readiness of the States/UTs, availability of adequate infrastructure, status of financial inclusion, level of Aadhaar seeding, awareness level of beneficiaries and telecom coverage etc. Accordingly, all States/UTs Governments have been advised to adopt a phase wise approach, starting with Metropolitan Cities, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, District Headquarters and other urban areas where the conditions allow for an effective implementation and then eventually expanding it to semi-urban and rural areas.

(c) Presently there are 5.26 lakh Fair Price Shops in 34 States/UTs (excluding Chandigarh and Puducherry which have implemented Direct Cash Transfers scheme). Out of these 49,319 Fair Price Shops have been implementing cashless/digital transactions.

(d) Department has regularly been consulting the State Governments with regards to the implementation of digital/cashless payments in PDS. The department has also organised a National Conference on 'PDS reforms and Cashless/Less-cash Environment' with Hon'ble State Food Ministers and Food Secretaries of all States/UTs on 19.01.2017 at New Delhi.

(e) Department had issued guidelines and specification of Point of Sale (PoS) devices /Mobile Terminal in November, 2014 for procuring these devices. In this specification, biometric scanner was also prescribed for authenticating the PDS beneficiaries using finger print and Aadhaar number. So, no additional cost will be incurred on hardware devices for supporting the digital payment through Aadhaar enabled payment system (AePS) but States/UTs have to upgrade the software on the same e-PoS device to enable the cashless transactions. In addition to AePS, the States have also been made aware of other modes of cashless transactions through USSD, UPI, BHIM, e-wallet, etc.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the Government, in December, 2016, announced that there would be cashless ration shops across the country by 31st March, 2017, and today is 31st March, 2017. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has extended the deadline for these cashless ration shops and how many cashless ration shops are working in Odisha.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में उन्होंने ठीक कहा है कि इसके लिए आज आखिरी तारीख है। हमें लगता है कि आज से कल तक यह हो जाएगा।

श्री सभापतिः अभी कुछ घंटे बाकी हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवानः महोदय, जहां तक इन्होंने ओडिशा में कैशलैस राशन शॉप्स के बारे में पूछा है, वह निल है। अगर माननीय सदस्य ओडिशा के बारे में और भी कोई जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो मेरे पास उसकी पूरी जानकारी है, मैं उनको दे सकता हूं।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Last time also, the Agriculture Minister told me that he would give the information about the suicides, and he never gave that. You had also directed him.

Now, I come to my second question. The bank and companies, which provide credit, debit and e-wallet, put a surcharge on transactions. Will the Minister ensure that when these transactions are made in the ration shops, these charges are waived off?

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सभापति महोदय, अभी तक सिर्फ डेबिट कार्ड के ऊपर 0.25 परसेंट का सरचार्ज लगता है, एसएमएस के ऊपर 0.2 परसेंट सरचार्ज लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रंजिब बिस्वालः सर, ई-वॉलेट पर भी सरचार्ज लगता है।

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में आदरणीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास PoS machine के जो तरीके हैं, वे चार-पांच तरीके हैं। एक तो आधार पर आधारित कार्ड है, दूसरा डेबिट कार्ड, क्रेडिट कार्ड और RuPay card है, तीसरा UPI system से है, चौथा भीम ऐप है, पांचवां यूएसएसडी है और छठा ई-वॉलेट है। हमारे पास ये सारे सिस्टम्स हैं। आपने जो सरचार्ज की बात कही, उसके लिए हम लोग स्वयं चिंतित हैं और हम भी चाहते हैं कि जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं या स्टेट्स हैं, उनके ऊपर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़े, इसके लिए हम देख रहे हैं।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all. You have put your question. Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

श्री अमर शंकर साबलेः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना

चाहता हूं कि नकदी रहित लेन-देन और बायोमेट्रिक सुधार से राशन दुकानों की व्यवस्था में बदलाव और सुधार आने से कितने धन का घपला सामने आया है और इसके कारण कितने राशन और दाल के वितरण में कमी आई है?

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने आधार कार्ड को राशन कार्ड से जोड़ने का काम किया है, उससे 2 करोड़ 32 लाख राशन काड्र्स जाली निकले हैं और उससे करीब-करीब 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर बचत, इसको बचत तो नहीं कहेंगे, क्योंकि उसके बदले में जो सही राशन काड्र्स हैं, उनको बनवाने का काम किया गया है। यह जानकारी हमारे पास है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर के भाग (ई) में कहा है कि विभाग ने इन उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए नवम्बर, 2014 में PoS (Point of Sale) पर उपकरण, मोबाइल आदि के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जो राज्य सरकारों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए थे, वे PoS (Point of Sale) उपकरण खरीदने के लिए दिए गए थे, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन उपकरणों को खरीदने के बजाए किराए पर ले लिया। एक मशीन लगभग 3,000 रुपए में आती है। मध्य प्रदेश में 22,403 मशीनें खरीदने के बजाए किराए पर ली गईं। अगर मशीनें खरीदी जातीं तो लगभग 6 करोड़ 71 लाख रुपए खर्च होते, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मशीनें न खरीदकर किराए पर लीं और किराए के रूप में 16 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपए खर्च कर दिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई स्पष्टीकरण लेंगे? यदि स्पष्टीकरण में सिद्ध होता है कि इस डील में, मध्य प्रदेश को 10 करोड़ रुपए की हानि आपके दिशा-निर्देश पालन न करने के कारण उठानी पड़ी है, उस संबंध में आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

श्री सी.आर. चौधरीः चेयरमैन सर, 2012 में diversion को रोकने के लिए, leakage को रोकने के लिए, pilferage को रोकने के लिए end-to-end computerization scheme लाई गई थी, जिसके तहत पूरे भारत में 884 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। इसमें से North-Eastern स्टेट्स में 90:10 के रेश्यो से मशीनें लगनी थीं और बाकी स्टेट्स में यह रेश्यो 50:50 थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपके point पर आ रहा हूं। Five per cent will be shared by the Central Government, and, fifty per cent will be shared by the State Government. हर राज्य में इस प्रकार का allotment किया गया था। अभी भी कुछ allotment बाकी है, जो complete होना है। मध्य प्रदेश में, जैसा आप बता रहे हैं, हमारा main मकसद यह था कि Fair Price Shops must have e-PoS machines, चाहे वह किराए पर लें या किसी और तरीके से लें। हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य था diversion को रोकना, सही व्यक्ति के पास ration जाए, तो beneficiary हैं, they should get the ration. That is the main point. उसका diversion न हो, कोई गलत व्यक्ति ration न ले सके। राज्यों को जो बजट दिया गया, उसमें यही था, Sir, 50 per cent share was of the State itself, not of the Centre. उसमें Centre का हिस्सा 50 परसेंट है, शेष 50 परसेंट राज्यों का शेयर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप patience के साथ पहले सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is being diverted by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.आर. चौधरीः जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश की shops का संबंध है, लगभग 33,000 से ज्यादा shops वहां हैं। उनमें 100 प्रतिशत दुकानों में PoS मशीनें लगी हुई हैं। यदि ऐसा पाया जाता है कि इन मशीनों के लगने के बावजूद गलत आदमियों को राशन दिया जा रहा है या कुछ और problem आई हो, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, नहीं, सुन लीजिए पहले। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सी.आर. चौधरीः यदि इस प्रकार की कोई complaint है, तो उसे देख सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is a matter for State audit will be dealt with by the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is: इन्होंने मशीनें खरीदने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इनके दिशा-निर्देशों के बावजूद, मशीनों को किराए पर लिया और किराए के रूप में 16 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर दिए जबकि 6 करोड़ 71 लाख रुपए में नई मशीनें आ सकती थीं। वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार और इनके मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a process of audit in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो टोटल पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार देती है और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को वहन करना होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप पहले सुन लीजिए। बाद में interrupt मत कीजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)ः यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है, इस प्रकार से गलत आरोप लगाना ठीक नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, this is a very irresponsible statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सभापति जी यह बहुत गलत बात है।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They have wasted the taxpayers' money.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... They have wasted the taxpayers' money by paying. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Digvijaya Singh ji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is a gross. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is an issue of corruption. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are procedures for dealing with these issues. That is not during Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have followed that procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* You follow the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I will follow the procedure in this case also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are audit procedures and everybody knows that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I will follow those procedures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, मंत्री जी ने पहले ही कहा कि हम 50 परसेंट देते हैं और राज्य सरकार 50 परसेंट देती है। राज्य सरकार खुद मशीन खरीद सकती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल मध्य प्रदेश का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि यह पूरे देश का मामला है। यदि सभी जगहों से शिकायत आनी शुरू हो गई, तो फिर Pandora Box खुलेगा, इसलिए राज्य सरकार पर हमें इतना विश्वास तो करना चाहिए!

श्रीमती छाया वर्माः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि राशन दुकानों में जो राशन-कार्ड की धांधली होती है, उसको रोकने के लिए ये क्या कर रहे हैं? सर, राशन कार्ड पुराने मानक के अनुसार बने हुए हैं, जबकिं अब महगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि राशन-कार्ड क्या अब नये मानक के हिसाब से बनेंगे, ताकि धांधली रोकी जा सके?

श्री रामविलास पासवानः देखिए, पहले जो सिस्टम था, वह APL, BPL और अंत्योदय का था। वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए सरकार ने उसकी एक कैटेगरी कर दी। उसमें फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत

अंत्योदय को एक कैटेगरी में रखा गया, जिसमें 2 रुपए किलो गेहूँ और 3 रुपए किलो चावल एक परिवार को 35 किलो मिलते हैं। पूरे देश में इसके 81 करोड़ beneficiaries हैं और उनको 2 रुपए किलो गेहूँ और 3 रुपए किलो चावल दिया जाता है। पहले BPL में जो 4 रुपए किलो गेहूँ और 6 रुपए किलो चावल मिलता था या APL में 6 रुपए किलो गेहूँ और 8 रुपए किलो चावल मिलता था, उन सब के बदले अब जो नया सिस्टम किया गया है, उसमें उनको 2 रुपए किलो गेहूँ तथा 3 रुपए किलो चावल मिल रहा है और अंत्योदय के लिए भी 2 रुपए किलो गेहूँ तथा 3 रुपए किलो चावल मिल रहा है। हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद पिछले तीन सालों में हमने इसमें कोई संशोधन नहीं किया है और न ही एक पैसा बढ़ाया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This question is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

Reopening of closed/sick jute mills

*320.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many closed/sick jute mills have been reopened by their Management during the last two years till date;

(b) how many workers have been absorbed therein;

(c) whether the workers are getting all dues such as EPF, etc., properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Reopening of closed jute mills is a cyclical process which depends on fluctuations in demand. During the last two years, 23 mills have reopened. The details along with number of employees in each mill are given in Annexure-I (*See* below). In addition, ten jute twine mills have reopened in Andhra Pradesh in 2017 facilitating resumption of direct employment for 5000 workers and indirect employment for 15,000 worke` The details of reopened jute twine mills are given in Annexure-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Workers are paid their dues according to eligibility. The workers of jute mills are paid their wages in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement arrived at by State Government, Trade Unions and Indian Jute Mills Association. Payment of Provident Fund benefits is made under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Similarly, Gratuity is paid under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The payment of workers dues including Provident Fund is enforced in accordance with the Statutory provisions by the offices concerned under these Acts. The details of dues payable to jute workers on Provident Fund are given in Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

Details of Number of Employees and Date of Reopening of Jute Mills during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of Mills	No. of Employees	Date of Reopening
1.	Anglo India	4171	29/9/15 & 9/8/16
2.	AI Champadaney	2439	16-09-2016
3.	Alliance	3654	25-05-2016
4.	Angus	4625	03-02-2016
5.	AP Fibre	1683	15-02-2017
6.	Gondolpara	5542	16-01-2016
7.	Hastings	4858	29-08-2015
8.	Hooghly	1957	26-04-2016
9.	Howrah	4327	28-08-2015
10.	HSB Agro	518	08-06-2015
11.	India	3943	20-03-2016
12.	Kaliaganj	177	02-09-2015
13.	Kamarhatty	2305	23-05-2015
14.	Kankarrah	2653	07-07-2015
15.	Keshava	799	16-04-2016
16.	Naihati	4105	08-07-2015
17.	New Central	3106	10-08-2016
18.	Northbrook	3532	26-04-2016
19.	Prabartak	1630	07-08-2016

Sl. No.	Name of Mills	No. of Employees	Date of Reopening
20.	Rameshwara	3555	27-01-2016
21.	Reliance	5058	10-06-2015
22.	Sarada	500	10-03-2017
23.	Tepcon	740	16-01-2017
	TOTAL	65877	

Annexure-II

Details of reopened jute twine mills

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Name of Area
1.	Srikakulam Jute Mills	Ponduru
2.	Jyoti Jute Mills	Bobbili
3.	Navya Jute Mills	Bobbili
4.	A .P. Fibers Ltd.	Salur
5.	S K SN Jute Mills	Regidi
6.	L G Jute Mills	Regidi
7.	Sitarama Jute Mills	Raj am
8.	Srinivasa Jute Mills	Bhyripuram
9.	Laxminarayana Jute Mills	Therlam
10.	Rajam Poly packs	Rajam

Annexure-III

Detail of dues payable to jute workers on J Provident Fund of various mills

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mills	PF dues as on 31.03.2016	
		Name of area	
		Barrackpore (W.B)	Kolkata (W.B)
1	2	3	4
1.	The Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	138.1	
2.	Megna Jute Mill	297.35	
3.	Kamarhatty Co. Ltd.	67.37	
4.	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	62.58	

1	2	3	4
5.	Loomtex Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	971.92	
6.	Gourepore Co. Ltd.	548.08	
7.	Baranagore Jute Factory	524.65	
8.	Jai Jute (Nuddea) Jute Mill	5253.32	
9.	Jai Jute (Nuddea) Jute Mill	17.26	
10.	Waverly Jute Mill	154.14	
11.	The Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	55.56	
12.	Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd.	73.75	
13.	Auckland International Ltd.	354.6	
14.	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.		1172.85
15.	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.		445.24
16.	Caledonian Jute Industries Ltd.		153.84
17.	Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd.		112.55
18.	Budge Budge Co. Ltd.		46.9
19.	Budge Budge Co. Ltd.		44.78
20.	Angus Co. Ltd.		25.42
	TOTAL (₹ in Lacs)	8518.68	2001.58

Source: Regional Provident Fund Office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question 320. The questioner is absent. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, jute industry is one of the heritage-oriented traditional industries. Lakhs of rural workers are involved in procuring the raw material for the jute mills. The processing of jute yarn is still ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. I am coming to that.

The processing of jute yarn is still traditional and not having the technological advancement. The sickening and the closure of jute mills are having direct relevance

with the lesser technical upgradation of the mills. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Textile Ministry is contemplating to support with the technological upgradation programme so as to have the proper production of jute, which is having a lot of export orientation. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as the hon. Member has said, jute has a traditional legacy in India, but in the building of modern India, jute also has a big contribution and a role to play, especially given that a diversified jute product known as 'geo-textiles' is emerging as a different segment altogether. Given the Prime Minister's clarion call for Smart Cities, geo-textiles has a huge role to play. And in terms of industry diversification prospects, those are the prospects that can be serviced. But, the biggest challenge, Sir, to ensure that there is diversification in the jute sector, is the fact that the growth of the jute crop is in itself a challenge given that many farmers don't have access to certified seeds. We have seen that comparatively Bangladesh has had a higher export because they have ensured that more and more of their farmers are oncompassed within the certified seeds process. We recently held a meeting with the hon. Agriculture Minister and invited all the jute-producing States to that particular meeting to implore that they, in conjunction with the National Seed Corporation, actually have more and more jute farmers come within and use certified seeds. We are hopeful that the States will comply with that request of the Government of India. But, in itself, the Textile Ministry has ensured that, in conjunction with our own units, we work with the National Seed Corporation and through our offices also ensure distribution of certified seeds.

As the hon. Member speaks about opportunities of embedding technology, diversification in conjunction with technology is also possible and supported by the Government. But the foundation has to be strengthened through better farming practices.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः मान्यवर, किसी ज़माने में जूट क्रॉप को, पटसन क्रॉप को golden harvest के रूप में जाना जाता था। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा जूट की production और उसकी processing हमारे देश में होती थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम बंगलादेश से बहुत पीछे चले गए हैं। श्रीमन्, इसके alternative uses को develop करने में प्राइवेट सेक्टर की या जो Government-oriented जूट मिल्स हैं, क्या सरकार द्वारा उनकी कुछ मदद करने का कोई ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम है या उनके संबंध में सरकार की कोई नीति है? शायद मंत्री महोदया जानती होंगी कि woolen के बाद दुनिया का सबसे महंगा fabric आज के दिन अगर कोई है, तो वह जूट टेक्सटाइल है। जूट से बना हुआ fabric woolen के बाद सबसे महंगा पड़ता है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी प्लानिंग की है, सरकार की कोई ऐसी सोच है, आप तो modern ख्यालों की महिला हैं, आप तो बहुत कुछ contribute कर सकती हैं...

श्री सभापतिः आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः क्या आप हम सब लोगों को कुछ गाइड करेंगी? सर, उससे गाड़ी भी बनती है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to highlight here, as I have said in the first response that I have given, that diversification is the very basis of expansion of industry. And diversification is possible when more and more farmers practise farming with certified seeds. Also, the farmer's income goes up with intercropping and new technologies that are being inserted. As I have said, my senior colleague, Shri Radha Mohan Singhji, took a meeting, and we have decided that through every Krishi Vigyan Kendra, we with reach out to farmers and tell them about the viability of better farming practices.

Insofar as how we support industry, Sir, out of 97 composite mills in the country, 88 are within the domain of the private sector and 78% of the jute produced in India is actually produced in the State of West Bengal. We have been continuously engaging with the jute-producing States, which have a huge infrastructure and jute mill component, to ensure that they strengthen the industry there. It includes strengthening the working conditions of the people in the organised sector. We have done an MoU with the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, so that we can help the industry, through design intervention, bettering the quality of their products. As I have said earlier, we are also promoting jute as geotextiles not only in buildtech but also in bettering the life capacity of roads which are built with the help of jute. In the North-East, with the use of jute, we have had successful results in sloping activities to contain landslide.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हाः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि जूट का उत्पादन और जूट का प्रोत्साहन पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि जब से हमारी जूट की मिलें बंद हुईं और प्लास्टिक का प्रचलन हुआ, सारा पर्यावरण दूषित हुआ है। अगर पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से जूट मिलों का modernization, diversification और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन सरकार दे तो पर्यावरण को बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिए कोई विशेष योजना मंत्रालय के पास हैं?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, insofar as the sustainable aspect of jute is concerned, I must compliment senior hon. Member for raising it. When you study the acreage of jute, you understand that per acre of jute actually absorbs about six metric ton of carbon dioxide and releases 4.4 metric ton of oxygen into the atmosphere. So, in terms of economic and environmental sustainability of jute, there should be no debate.

Insofar as how we propagate environmental aspects and properties of jute, as I have said about geotextiles, when you talk about containing landslides, you try and use jute for stopping landslides. This is obviously a biodegradable element. It Will help in ensuring sustainability and growth of the industry. It will also ensure that efforts like building of roads do have an element of jute, thereby reducing the use of plastic. Thereby, we are complementing growth of industry and the environmental concerns as articulated by the hon. Member. But, Sir, traditionally, our jute mills are dependent on the packaging orders that they get from the Centre and States. Given that the Centre does, through FCI demands, have an order of close to ₹5,000 crore per year to sustain the industry, we additionally are writing to State Governments, especially, the State Government of Bengal requesting them that the paddy and rice that they procure, be compulsorily packaged in jute because it is a food item thereby increasing the capacity and generating an additional demand of 80,000 metric tonnes. We have also requested them that you package potatoes and other vegetables in jute hessian bags which will also, again, increase demand by 40,000 metric tonnes but also be environmentally very complementary to the vegetables and food articles we consume.

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

राज्य प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा रेल परियोजनाओं पर निगरानी रखा जाना

*321. **श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या राज्यों में चल रही परियोजनाओं पर निगरानी रखने हेतु राज्यों से प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त किए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान में किन-किन राज्यों से प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त नहीं किए गए हैं और ऐसी नियुक्तियां कब तक कर दी जाएंगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) जी हां। रेल परियोजनाओं में तेजी लाने तथा इनके शीघ्र निष्पादन हेतु राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय में सुधार लाने के लिए, रेल मंत्रालय ने राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को मनोनीत करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया था। अधिकांश राज्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में रेल परियोजनाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों को आपसी समन्वय से निपटाने और प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए अपने प्रतिनिधि मनोनीत कर दिए हैं।

सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों/नामितियों का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)। राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि/नामिति, रेल प्राधिकारियों के साथ संरेखण, भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन एव वन्य जीव क्लियरेंस, कानून एवं व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याओं, ऊपरी और निचले सड़क पुलों, बिजली लाइनों की शिफ्टिंग, नहरों की क्रॉसिंग, परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण, इच्छुक पार्टियों की पहचान आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित कर रहे हैं।

समन्वय तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलवे से नोडल अधिकारियों को भी मनोनीत किया गया है, जिसमें परियोजनाओं की पहचान करने, राज्य सरकार के साथ अपेक्षित समन्वय स्थापित करने और राज्य सरकार के साथ रेलवे पदाधिकारियों की बैठकें आयोजित करने के लिए उनकी भूमिका परिभाषित की गई है।

रेल मंत्रालय में उच्च पदाधिकारियों के साथ बैठकों के दौरान सूचना के आदान-प्रदान को सरल एवं कारगर बनाने के उद्देश्य से, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के लिए भी रेलवे बोर्ड में नोडल अधिकारियों को मनोनीत किया गया है, जो रेलवे संबंधी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं तथा मामलों की प्रगति की निगरानी के बारे में अद्यतन स्थिति की जानकारी रखेंगे।

परिशिष्ट

सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों/नामितियों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि	बैठकों के आयोजन का समय अंतराल
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	मुख्य सचिव और विशेष मुख्य सचिव (आर एवं बी), आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित कर रहे हैं	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कोई विशिष्ट नामन नहीं परन्तु मामले को हल करने के लिए निरन्तर समन्वय बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं	कोई परियोजना नहीं।
3.	असम	मुख्य सचिव द्वारा समीक्षा बैठकें की जाती हैं और विभिन्न स्तरों पर समन्वय बैठकें की जाती हैं।	एक से तीन माहा।
4.	बिहार	सचिव (परिवहन)	दो माह में एक बार अथवा जरूरत पड़ने पर।

1	2	3	4
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा सचिव, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग को समीक्षा बैठक हेतु मनोनीत किया गया है।	दो माह में एक बार।
6.	गोवा	राजस्व सचिव, गोवा सरकार	दो माह में एक बार।
7.	गुजरात	मुख्य इंजीनियर (एन.एच.) एवं अपर सचिव, सड़क एवं भवन	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
8.	हरियाणा	मुख्य इंजीनियर, लोक निर्माण विभाग (बी एवं आर), हरियाणा सरकार	एक से तीन माह।
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सदस्य, योजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश	एक से तीन माह।
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	मुख्य सचिव, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर द्वारा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।	एक से तीन माह।
11.	झारखंड	सचिव (परिवहन)	माह में एक बार।
12.	कर्णाटक	अपर मुख्य सचिव, अवसंरचना विकास विभाग (आईडीडी)	दो से तीन माह।
13.	केरल	मुख्य सचिव, केरल नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित कर रहे हैं	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	प्रधान सचिव (परिवहन)	त्रैमासिक और जरूरत पड़ने पर।
15.	महाराष्ट्र	मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा समीक्षा बैठकें की जाती हैं जिसमें ओएसडी/रेलवे और अन्य अधिकारी सहायता करते हैं	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
16.	मणिपुर	परिवहन सचिव, नागालैण्ड सरकार	एक से तीन माह।
17.	मेघालय	अपर मुख्य सचिव, मेघालय	दो माह में एक बार।
18.	मिज़ोरम	सलाहकार रेलवे समन्वय	त्रैमासिक।
19.	नागालैण्ड	मुख्य सचिव, नागालैण्ड सरकार की अध्यक्षता में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं हेतु राज्य समन्वय समिति	त्रैमासिक।
20.	ओडिशा	आयुक्त, रेल समन्वय सह विशेष सचिव, वाणिज्य एवं परिवहन (टी) विभाग, ओडिशा सरकार	त्रैमासिक या जरूरत पड़ने पर।

1	2	3	4
21.	पंजाब	मुख्य इंजीनियर/लोक निर्माण विभाग (बी एवं आर)/ पंजाब सरकार	एक से तीन माह।
22.	राजस्थान	मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण विभाग)- उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे अपर आयुक्त (रेलवे समन्वय)- पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे	माह में एक बार।
23.	सिक्किम	मुख्य सचिव, सिक्किम	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
24.	तमिलनाडु	प्रधान सचिव (परिवहन)। मुख्य सचिव द्वारा समीक्षा बैठकें की जाती हैं।	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
25.	तेलंगाना	सचिव (परिवहन)। मुख्य सचिव द्वारा समीक्षा बैठकें की जाती हैं।	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
26.	त्रिपुरा	परिवहन सचिव, त्रिपुरा सरकार	एक से तीन माह।
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रधान सचिव (परिवहन) बैठकों में समन्वय करते हैं।	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।
28.	उत्तराखंड	सचिव, परिवहन, उत्तराखंड सरकार	एक से तीन माह।
29.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	सचिव (परिवहन)	आपसी सहमति से आवधिक रूप से निर्धारित।

Monitoring of railway projects by State representatives

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

(a) whether representatives from States are appointed to monitor the railway projects running in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details of States whose representatives have not been appointed at present and by when such appointments would be made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. To expedite the Railway Projects and to improve coordination with State Government for faster execution, Ministry of Railways had requested the State Governments for nomination of representatives of the States. Majority of the States have nominated their representatives to sort out different issues of mutual coordination and to monitor progress of Railway Projects in their respective State.

Details of the representatives/nominee of all States are given in Annexure (*See* below). The representative/nominee from States have been holding regular meetings with railway authorities on various issues involving alignment, land acquisition, forestry and wild life clearances, law and order problems, Road Over and Under Bridges, shifting of electrical lines, canal crossings, funding of projects, identification of interested parties etc.

To strengthen the coordination mechanism, Nodal Officers have also been nominated from Zonal Railways for each State with a defined role of identifying the projects, requiring coordination with State Government and arranging meetings of Railway Officials with the State Government.

In order to streamline information flow during meetings with dignitaries in Ministry of Railways, Nodal Officers in Railway Board for each State/UT have also been nominated to keep the updated status of various Railway related demands and monitoring the progress of various projects and issues.

Annexure

Details of the representatives/nominee of all States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Representative of State	Periodicity of meetings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chief Secretary and Special Chief Secretary (R&B), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh are holding regular meetings.	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	No specific nomination but frequent coordination meetings are held to resolve the issue.	No project

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Representative of State	Periodicity of meetings
3.	Assam	Review Meetings are taken by Chief Secy & Coordination meetings done at different levels	One to Three months.
4.	Bihar	Secretary(Transport)	Once in two months or need based.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Secretary, Commerce & Industry is nominated Review meeting by Chief Secretary, Chhattisgarh	Once in two months.
6.	Goa	Revenue Secretary, Govt, of Goa	Once in two months.
7.	Gujarat	Chief Engineer(N.H) & Addl. Secy. Road & Buildings	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
8.	Haryana	Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), Govt, of Haryana	One to Three months.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Member, Planning, Himachal Pradesh Govt.	One to Three months.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Meetings are held by Chief Secretary, J&K	One to Three months.
11.	Jharkhand	Secretary (Transport)	Once in a Month.
12.	Karnataka	Addl. Chief Secretary, Infrastructure Development Department (IDD)	Two to three months.
13.	Kerala	Chief Secretary, Kerala is holding regular meetings	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Principal Secretary (Transport)	Quarterly & need based.
15.	Maharashtra	Review meetings by Chief Secretary, Maharashtra, assisted by OSD/Rlys and other officers	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Representative of State	Periodicity of meetings
16.	Manipur	Transport Secretary, Govt. of Nagaland	One to Three months.
17.	Meghalaya	Addl. Chief Secretary, Meghalaya	Once in two months.
18.	Mizoram	Advisor Rly. Coordination,	Quarterly
19.	Nagaland	State Coordination Committee for Infrastructure projects headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland	Quarterly
20.	Odisha	Commissioner, Rail Coordination-cum-Special Secretary, Commerce & Transport(T) department, Govt, of Odisha	Quarterly or need based.
21.	Punjab	Chief Engineer/PWD(B&R)/ Punjab Govt.	One to Three months.
22.	Rajasthan	Principal Secretary (PWD)- NWR Addl. Commissioner (RIY. Coord.) - WCR	Once in a month.
23.	Sikkim	Chief Secretary, Sikkim	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
24.	Tamil Nadu	Principal Secy. (Transport). Review meeting by Chief Secy.	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
25.	Telangana	Secretary (Transport) Review meeting by Chief Secy.	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.
26.	Tripura	Transport Secretary, Govt. of Tripura	One to Three months.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Principal Secy. (Transport) coordinates the meetings.	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Representative of State	Periodicity of meetings
28.	Uttarakhand	Secretary, Transportation, Uttarakhand Govt.	One to Three months.
29.	West Bengal	Secretary (Transport)	Fixed periodically with mutual consent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. Questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the coordination between the State Governments and the Ministry of Railways is quite essential in the growing pattern of the transport facilities and the energy supply systems wherein, all across the country, the zonal meetings with the public representatives, in particular, with the Members of Parliament are not conducted properly, with agenda, and periodically. Even the involvement of the public representatives, in particular, MPs in specific zones is minimal. I would like to know from the Minister whether these nodal officers, either from the Railways or from the State Governments, would be involved and work in coordination with the public representatives so that the ground realities can be reflected. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as the hon. Member has pointed out, any Railway project that needs to be implemented has to be implemented in some State or the other. It cannot be implemented by Central Government somewhere in the air. Therefore, coordination with the State Government is very critical, very important. So, for the first time, we have decided to appoint a Nodal Officer in the Railway Board, in each zone, dealing with a particular State and requested all the State Governments also to appoint a Nodal Officer. This process has already been completed. In addition to this, what the hon. Member wants to know, I had announced, I, think, about one-and-a-half or two years ago, that we would create a committee at division level, zonal level, which will be chaired by hon. Member of Parliament, thus including Members of Parliament. If you have chosen a particular place, you will be part of that. Now, that is one process. But, of course, these Nodal Officers in the Railway Board, if you want to approach them, you are most welcome to approach them. In fact, I have already directed them that any Member of Parliament making any request will be attended to by this particular Nodal Officer in the Railway Board itself.

श्री हरिवंशः सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कई राज्यों के साथ रेलवे ने मिलकर दशकों वर्ष पहले ज्वाइंट में प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए, जिसमें एक-तिहाई पैसा केन्द्र को और दो-तिहाई पैसा राज्यों को लगाना था। ऐसे कुल कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स कितने वर्षों से चल रहे हैं, कितने राज्यों के साथ चल रहे हैं, कितने ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स समय से पूरे हुए हैं और समय से पूरे न होने के कारण उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का cost escalation कितना हुआ है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः सर, वैसे तो यह जो सवाल आपने पूछा है, यह इससे संबंधित नहीं है। फिर भी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, यदि आप अनुमति दें। सर, यह जो व्यवस्था थी कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिलकर cost-sharing basis पर प्रोजेक्ट्स लगायेंगे, इसमें मूलतः यह जो कमी थी, जिसके बारे में आपने जिक्र किया कि यदि हम लोगों ने आज तय किया कि एक सौ करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट implement करना है, राज्य सरकार 50 करोड़ रुपए देने को राजी हो गयी और शायद उसने जमा भी कर दिया। यदि प्रोजेक्ट का cost time overrun हो जाता है, तो राज्य सरकार कहेगी कि हमने तो अपना पैसा दे दिया था, अब क्यों हमसे दोबारा पैसा मांग रहे हो। ऐसे कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनके बारे में जानकारी दे दी जाएगी। परन्तु किसी कारण से इस तरह की अव्यवस्था नहीं बने, हम लोगों ने उसके संबंध में एक बढ़िया व्यवस्था बनाई है, उसका नाम ज्वाइंट वेंचर विद स्टेट है। इसमें हम लोग 50 प्रतिशत ईक्विटी लेंगे और राज्य सरकार 50 प्रतिशत लेगी, उसमें ज्वाइंट ओनरशिप रहेगी, यह cost-sharing पर हम लोग cost दे रहे हैं और ओनरशिप सिर्फ रेलवे के पास ही है। रेलवे तय करेगी कि क्या करना है और राज्य सरकार का उसमें कोई say नहीं है। अभी हम जो व्यवस्था बना रहे हैं, उस के अंतर्गत जो नयी कंपनी बनेगी, उसमें राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी रहेंगे। उस के लोग बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स में बैठेंगे और वही तय करेंगे कि प्रोजेक्ट की priority क्या हो, किस तरह से implementation हो। सर, दूसरी व्यवस्था यह है कि जैसा मैंने कहा 50 करोड़ आप दीजिए, 50 करोड़ हम देंगे, यह व्यवस्था नहीं रहेगी। हम 25 करोड, 25 करोड़ दोनों मिलकर लगाएंगे क्योंकि यह equity है और balance amount का debt लेकर उस प्रोजेक्ट को implement करेंगे। उस से यह होगा कि priority राज्य सरकार तय करेगी, लोकल लॉ एंड ऑर्डर के इश्यूज, Land acquisition के इश्यूज, forest clearance के इश्यूज और बहुत जगह लोकल गवर्नमेंट को clearance देनी होती है, बहुत जगह पर utilities shift करने की वजह से प्रोजेक्ट रुक जाते हैं। इन सभी कारणों से प्रोजेक्ट निर्धारित समय में पूरे नहीं किए जा सकते। इन सभी कारणों को दूर कर के नई व्यवस्था का स्वागत सभी राज्यों ने किया है। सर, 17 राज्यों ने तो in principle agreement किया था और कुछ राज्य बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं। उस में हमारे राजा जी को जानकर खुशी होगी कि उन राज्यों में केरल राज्य भी है। हम ने इस तरह की व्यवस्था की है और हम चाहते हैं कि यह नयी व्यवस्था लागू हो। अभी आपने कहा कि कितनी cost होगी, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। इसीलिए हमने इस कमी को देर कर के नयी व्यवस्था बनायी है। इस के बारे में cost-sharing के कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन्हें मैं आप की अनुमति से टेबल पर रख दूंगा। वह जानकारी आप को मिल जाएगी।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी

तक कितने राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इन की बैठक हुई है और उस बारे में रिपोर्ट कितने राज्यों से आयी है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः सर, मैं खुद सभी राज्यों में गया हूं और एक ही बार नहीं कई बार गया हूं। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि आप पहले दिन ओडिशा में थे। हमारे दलवई साहब कह रहे थे कि महाराष्ट्र में कितनी बार गए? हम ने सभी राज्यों में जाकर वहां के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलकर और वहां के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक कर के बहुत सारी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश की है। सर, यह व्यवस्था तो political level पर हो गयी, administrative level पर, institutionalized manner में जो व्यवस्था की है, उस में राज्य सरकारों के बारे में जानकारी, मैंने इस body of Answer में ही पूरी जानकारी दी है। साथ ही रेलवे बोर्ड के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन की जानकारी भी मैं circulate कर दूंगा, जिस से आप को भी पता चलेगा कि मेरे राज्य के प्रतिनिधि कौन हैं। आप उन के साथ सीधे interact कर सकते हैं। सर, तीसरी बात, हमारे जोन में भी हम ने हमारे ऑर्फिसस बनाए हैं, जो राज्य सरकार के साथ ही coordinate करेंगे on one hand और रेलवे बोर्ड में भी उन का coordination रहेगा।

Decline in population of livestock

*322.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant decrease of livestock over the years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a livestock census has been conducted recenuy, if so, 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) There has been a very small decrease of only about 3.33% in the total Livestock population between Livestock Census, 2007 and Livestock Census, 2012.

(b) The Livestock Census is conducted once in every five yea` The latest Livestock Census has been conducted during the year 2012 in participation with all States and Union Territories. The livestock species namely Cattle, Buffaloes, Sheep, Pigs, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak have been included in the Census. Poultry population has also been covered in the Livestock Census-2012. The key findings in respect of some of the major species of livestock is given below:

(i) The Total Livestock population is 512.06 Million in the country.

(ii) The total Bovine population including cattle and buffaloes in the country is about 299.98 million which is 59% of total livestock population.

(iii) The Total Cattle population is 190.90 Million which is 37.28% of total livestock population.

(iv) The Total Buffaloes population is 108.70 Million which is 21.23% of total livestock population.

(v) The Total Sheep population is 65.06 Million which is 12.71% of total livestock population.

(vi) The Total Goat population is 135.17 Million which is 26.40% of total livestock population.

(vii) The Total Pig population is 10.29 Million which is 2.01% of total livestock population.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खानः चेयरमैन साहब, मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह तस्लीम किया है कि भारत देश के अंदर दिन-ब-दिन जानवरों की तादाद कम हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान के कई शहरों के अंदर, agriculture land को प्राइवेट बिल्डर्स द्वारा लिए जाने से जो कमी आयी है, उस की वजह से जानवरों के चारे पर भी काफी असर पड़ा है। इस कारण शहरों के अंदर प्लास्टिक का सामान जो आवाम इस्तेमाल करती है और उसे कचरे में डालने से जानवर अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए उस कचरे में मिले प्लास्टिक को खा लेते हैं।

† **جناب محمد علی خان :** چیئرمین صاحب، منتری جی نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ تسلیم کیا ہے کہ بھارت دیش کے اندر دن بہ دن جانوروں کی تعداد کم ہو رہی ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے کئی شہروں میں، ایگریکلچر لینڈ کو پرائیویٹ بلڈرس کے ذریعے، لئے جانے سے جو کمی آئی ہے، اس کی وجہ سے جانوروں کے چارے پر بھی کافی اثر پڑا ہے۔ اس وجہ سے شہروں کے اندر پلاسٹک کا سامان جو عوام استعمال کرتی ہے اور اسے کچرے میں ڈالنے سے جانور اپنی بھوک مٹانے کے لئے اس کچرے میں ملے پلاسٹک کو کھا لیتے ہیں۔

श्री सभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खानः सर, जितनी इंसानों की कीमत है, जानवरों की जानों की भी उतनी ही कीमत है। हमें उसका भी एतराम करना चाहिए।

† **جناب محمد علی خان :** سر، جتنی انسانوں کی قیمت ہے، جانوروں کی جانوں کی بھی اتنی ہی قیمت ہے۔ ہمیں اس کا بھی احترام کرنا چاہئے۔

श्री सभापतिः आप कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खानः सर, जानवरों की तादाद को महफूज करने के लिए, उनकी गिज़ाओं के लिए पूरा इंतजाम हो, क्या इस के लिए मरकज़ी सरकार स्टेट सरकार के ज़रिए पंचायत को कोई मदद कर रही है?

† **جناب محمد علی خان :** سر، جانوروں کی تعداد کو محفوظ کرنے کے لئے، ان کی غذاؤں کے لئے پورا انتظام ہو، کیا اس کے لئے مرکزی سرکار اسٹیٹ سرکار کے ذریعے پنچایت کو کوئی مدد کر رہی ہے؟

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः महोदय, जहां तक पशुधन में कमी का सवाल है, इस में पूरे देश के आंकड़े में 3 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी है, लेकिन देश में कई ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पशु-धन की संख्या बढ़ी है। महोदय, 2007 की जनगणना और 2012 की जनगणना के अनुसार गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम, बिहार में पशु-धन की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि गुजरात में 15 फीसदी, उत्तर प्रदेश में 14 फीसदी, असम में 10 फीसदी, पंजाब में 9 फीसदी और बिहार में 8 फीसदी की हुई है। लेकिन तमिलनाडु, केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल और गोवा - इन राज्यों में कमी आई है, टोटल मिलाने के बाद - 3 per cent है। जहां तक चारे का सवाल है, किसानों को चारा देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के द्वारा राज्यों के माध्यम से सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा देश में चारा अनुसंधान केन्द्र भी है और इसमें नई वैरायटी तैयार होकर राज्यों के माध्यम से किसान के लिए दी जाती है। आपने शहर की बात की है, लेकिन जो हमारा पशुधन है, यह 95 फीसदी गांवों में रहता है, 5 फीसदी शहरों व आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है। जहां तक कचरे का संबंध है, यह दूसरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित और उस मंत्रालय ने इसके लिए शहरी कम्पोस्ट की योजना बनाई है। पूरे देश में चारा उत्पादन के लिए राज्यों को सहायता दी जाती है और अनुसंधान केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें नई-नई वैराइटीज़ तैयार होकर राज्यों को दी जाती हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खानः चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि गर्मी के मौसम में हर साल पूरे देश में पानी की कमी की वजह से काफी जानवरों की गिज़ाओं की कमी के वाकये होते हैं, लेकिन इसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या मरकज़ी सरकार गांवों की ग्राम पंचायतों को छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाकर, जानवरों की गिज़ाओं को दूर करने के लिए माली मदद देती है, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†**جناب محمد علی خان :** چیئرمین صاحب، میرا دوسرا سوال ہے کہ گرمی کے موسم میں ہر سال پورے دیش میں پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے کافی جانوروں کی غذاؤں کی کمی کے واقعے ہوتے ہیں، لیکن اس کو پورا کرنے کے لئے کیا مرکزی سرکار گاؤں کی گرام پنچایتوں کو چھوٹے چھوٹے تالاب بنا کر، جانوروں کی غذاؤں کو دور کرنے کے لئے مالی مدد دیتی ہے، میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः यह प्रश्न का मूल सवाल से और मेरे मंत्रालय से कोई संबंध नहीं है, फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले वर्ष जब महाराष्ट्र में भारी संकट आया, तो सभी राज्यों के साथ अलग-अलग बैठक करके जल संचयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने योजना बनाई और 'मनरेगा' के तहत पिछले वर्ष लक्ष्य किया गया था कि किसानों के खेतों के लिए पांच लाख तालाब खुदवाए जाएंगे। पिछले वर्ष यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया और इस वर्ष भी 'मनरेगा' के तहत पांच लाख तालाब खुदवाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेंगड़ः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पशुधन की कमी न हो, इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने दो दिन पहले विधान सभा में सख्त से सख्त कानून गौ हत्या के ऊपर लागू किया है। क्या भारत सरकार भी कोई ऐसा कानून लाना चाहती है, ताकि हमारी गायें तथा पशुधन बच सके?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः मेरे मंत्रालय का काम उत्पादन और उत्पादकता से संबंधित है, इसलिए यह विषय मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any artificial insemination programme for upgradation of cattle or other livestock species.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः यह योजना देश में पहले से ही चल रही है, लेकिन मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद एक राष्ट्रीय बोवाइन उत्पादकता मिशन प्रारम्भ किया गया और इसके तहत पशु संजीवनी, उन्नत प्रजनन टेक्नोलॉजी, ई-पशुधन हाट और देशी नस्लों हेतु राष्ट्रीय बोवाइन जननिक केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है।

इसके अलावा देश में दो राष्ट्रीय कामधेनू ब्रीड्स सेन्टर्स की भी स्थापना की गई है और राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के माध्यम से, यह सरकार बनते ही योजना शुरू हो गई, 25 राज्यों से 37 प्रस्ताव आए और पिछले वर्ष उनकी स्वीकृति दी गई है, इसके माध्यम से यह प्रक्रिया देश में प्रारम्भ हो गई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You have a supplementary question here. Do you want to ask a supplementary question or not?

श्री हुसैन दलवईः चेयरमैन सर, महाराष्ट्र में बड़े पैमाने पर किसान...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a supplementary question on this. Are you asking a supplementary question? No! Okay. Shri Rapolu, do you have a supplementary question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, between 2007 and 2012, there has been a fall of 3.3 per cent in the livestock. That is very serious dearth. In the given situation, the livestock is facing a greater challenge. Vaccination is very essential.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Adoption of less water-intensive crops in Maharashtra

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

(a) the area under cultivation of sugarcane and pulses and the area under different methods of irrigation in Maharashtra for last three years, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether sugarcane is a water intensive crop and not suitable for a water stressed State like Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to switch to high-yielding, less water-intensive crops like pulses for farmers of Maharashtra;

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

(e) the steps being taken by Government to switch to less water consuming methods like drip irrigation in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) As per information received from the state of Maharashtra, the district-wise details of area under cultivation for sugarcane and pulses for last three years i.e. from 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See* below). The latest district wise details of area under different methods of irrigation for sugarcane and pulses cultivation are not available. However, as per Land Use Statistics (LUS) for 2013-14, (latest available), total 18.70% of net area sown in the State of Maharashtra is irrigated.

(b) Yes Sir, sugarcane is water intensive crop. However, majority of sugarcane growing belt in Maharashtra is in Western Ghat, where the area is irrigated by Dams. The sugarcane industry in Maharashtra has evolved through cooperative movement and it has brought socio-economic development in this region and therefore farmers find it suitable to cultivate sugarcane than pulses. Further, out of total sugarcane area of 45.21 lakh hectares in the country only 14% is in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) In order to promote judicious use of water in sugarcane cultivation, farmers are given advisories and assistance for adoption of modern technologies and agronomic practices for efficient water use like drip irrigation system, alternate row irrigation, mulching, etc. to save water. Government is promoting cultivation of pulses and coarse cereals under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in rainfed areas in

the country including Maharashtra as these crops need less water. Further, efforts are being made to increase area under pulses in sugarcane growing areas through inter cropping.

(e) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. Per Drop More Crop under PMKSY, mainly focuses on efficient use of water at farm level through precision/micro irrigation systems (Drip and Sprinkler). Assistance has been given to farmers for installation of drip & sprinkler irrigation systems.

Further, Maharashtra is one of the leading promoters of drip and sprinkler irrigation in the country. So far more than 8.94 lakh hectares have been covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation in the State which is more than 15% of the total coverage in the country under centrally sponsored scheme.

Statement

Details of district-wise area of sugarcane and total pulses crop during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Area in Hundred Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Sugarcane			Total Pulses		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thane	-	-	-	74	55	54
2.	Palghar	-	-	-	102	105	96
3.	Raigad	-	-	-	130	148	145
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	1	45	57	57
5.	Sindhudurg	-	14	14	22	32	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Konkan Dn.			14	15	373	400	380
6.	Nasik	168	190	112	623	627	850
7.	Dhule	70	21	45	632	738	664
8.	Nandurbar	80	141	110	495	514	636
9.	Jalgaon	79	100	92	1260	1241	1463
Nasik Dn.		398	451	358	3011	3120	3613
10.	Ahmednagar	1220	1124	610	1412	1929	2063
11.	Pune	1278	1184	959	793	971	611
12.	Solapur	2055	1831	647	658 %	931	2168
Pune Dn.		4553	4140	2216	2862	3832	4842
13.	Satara	700	655	503	687	854	803
14.	Sangli	745	840	724	617	504	757
15.	Kolhapur	1463	1453	1326	145	117	174
Kolhapur Dn.		2908	2948	2553	1449	1475	1734
16.	Aurangabad	139	153	146	799	976	1337
17.	Jalna	211	261	164	1422	1413	1890
18.	Beed	376	361	123	1471	1708	2195
Aurangabad Dn.		726	775	434	3691	4097	5422
19.	Latur	464	415	90	2050	2167	3534
20.	Osmanabad	398	227	120	2708	1616	3363
21.	Nanded	188	188	145	1864	1911	2368
22.	Parbhani	266	285	90	1673	1618	1673
23.	Hingoli	152	152	50	1432	1675	1301
Latur Dn.		1468	1266	495	9728	8987	12239
24.	Buldhana	3	3	5	1531	1537	2448
25.	Akola	-	1	1	1734	1786	1748

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Washim	2	2	3	1237	1208	1412
27.	Amravati	4	3	4	2604	2658	3065
28.	Yavatmal	81	136	125	1638	2142	3396
Amravati Dn.		89	146	138	8745	9332	12069
29.	Wardha	31	31	30	1042	1068	1137
30.	Nagpur	38	44	46	1341	1391	1365
31.	Bhandara	67	44	42	448	368	377
32.	Gondia	15	10	7	253	242	243
33.	Chandrapur	1	1	1	941	902	893
34.	Gadchiroii	1	1	248	222	213	
Nagpur Dn.		154	129	125	4272	4192	4229
STATE TOTAL		10296	9868	6335	34131	35435	44527

Delay in ban on pesticides

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

(a) whether an Expert Committee headed by a former Professor of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) had recommended immediate ban on 18 of the 66 pesticides being highly toxic and dangerous;

(b) whether Government has issued orders to ban 12 of those highly toxic pesticides from a prospective date though these pesticides are highly toxic and harmful in nature; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delaying the ban by 12 to 24 months though it will continue to severely damage humans, animals and the aquatic organism?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to No, Sir. An expert committee was constituted in July 2013, under the chairmanship of Dr. Anupam Verma, Former National Professor, IARI, to

review 66 pesticides. The Expert Committee, *inter alia*, recommended 13 pesticides to be completely banned and 6 pesticides to be phased out by 2020. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Expert Committee did not recommend any time line for banning of the 13 pesticides. The Registration Committee (RC) constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, deliberated on the report of the Expert Committee and recommended the following:

(i) Complete ban of 12 pesticides with effect from 1st January, 2018. (The DDT pesticide is already banned for use in agriculture)

(ii) Phasing out of 6 pesticides by 2020, following the manner as specified hereunder:-

1. No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after December, 2017.

2. No person shall import, manufacture or formulate with effect from 01/01/2019.

The use shall be completely banned with effect from 31st December, 2020.

Considering the report of the Expert Committee and the recommendation of the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, vide its Notification S.O. 4212(E) dated 15th December, 2016 (published on 28th December 2016), has invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of 18 pesticides. The details of pesticides enumerated in above mentioned notification are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has received various objections and suggestions, mostly technical in nature, from different stakeholders with respect to the above mentioned notification. Keeping these responses in view, the Department has constituted a committee to review the objections and suggestions for further action.

Statement-I

Recommendation of the expert committee with respect to 66 pesticides

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1.	I- to be continued	18	Aluminium phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, -Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc phosphide
2.	II- to be reviewed again in 2018, after completion of the recommended studies	27	Acephate, Atrazine, Benfuracarb, Butachlor, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyriphos, Deltamethrin, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Dinocap, Diuron, 2,4-D, Malathion, Mancozeb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oxyfluorfen, Pendimethalin, Quinalphos, Sulfosulfuron, Thiodicarb, Thiophanate methyl, Thiram, Zineb, Ziram
3.	III- to be phased out by 2020 • No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after December 2017		

	• No person shall import, manufacture or formulate w.e.f. 1st January 2019		
	• The use shall be completely banned w.e.f.31st December 2020	6	Alachlor, Dichlorvos, Phorate, Phosphamidon, Triazophos, Trichlorfon
4.	IV- ban to be continued	1	Fenitrothion
5.	V- it's use to be completely banned	13	Benomyl, Carbaryl, DDT Diazinon, Fenarimol, Fenthion, Linuron, MEMC, Methyl Parathion, Sodium Cyanide, Thiometon, Tridemorph, Trifluralin
6.	VI- not reviewed as it is *sub-judice*	1	Endosulfan

Statement-II

Names of the pesticides mentioned in the notification S.O.4212 (E)

Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl	10.	Thiometon
2.	Carbaryl	11.	Tridemorph
3.	Diazinon	12.	Trifluralin
4.	Fenarimol	13.	Alachlor
5.	Fenthion	14.	Dichlorvos
6.	Linuron	15.	Phorate,
7.	MEMC	16.	Phosphamidon
8.	Methyl Parathion	17.	Triazophos
9.	Sodium Cyanide	18.	Trichlorfon

The DDT pesticide is already banned for use in agriculture. However, it is approved for control of adult mosquitoes under public health programme and restricted up to 10,000 Metric tonnes per annum except in case of any major outbreak of epidemic. Comments from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are being solicited before taking further action.

Development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sector

*325. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for assistance to develop/establish Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sector;

(b) the number of such proposals received from other States along with the status thereof; and

(c) whether there is any policy/scheme for assistance to promote/establish Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sector in States, if not, the reasons therefor and

whether there is any planning/consideration to declare scheme of assistance for promotion of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals received a proposal to establish Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) in Dahej, Dishtrict Bharuch, Gujarat to develop Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical sector. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal of Government of Gujarat for setting up a PCPIR at Dahej in February, 2009 and Memorandum of Agreement was signed between Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and Government of Gujarat in January 2010. The Anchor Unit of PCPIR, Cracker Complex of ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL), has been dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister on 7th March, 2017.

(b) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals also received proposals to set up PCPIRs in Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), West Bengal (Haldia), Odisha (Paradeep) and Tamil Nadu (Cuddalore and Nagapattinam) which were approved by the Government, however, PCPIR project in Haldia, West Bengal was later dropped by the State Government. PCPIRs in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu are large projects with a gestation period of 20-25 years and are at different stages of implementation.

(c) Government of India has notified a PCPIR policy in 2007 to promote/establish PCPIRs Under the existing PCPIR policy, the external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR are created / upgraded through Public Private Partnerships to the extent possible. The Central Government also provides the necessary Viability Gap Funding (VGF) through existing schemes. Wherever necessary, requisite budgetary provisions for creation of these linkages through the public sector are also made. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is also implementing National Petrochemical Policy under which Plastic Parks are set up in States and grant up to 50% of the project cost or ₹ 40.00 crore (whichever is less) is provided by the Government of India to create infrastructure. Four Plastic Parks are under implementation in Assam, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is also implementing Chemicals Promotion Development Scheme (CPDS) for promotion and development of chemical and petrochemical sector by extending financial support for conduct of promotional activities, for facilitating growth, as well as analysing critical issues affecting chemical and petrochemical sector.

Running of high speed and semi-high speed trains

*326. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are working on a multi-pronged strategy of running high speed trains (300 kilometre per hour), semi-high speed trains and running of existing trains with increased speeds, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the blueprint of introduction of these high speed trains and in what phases and in which sectors, the details thereof;

(c) whether any MoUs/agreements have been signed with foreign companies for the above projects; and

(d) the progress of trials of running Talgo trains and by when it would be operationalised in select sectors?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has adopted a multi pronged strategy for enhancement of speed comprising:

(i) Introduction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail with operating speed of 320 kmph with financial and technical assistance from Government of Japan.

(ii) Implementing "Mission Raftaar" under a newly created multi-disciplinary Mobility Directorate which envisages-

- Identification of major impediments to mobility to overcome these impediments through improvements in fixed infrastructure, rolling stock, operational practices and institutional mechanisms.
- High priority on removal of such constraints on six Golden Quadrilateral and its diagonal routes (Delhi - Mumbai, Delhi - Howrah, Howrah-Chennai, Chennai -Mumbai, Delhi - Chennai and Howrah - Mumbai) covering 9100 route kilometres entailing raising of sectional speed to minimum 130kmph, removal of Level Crossings, removal of speed restrictions, and raising of speeds on turnouts etc.
- Instructions for new line/3rd line/4th line on Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and its diagonal routes to be free from permanent speed restrictions (PSRs), have sectional speed of 130 kmph with potential for 160 kmph.

- Replacement of loco hauled commuter trains with Main Line Electric Multiple Units (MEMU)/ Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) trains, which have a potential for average speed increment of up to 20kmph.
- Implementation of right powering (Ratio of Horse Power of the locomotive to the trailing load of the train) of freight trains on all important routes.
- Implementation of twin pipe working in wagons.

(iii) Introduction of Gatimaan Express at maximum permissible speed of 160 kmph between New Delhi-Agra.

(iv) Introduction of faster train services like Tejas at speed of 130 kmph.

(v) Feasibility studies for high speed trains on Delhi-Mumbai, Mumbai-Chennai, Delhi-Kolkata, Delhi-Nagpur, Chennai-Bangalore-Mysore and Mumbai-Nagpur corridors.

(vi) Feasibility studies for semi high speed trains on Delhi-Chandigarh and Mysore-Bengaluru-Chennai corridor.

(b) and (c) At present only Mumbai - Ahmedabad high speed train project is sanctioned for implementation. Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with Government of Japan for this project in 2015. The project is targeted for completion by 2023. Feasibility studies for high speed trains on Delhi -Mumbai, Mumbai-Chennai and Delhi-Kolkata have been awarded. Further, Memorandum of cooperation have also been signed for undertaking feasibility study on high speed between Delhi-Nagpur with Government of China, between Mumbai-Nagpur with Government of Spain and on Chennai-Bangalore-Mysore route with Government of Germany.

(d) Trials have been carried out for Talgo coaches. However, no timelines have been fixed for introduction of these trains.

IT employees in the country

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

(a) the total number of technology graduate employees in IT industry in the country;

(b) whether their number has been increasing/decreasing during the last three years, if so, by how much;

(c) the number of women employees among them; and

(d) whether prospects of employment of women in IT industry is likely to increase in the coming years, if so, the estimate thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian IT industry currently employs nearly 3.86 million people, an addition of 1,73,000 over last year. Among these employees, about 46% of the employees are technology (engineering and post graduates). Over 34 % of the total employment in IT industry, about 1.3 million are women employees. The total employment in IT industry, percentage of women employees and percentage of technology graduates for last 3 years is as under:

Year	Total Employees (in Million)	Net Addition	% of Women employees	Technical (engineering and post graduates)
2014-15	3.49	2,18,000	-34%	45%
2015-16	3.69	2,03,000	-34%	46%
2016-17(E)	3.86	1,73,000	-34%	46%

With various promotional measures being taken by both Industry and Government towards education, training and employment of women, it is expected that women employment percentage would increase in all fields including IT industry. IT Industry also provides indirect employment to about 10 million persons. In addition, in the last two years, 72 new mobile manufacturing units have been set up contributing to employment of women & youth.

Cultivation of new variety of Arhar PADT 16

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

(a) whether the new Arhar genotype PADT 16, developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been tested during Kharif 2016 season in the national trial of All India Coordinated Research Project on Pigeonpea under different agro-ecological niches, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for release of this variety to farmers for cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, the new Arhar genotype PADT 16, developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), was tested at Hisar, Ludhiana, Pantnagar, Durgapura, Kota and New Delhi locations along with six other genotypes against three check varieties in North Western Plain Zone (NWPZ) during Kharif 2016 season in All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pigeonpea. In the aforesaid trial, PADT-16 recorded average yield of 963.5 kg/ha with average maturity of 136 days, while average yield of the best check variety PAU 881 was 1371.75 kg/ha. Earlier, in station trial at IARI during 2012, 2013 and 2014, PADT 16 genotype had an average yield of 2100, 1943 and 2023 kg/ha respectively.

(b) Varietal Identification Committee (VIC) of ICAR in its meeting held on 20th March, 2017 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi considered the proposal of PADT 16 for identification. However, the VIC has recommended for retesting of PADT-16 in the same trial of AICRP on Pigeonpea for one more year, keeping in view yield variation over locations.

Gram panchayats connected by internet under BharatNet

*329. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram Panchayats to be connected by internet under BharatNet under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds under BharatNet during 2015 and 2016; and

(c) the progress of BharatNet as on 31st December, 2016, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented for providing Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. State/Union Territory wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The allocation of funds under BharatNet during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

Year	₹ in crore
2014-15	1351.86
2015-16	2415.10
2016-17 (till 22.03.2017)	4616.83

(c) The Progress report of BharatNet (State/Union Territory-wise) as on 31.12.2016 is given in above mentioned Statement.

Statement

Details of Progress of BharatNet State/UT-wise as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	State/ UT Units	Total GPs GPs	GPs in Phase-1 GPs	Incr. Cable to be laid (Phase-1) (Kms)	Pipe laid (Kms)	Cable laid which (Kms)	GPs for which Pipe laid GPs	GPs for Cable laid GPs	GPs Lit GPs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	12920	The State has shown willingness to implement the project for all GPs in AP through State led model through aerial OFC						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1766	863	1130	918	125	283	22	0
3	Assam	2589	1540	2739	2983	2400	929	816	354
4	Bihar	8380	5750	12971	9315	8155	3628	3051	442
5	Chhatt-isgarh	9770	4004	6016	7276	5236	1986	1836	1169
6	Gujarat	14050	6979	11494	8514	6754	3769	3122	321
7	Haryana	6090	6090	10518	7155	6413	4375	4052	627
8	Himachal Pradesh	3243	283	753	333	236	86	83	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4099	680	1068	271	255	197	119	0
10	Jharkhand	4423	2713	3221	3297	3006	1291	1243	292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Karnataka	5599	5599	11642	10463	10874	5377	5327	4826
12	Kerala	977	977	693	720	826	1129	1129	1129
13	Madhya Pradesh	23024	12564	31353	28869	22897	10020	7731	1863
14	Mahar-ashtra	27987	15335	28674	20322	17458	8917	7879	1369
15	Manipur	2794	904	70	133	73	54	24	26
16	Meghalaya	1208	1208	1897	1150	277	399	80	0
17	Mizoram	645	645	814	493	124	27	5	0
18	Nagaland	1124	994	2544	2348	918	720	227	0
19	Odisha	6235	4289	8443	6142	5382	2347	2219	416
20	Punjab	12945	8171	8270	7297	6851	5139	4723	102
21	Rajasthan	9157	8207	20027	17258	15613	5519	5109	1021
22	Sikkim	163	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	12524	Work is yet to start as State Government has not signed the tripartite MoU for free Right of Way (State Government has recently conveyed their consent to sign the MoU).						
24	Telangana	8759	2097	4696	4300	4197	1942	1902	130
25	Tripura	1021	1021	1961	1586	1420	761	686	79
26	Uttar Pradesh (E)	37461	17645	26835	25411	20774	12575	9894	755
27	Uttar Pradesh (W)	14515	10050	14470	13799	10307	6513	4540	413
28	Uttara-khand	7555	1885	3358	2321	2046	1260	1110	256
29	West Bengal	3354	2751	7023	3244	2802	1021	977	210
30	Andaman and Nicobar	69	69	66	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	12	12	19	18	19	12	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	98	98	89	82	92	98	98	101
	TOTAL	244604	123526	222854	187931	155551	80374	68016	15913

Setting up of JAKs in tribal areas

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

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) at present functioning in the country, location and State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open more JAKs in the country, including in tribal regions of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government has provided assistance to individuals/agencies for setting up of JAKs in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): (a) As on 24.03.2017, 1014 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras are functioning in the country. Details of 1014 functional PMBJP Kendras giving their location and State are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to open more PMBJP Kendras in the country including in tribal areas. The Government has recently amended the guidelines to provide that PMBJP Kendras may be opened by State Governments or Government agencies in any government building premises owned by government bodies like Railways/State Transport Department/Urban Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Post Offices/Defence/PSUs etc. Besides, eligible private applicants can also open the Kendras at a place of their choice and enhanced incentive is provided for opening PMBJP Kendras in tribal areas.

In view of the above provisions, 16 PMBJP Kendras are functional in the State of Himachal Pradesh as on 24.03.2017. 52 applications have been received from the State of Himachal Pradesh for opening of PMBJP Kendras wherein in-principle approval has been given to all the applicants.

(c) Details of financial assistance/incentive provided to the 16 PMBJP Kendras currently opened in Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of 1014 functional PMBJP Kendras along with their location and State

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
Andhra Pradesh		50
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vassamsetti Surya Kumari, Kakinada (New RTC Complex)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Srinivasan Dodda, Guntur
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nanduri Subhashini, Guntur (Thullur, Amaravati)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkineni Nirmala, Guntur (Tenali)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkineni Nirmala, Guntur (Manqalaqiri)
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Korukonda Annapoorna Rao, Peddapuram (Main Rd., 13-1-1 to 6)
7.	Andhra Pradesh	B.V. Taraka Ramrao, W.G. (Eluru)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Daketi Tirupathi Naidu, West Godavari (Tanuka)
9.	Andhra Pradesh	G. Ventkateshwar, Nellore (Kota)
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Red Cross Society, Srikakulam (Srikakulam Mandalam)
11.	Andhra Pradesh	G. Ramachandra Rao (GRG Pharmacy), W.G. (Tanuka)
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapuji Senior Citizens welfare Trust
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Sajjapuram Senior Citizens Welfare Trust, West Godavari (Tanuka)
14.	Andhra Pradesh	SUHAM Trust (R. Rajapandian), Vishakhapatnam (Maddilapalem)
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Murali Krishna, Anantpur
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Abhayam Foundation, East Godavari (Kakinada)
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Church of South India, Chittoor (Arogyavaram)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Red Cross Society, Gutur (Bapatla)
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Sowrya Foundation, Guntur (Polireddy)
20.	Andhra Pradesh	B. Anjaneya Swami, Vijayawada (Nakkala Road)
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Municipal Shopping complex, Puttur, Chittoor (AP Govt.)
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Municipal Shoppinq complex, Srikalahasthi, Chittoor (AP Govt.)
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Area compound, Sattenapalli, Guntur
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Area Hospital, Hospital Road, Gudur, Nellore
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Area Hospital, Kavali, Nellore
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Area Hospital Premises, Palakonda, Srikakulam
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Municipal Building, Rajam, Srikakulam
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Area Hospital Premises, Narsipatnam, Viskhapatnam
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Premises of Primary Health Centre, Marripadu, Nellore
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor (Nagiri)
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (Pulivendula)
32.	Andhra Pradesh	prakasam (Giddaluru)
33.	Andhra Pradesh	prakasam (Chirala)
34.	Andhra Pradesh	W.G. (Jangereddygudem)
35.	Andhra Pradesh	W.G. (Palacole)
36.	Andhra Pradesh	W.G. (Bhimavaram)
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Bethestha Homes, Nellore (Balayapalli)
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Bethestha Homes, Nellore (Podalakur)
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem, West Godavari (AP Govt.)
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Jammalamadugu, Kadapa (AP Govt.)
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Kovyur, West Godavari (AP Govt.)
42.	Andhra Pradesh	D.No.11-1-46/4, Near Pedda Maseedu, Peechupalem Road, Narasapuram, West Godavari
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Premises of CHC, K.Kotapadu(V&M), Visakhapatnam (AP Govt.-DRDA)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
44.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Govt. (DRDA), Guntur(Vijayapurisouth)
45.	Andhra Pradesh	B.V. Jagadish, Guntur (Old club Road)
46.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Naga Rajeshvarayya, Kurnool (Bethmcherla)
47.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Govt. (DRDA), Undrajavaram, West Godavari
48.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Govt. (DRDA), Pedappadu, West Godavari
49.	Andhra Pradesh	V. Sudhavani, Buchi Reddypalem Palem
50.	Andhra Pradesh	R. Vijya Lakshmi, Thotla Valluru, Line Bazar, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh
Andaman and Nicobar		0
Arunachal Pradesh		14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pawan Bagang, Papum Pare (Naharlagun)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Smti. Kimir Maga(Tajo), East Kameng (Seppa)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Koloring (Dr. R. Tasung)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Roing (Dr. D. Wange)
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat (Dr.Y.R. Darang)
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Ziro (Dr. Tage Kano)
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Aalo (Dr.M.Basar)
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Seppa (Dr. C. Lawang)
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Tawang (Dr.W.Lama)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Daporijo (Dr.N.Geyi)
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Daporijo (Dr.N.Geyi)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Daporijo (Dr.N.Geyi)
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Daporijo (Dr.N.Geyi)
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Daporijo (Dr.N.Geyi)
Assam		14
1.	Assam	Hafijur Rahman, Nagaon (Shillangani) (CSC)
2.	Assam	Health & Family Welfare Dept., Mangaldai (Civil Hos.)
3.	Assam	Nosiur Rahman, Goalpara (Baladmari)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
4.	Assam	Amir Hussain Mollah, kamrup (Hatigaon)
5.	Assam	Sofiya Khatun,Goalpara (Lakhipur)
6.	Assam	Zakir Hussain, Goalpara (Lakhipur)
7.	Assam	Abdul kadeir, Dhubri (Fakiraganj)
8.	Assam	Al hilal Development Society. Nalbari (Mukalmua)
9.	Assam	Manas Dalit Development Society(Mr./Mrs Rofika Begum), Barpeta (Balapara Bazar)
10.	Assam	AAUS Foundation, Bongaigaon (Manikpur, Bhanadara Bazar)
11.	Assam	Begum Tehmina, Hojai (CSC)
12.	Assam	Shrimanta Shankar Academy(Mr. Bijoyananda Chowdhury), Girijananda Chowdhury Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (PCI)
13.	Assam	Babul Dewan, Barpeta, Nagaon
14.	Assam	Dipendra singha, Anglong (CSC)
Bihar		4
1.	Bihar	Daya shankar Kumar, Rohtas
2.	Bihar	Amrendra Kumar, Muzaffarpur (CSC)
3.	Bihar	Digvijai Pandey, Gopalganj, Banjari Road
4.	Bihar	Mithilesh Kumar, Muzaffarpur (Saraiya) (CSC)
Chandigarh		4
1.	Chandigarh	PGIMER, Chandigarh
2.	Chandigarh	Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32
3.	Chandigarh	Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-16
4.	Chandigarh	PGIMER, OPD, Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh		145
1.	Chhattisgarh	District Hospital Campus, Durg
2.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre Ambagarchuki - 491668

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
3.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chuuikhadan - 491885
4.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria - 491558
5.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh - 491445
6.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nagri - 493778
7.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bartoli - 496330
8.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhaurpur - 497116
9.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lakhanpur- 497116
10	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mainpat - 497101
11.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sitapur - 497111
12.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Udaipur - 497116
13.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mahasamund - 493554
14.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Janjgir Champa - 495671
15.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mohla - 491666
16.	Chhattisqarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargaon - 491661
17.	Chhattisqarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ghumka - 491444
18.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khairagarh - 491881

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
19.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manpur - 491229
20.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balod - 491226
21.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Magerlod - 493662
22.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jashpurnagar - 496331
23.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nawagarh - 491337
24.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dabhara - 495688
25.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pamgarh - 495554
26.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sakti - 495689
27.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Malkharoda
28.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Akaltara
29.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baloda
30.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bamhanideeh
31.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Jaijepur
32.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Janakpur
33.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sonhat
34.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khadgavan
35.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baikuntpur
36.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manindragarh

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
37.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Patan
38.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Utai
39.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhamdha
40.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baghbahara
41.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Basana
42.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tumgaon
43.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kota
44.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Masturi
45.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohara
46.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kawardha
47.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Wadrafnaqar
48.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pithora
49.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saraipali
50.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Narayanpur
51.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kusmi
52.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saja
53.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Orcha
54.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kanker
55.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bagicha
56.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bishrampuri
57.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pharasgaon

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
58.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, PHC Kondagaon
59.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Keshkal
60.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kondagaon
61.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gharghoda
62.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saranqarh
63.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tamnar
64.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharamjaigarh
65.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raigarh
66.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kharsia
67.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baramakela
68.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lailung
69.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pussore
70.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raipur
71.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Abhanpur
72.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Aarang
73.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharsiwa
74.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tilda
75.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ambagarh Chowki
76.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuikhadan

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
77.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria
78.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh
79.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Rajnandangaon
80.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Surajpur
81.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Ambikapur
82.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mungeli
83.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lormi
84.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kurud
85.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Dhamtari
86.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gujra
87.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Makdi
88.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baloda Bazar
89.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kasdol
90.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhatapara
91.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jagadalpur
92.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Darbha
93.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohandiguda
94.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tokapal
95.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bakawand
96.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kilepal
97.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanpuri
98.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Bijapur

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
99.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Wadrafnagar
100.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balarampur
101.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanupratappur
102.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jahangirchapa
103.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Korba
104.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Katghora
105.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Korba
106.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gurur
107.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gunderdihi
108.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dundi
109.	Chhattisgarh	Atul Jain, Korba
110.	Chhattisgarh	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc. Surajpur (Ramanujnagar)
111.	Chhattisgarh	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc, Surajpur (Bishrampur)
112.	Chhattisgarh	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc, Surajpur (Pratappur)
113.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Shankargarh)
114.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Kusmi)
115.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Marwahi)
116.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Thankhamhariya, Saja)
117.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Berla)
118.	Chhattisgarh	Lakshya Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Surajpur (Premnagar)
119.	Chhattisgarh	Raman Jain, Raipur (in front of AIIMS Hos.)
120.	Chhattisgarh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical Colleqe, Raipur (B.R. Ambedkar Medical College)
121.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Fingeshwar

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
122.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Mungeli (Patharia)
123.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Mainpur)
124.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Deobhog)
125.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Basics School Ground, Shop No. 16)
126.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti Supela
127.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Jashpur (Duldula)
128.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Rajpur)
129.	Chhattisgarh	Praveen Kumar Mishra, Korba (nr. P.H.C. Pali)
130.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Takhatpur)
131.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Dist. Hosp.)
132.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (CHC Pendra)
133.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (CIMS)
134.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur, CH
135.	Chhattisgarh	Ranjita Sharma, Korba (CHC Campus)
136.	Chhattisgarh	Gopal Ban Goswami, Korba
137.	Chhattisgarh	Dr. Ankita Nirmal, Gariyaband Rajim, Beltukari
138.	Chhattisgarh	Deepika Mishra, Bilaspur
139.	Chhattisgarh	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Jashpur (Kunkuri)
140.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red cross Society, Hospital Compound Bhopalpattanam, CHC Bhopalpattanam
141.	Chhattisgarh	Indian Red cross Society, District Hospital, Sukuma
142.	Chhattisgarh	Anshuman Kedia, Bhadrapara (CHC, Near Podi)
143.	Chhattisgarh	Vishal Kumar Gupta, Jashpur (PHC Campus Sanna)
144.	Chhattisgarh	Dipendra Kumar Todar, Bilaspur (Takhatpur)
145.	Chhattisgarh	Anand Patanwar, Bilaspur. Shop No-6, Ujjwal Nagar
Daman and Diu		0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
Delhi		14
1.	Delhi	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
2.	Delhi	Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara
3.	Delhi	Deen Dayal Upadhayay Hospital, Hari Nagar
4.	Delhi	IMA House, ITO, New Delhi
5.	Delhi	Shailendra Arora, Subash Nagar
6.	Delhi	Chhitiz Mahila, Wazirpur
7.	Delhi	Subodh Kumar, Uttam Nagar
8.	Delhi	Dr. Alok Mohan, Suleman Nagar
9.	Delhi	Raghuvinder/ Ishita Gotra, Badarpur
10.	Delhi	Mohd. Yusuf, Moonga Nagar
11.	Delhi	Yashmita Arora, Shakarpur
12.	Delhi	Puneet Kumar Bhatti, Karwal Ngr (Sabhapur)
13.	Delhi	Charak Palika Hosp. (NDMC), Baba Khadag Singh Marg (Nr. RML Hosp.)
14.	Delhi	Help & Support Foundation, Shanker Nagar
Goa		0
Gujarat		97
1.	Gujarat	Raval Manekal, Himmatnagar
2.	Gujarat	Shree Tapivan Gram Vikas, Tapi (Vyara)
3.	Gujarat	Shree Tapivan Gram Vikas,Tapi (Songadh)
4.	Gujarat	Shree Tapivan Gram Vikas, Surat (Mangrol)
5.	Gujarat	Shree Tapivan Gram Vikas, Surat (Bardoli)
6.	Gujarat	Shree Tapivan Gram Vikas, Surat (Mandvi)
7.	Gujarat	Rotary Club, Kalol City
8.	Gujarat	Hitheshree Takalshibhai, Ahemdabad
9.	Gujarat	Kalpesh Raval (Maneklal Sankalchand Raval), Himmatnagar

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
10.	Gujarat	Punamben Jayprakash Chetwani, Patan
11.	Gujarat	Rahul Kumar Patel, Idar
12.	Gujarat	Hiralkunvarba Rajdipsinh Parmar, Surat (Mangrol)
13.	Gujarat	Shri Tapivan Gram Vikas Charitable Trust, Surat (Kim)
14.	Gujarat	Shri Tapivan Gram Vikas Charitable Trust, Surat (Amroli)
15.	Gujarat	Shri Tapivan Gram Vikas Charitable Trust, Surat (Bhestan-Udhna)
16.	Gujarat	Shri Tapivan Gram Vikas Charitable Trust, Surat (City Light Rd)
17.	Gujarat	Sompura Amishaben Atuln Kumar, Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar)
18.	Gujarat	Renuka S. Arya, Vadodara (Ajwa Road)
19.	Gujarat	Anil Mansukhbhai Pachani, Rajkot (Kishan-Para-Mahila College Rd.)
20.	Gujarat	Patel Manibhai Premji Bhai, Aravalli (Bayad)
21.	Gujarat	Surekha Indrakumar Trivedi, Valsad
22.	Gujarat	Patel Monika Jayesh Kumar, Anand (Petlad)
23.	Gujarat	Prajapati Piyush Kumar V., Mehsana (Visnagar)
24.	Gujarat	Kamlesh Prabhudasbhai Bhattasana, Vadodara (Kalpavriksh)
25.	Gujarat	Hiren Sureshbhai Pokar, Aravali (Meghraj)
26.	Gujarat	Sompura Amishaben Atul Kumar
27.	Gujarat	Patel Akshay Kumar, Ankleshwar (GIDC)
28.	Gujarat	Dhaval Rathod, Rajkot (Gondal Rd)
29.	Gujarat	Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Kheda (Nadiad)
30.	Gujarat	Talekar ravi Ganeshchandra, Valsad (Vapi)
31.	Gujarat	Charusat Healthcare & Research Foundation, Anand (Changa)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
32.	Gujarat	Arjan Karmur, Khambhalia, Devbhumidwarka
33.	Gujarat	Kirit R. Chaudhary, Mehsana
34.	Gujarat	Patel Ramesh Kumar Hirabhai, Sabarkantha (Vijay Nagar)
35.	Gujarat	Hirpara anish Khimjibhai, Gir Somnath (Veraval)
36.	Gujarat	Rakesh Kumar Meghjibhaib Kavar, Morbi (Sanala Road)
37.	Gujarat	Mr. Harsh Vithal Bhai Vachhami, Junagagadh
38.	Gujarat	Sat Kaival College of Pharmacy, Anand (Sarsa), (PCI)
39.	Gujarat	Pragnesh Ramjibhai Patel, Gandevi, Navsari
40.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar Milk Consumer Coop. Soc. Ltd., Gandhinagar (Sector -16)
41.	Gujarat	Rathod Nitiraj Singh, Mehsana (Virpur)
42.	Gujarat	Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of pharmacy, Gandhinagar (Vasan), (PCI)
43.	Gujarat	Arihant Seva Samiti Trust, Gandhinagar (Adalaj), (PCI)
44.	Gujarat	Chirag Pravin kumar, Vadodara
45.	Gujarat	Bhavik Bharatbhai Trivedi, Ahmedpur (Dholka)
46.	Gujarat	Krupal J. Patel, Vadodara (Subhanpura)
47.	Gujarat	Shah Milan Rajesh Kumar, Ahmedabad (Mahinagar)
48.	Gujarat	Kapopara Jaykumar ratilal, Rajkot (Jetpur)
49.	Gujarat	Mr. Shital Kumar Kiritbhai Shah, Surat (Radhe Kiritbhai Shah)
50.	Gujarat	Shailesh Kumar V. Jiyani, Surat (Amroli)
51.	Gujarat	Sarvodaya Kelvani Samaj (Mr. Sadhu Tyagvallabhdas), Rajkot (Gurukul Kalawad Road), Atmiya (PCI)
52.	Gujarat	Yegeshkumar Jayantibahi, Bhiloda
53.	Gujarat	Manishaben A. Kumbhani, Junagarh (Keshod)
54.	Gujarat	Dayabhai Patel, Vadodara (Raopora)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
55.	Gujarat	Parth Patel (Solanki Durgesh), Sabarkantha (Vadali)
56.	Gujarat	Rajesh Thakkar, Wadhwan (Surendranagar)
57.	Gujarat	Nareshbhai Govindbhai Vadaria, Junagadh (Near S.T Bus Stand)
58.	Gujarat	Paldia Alpeshbhai, Surendranagar
59.	Gujarat	Raval Amitkumar Janardanbhai, Mehsana
60.	Gujarat	Rajendra S Mehta, Satsagmandal
61.	Gujarat	Rajkot District Central Consumers, Rajkot
62.	Gujarat	Mayankumar Gadhvi, Mehsana, Gandhi Nagar
63.	Gujarat	Krina Mansihbhai Patel, Ahmedabad (GST Crossing)
64.	Gujarat	Sandip Chhelana, Rajkot (Dhoraji)
65.	Gujarat	Lasman Maniklal Gomtiwal, Umbergaon
66.	Gujarat	Tosif, Ahemadabad
67.	Gujarat	Pratik Patel, Atladara,Vadodara
68.	Gujarat	Harsh Vitalbhai, Ahemdabad
69.	Gujarat	Uttam kumar, Junagarh
70.	Gujarat	Lodasiya Bhavesh Jadevji Bhai, Kutch
71.	Gujarat	Kiran Panchal, Ghodasar
72.	Gujarat	Kiran Patel, Sector-22, Gandhinagar
73.	Gujarat	Ram Kabir Bhavin kumar, Junagad
74.	Gujarat	Changela milan, Kamnath Ngr
75.	Gujarat	Ravindra Bhimraj, Deesa (opp. Tina Hanuman mandir)
76.	Gujarat	Ranjan Ashwin Solanki, Rajkot (opp. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital)
77.	Gujarat	Krushnaman Charitable Trust, Rajkot, Gujarat
78.	Gujarat	Ramesh Vanvirbhai Patel/ Chaudhari Bhikhabhai Joyatabhai, Deesa
79.	Gujarat	Dhara Vinubhai, Surat (Puna-Surat city)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
80.	Gujarat	Patel Nitalben Hareshbhai, Patan
81.	Gujarat	Dr. A. Raju, Chhotaudaipur
82.	Gujarat	Mayur Dobariya Bhikhabhai, Punagam, Surat
83.	Gujarat	Arun Kumar Ananddev Ahuja, Tarsadi, Surat
84.	Gujarat	Dinesh kumar, Pore Jakanaka
85.	Gujarat	Goswami Narendrapuri, Prantij Sabarkantha
86.	Gujarat	Manoj Kumar Dalpat Bhai Patel, Natraj Cinema Road, Dist- Kheda
87.	Gujarat	Children's Friends Trust and NGO, Vadodhara, Gujarat
88.	Gujarat	Jadav Samir Jagjivanbhai, Below United Distributors, Opp. Trade Centre, Kalanala
89.	Gujarat	Chaudhary Prakash Kumar Ganesh Bhai, Deesa Banaskantha
90.	Gujarat	Pradip Kumar Jagdish Bhai Mathukiya, Navu Naroda, Ahmedabad
91.	Gujarat	Mahesh Ravjibhai Patel / Ankita Mansukh Babariya, Ahemdabad (Maninagar)
92.	Gujarat	Bhvesh Govind Bhai Devani, Katargam, Surat
93.	Gujarat	Vijay Bhai, Jetpur
94.	Gujarat	Kamlesh Kumar Jethabhai Bhutadiya, Palanpur Banaskantha
95.	Gujarat	Dipali ben, Daskroi
96.	Gujarat	Shah abhya Arthna, Ahemdabad (Maninagar)
97.	Gujarat	Joshi Mohitkumar, Amreli
Haryana		**20**
1.	Haryana	Faridabad (Private)
2.	Haryana	Amit Kumar Jain, Yamunanagar
3.	Haryana	Tarun Sethi, Sirsa
4.	Haryana	Pawan Kumar, Rewari

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
5.	Haryana	PRIMSR-Hospital, SRM University
6.	Haryana	Tarun Mehta, Sirsa (Ellenabad)
7.	Haryana	Anil Kumar, Hisar (Model Town)
8.	Haryana	Suresh Kumar, Gurgaon (New Palam Vihar)
9.	Haryana	Karma Primary Healthcare Ser. Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon (Sohna)
10.	Haryana	Vikrant Prabhakar, Kurukshetra
11.	Haryana	Neeraj Kumar, Sirsa (Rania Chungi)
12.	Haryana	Deepak Kumar, Sirsa (Rania)
13.	Haryana	Hasan Mohmmed/ Jofar Mohmmed, Mewat (CSC)
14.	Haryana	Sita Ram Chopra, Gurgaon
15.	Haryana	South Point College of Pharmacy, Murthal Chowk, Sonipat, (PCI)
16.	Haryana	Atma Ram, (CSC)
17.	Haryana	Mr. Akshya Kumar, Sirsa, Alanwali
18.	Haryana	Ravindra Kumar, Pyonda Road, Kaithal
19.	Haryana	Amit Kumar, Palwal
20.	Haryana	Ravi Kumar, Pehowa
Himachal Pradesh		**16**
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Zonal Hospital, Mandi
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil Hospital, Una
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Zonal Hospital, Tanda
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Regional Hospital, Chamba
7.	Himachal Pradesh	DDU Zonal Hospital, Shimla
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Regional Hospital, Hamirpur
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Zonal Hospital, Kullu

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Lady Willingdon Hospital, Manali
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Regional Hospital, Solan
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Hope Foundation, Kangra
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Dinesh Kumar, Mandi (CSC)
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Balam Gogta, Village Level Enterpreneur Welfare Association, Shimla (Maraog, Chopal)
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Virender Kumar, Jhamthal, HP
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Brijesh kaushal, Bilashpur, HP
Jammu and Kashmir		**16**
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Leh
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	MMAB Hospital, Anantnag
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Doda
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi, Jammu
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Pulwama
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Kargil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	GMCH, Jammu
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	SMGS, Jammu
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Hospital, Ramban, Jammu
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Indian Red Cross Society, Kupwara
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Indian Red Cross Society, Kulgam
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Help Foundation, Srinagar
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK Development Action group (Mr. Ashraf Wani), Budgam (Nagam)
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Latish Sharma, Gurakh Nagar
Jharkhand		**20**
1.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Sahibganj

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
2.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Latehar##
3.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Jamtara ##
4.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Chatra
5.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, RIIMS Ranchi
6.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Ranchi
7.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Simdega
8.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Gumla
9.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Dhanbad
10.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Lohardaga
11.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Chaibasa
12.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Garhwa
13.	Jharkhand	National Drug House (Binod Kumar)
14.	Jharkhand	Soni Bala, Hazaribagh (Muffasil)
15.	Jharkhand	Chanchala Devi, Pathrol, Deoghar
16.	Jharkhand	Anjan Prakash, Ramgarh
17.	Jharkhand	Manish Ranjan, Ranchi
18.	Jharkhand	Dr. Aruna Chatterjee, Dumka (Sadar Hospital)
19.	Jharkhand	Ashish Kumar Verma, Ramgarh (Station Road)
20.	Jharkhand	Dr. Keshav Balsramb Hedgewar Edu. Trust, Bokaro (Chas, Kendwadhi)
Karnataka		**24**
1.	Karnataka	JSS Hospital, Mysore
2.	Karnataka	Darshan M Chokeda, Bidar
3.	Karnataka	Pawan Kumar, Raichur
4.	Karnataka	Sri Shankara Cancer Found., Bangalore (Basavanagudi)
5.	Karnataka	Indian Red Cross Society (BBMP), Bangalore (N R Colony, Maternity Hos.)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
6.	Karnataka	Niranjan Murthi, Raichur (Deoqruqa)
7.	Karnataka	Sunil, Bidar (Govt. Hos. Bhalki)
8.	Karnataka	Sunil, Bidar (Govt. Hos. Humnabad)
9.	Karnataka	Indian Red Cross Society (BBMP), Bangalore (Yelahanka, General Hos.)
10.	Karnataka	Amareshwar, Bidar (Govt. Hos. Aurad)
11.	Karnataka	Asha, Bidar (Govt. Hos. Kamal Ngr)
12.	Karnataka	Prakash Reddy, Gulbarga (Sedam)
13.	Karnataka	Sachin Govindrao Kulkarni, Bidar (Rasika Bihar)
14.	Karnataka	R. Subra Manya, Hassan (opp. Govt Hos. Belur)
15.	Karnataka	Swarna Bhumi Pidit Paivar Sangh, Bidar (Akkamahadevi Colony)
16.	Karnataka	Yeshasvi Foundation (Ms. V.N. Meena), Bangalore (Devanahalli)
17.	Karnataka	Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Srinivaspur
18.	Karnataka	Wasimraja Nabi Shaikh, Belagavi (Church St. Camp)
19.	Karnataka	Dharshan Chokeda, Chittuguppa
20.	Karnataka	Mathrubhoomi Soauhardha Sahakasi LTD, Mangalore
21.	Karnataka	Sri Venkateshwar Edu Soc., Bangalore (Mahalakshmi Layout)
22.	Karnataka	(Dr. Chowdappa), Gowribidanuru
23.	Karnataka	(Dr. Gyan Kumar), Bagepalli
24.	Karnataka	Prasad K R, Malavalli
Kerala		**177**
1.	Kerala	Divya Babu, hrissur
2.	Kerala	KMCT Medical College, Calicut
3.	Kerala	Susan K. Cherukulath, Kollam
4.	Kerala	Muhammed Shameem K.P, Kerala (Malappuram)
5.	Kerala	Siddique K.S., Trichur (Kondungallur)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
6.	Kerala	Asharaf, Mannuthy
7.	Kerala	Mrs. Sindhu Gopinath, Thrissur
8.	Kerala	Anitha Suresh (CNRI), Thiruvananthapuram (Pozhiyoor)
9.	Kerala	Jubin Thomas P., Manjeri
10.	Kerala	Kailas R. Kartha, Kochi (Palarivattom)
11.	Kerala	Major Rajesh R., Ernakulam (Kaloor)
12.	Kerala	Major Rajesh R., Ernakulam (North Paravur)
13.	Kerala	Praveen P.S. (BSS), Kottiyam (Mayyanad Road)
14.	Kerala	Major Rajesh R., Ernakulam (Angamaiy)
15.	Kerala	Nayyatikara Service Cooperation Bank, Trivandrum
16.	Kerala	Balachandran K, Thrissur (Athani)
17.	Kerala	Vidya T.R., Ernakulam (Thripunithura)
18.	Kerala	Kizhathadiyoor Service Co-op. bank Ltd., Kottayam (Meenachikl, Pala)
19.	Kerala	Kizhathadiyoor Service Co-op. bank Ltd., Kottayam (Chethimattom, Pala)
20.	Kerala	Rajalekshmi Rajendran, Trivandrum (Palayam)
21.	Kerala	Thekkedath Jaya, Thrissur (Vadanapalli)
22.	Kerala	Sreelal B., Kannur (Raby Tower)
23.	Kerala	Sripriya M. (AKC & DA), Thrissur (Thiruvilwamala)
24.	Kerala	Dr. Mohammed Aly. T & Shareef M., Malappuram (Melattur)
25.	Kerala	Manoj M., Kottayam (Gandhi Ngr)
26.	Kerala	Jaya Lakshmi K., Trivandrum (Venjaramoodu)
27.	Kerala	Saju Isaac, Ernakulam (Kolenchery)
28.	Kerala	The Kidangoor Ser. Coop. Bank, Kottayam (Kidangoor South)
29.	Kerala	Resmith T.N., Balussery
30.	Kerala	Lincy Sebastian, Ernakulam (Cheranelloor)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
31.	Kerala	Afnaz A.A., Palakkad (Pathiripala)
32.	Kerala	Deepu Sankar (BSS), Kollam (Paripally)
33.	Kerala	Integrated Community Dev. Centre (CNRI), Palakkad
34.	Kerala	Johnson Maliakkal, Mala (Valiaparambu)
35.	Kerala	Sandeep Pakkath, Trichur
36.	Kerala	Abhishek J., Palakkad
37.	Kerala	Umalekshmi R., Trivandrum (Vithura)
38.	Kerala	Dr. Latha Raj P., Thrissur (Mundur)
39.	Kerala	Sana Narayanan, Thrissur (Chentrappinni)
40.	Kerala	Subhashini M., Thiruvananthapuram (Kakkavila P.O.)
41.	Kerala	Silverwings Medical Centre, Ernakulam (Pravoor Kavala)
42.	Kerala	T.V. Yatheendra, Thrissur (Cherpu)
43.	Kerala	Arun Das, Thrissur (Triprayar)
44.	Kerala	Praveen Das T., Thrissur (Pavaraty)
45.	Kerala	Lissy Kumar, Vadakkencherry
46.	Kerala	Prasanth N., Calicut
47.	Kerala	General Secretary Seva Bharti, Alappuzha (Cherthala)
48.	Kerala	CPT Generic Drug Store (CPS), Thrissur (Moonu, Kaipamanagalam)
49.	Kerala	K.U. George, Thrissur (Pattikau)
50.	Kerala	Jyothy Palat, Palakkad (Nemmara)
51.	Kerala	Revathy S. Nair, Alappuzha (Thuravoor)
52.	Kerala	Jojy V.A., Thrissur (Ollur P.O.)
53.	Kerala	C. Raveendran Nair, Thiruvananthapuram (Medical Colleqe P.O.)
54.	Kerala	Banesh A.K., Thrissur (Vellangallur)
55.	Kerala	Sanjay P.S., Trichur (Kunnamkulam)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
56.	Kerala	Albert Devassy OlakKengil, Thrissur (Amala NGR.)
57.	Kerala	Divya C., Kollam (Chathannoor)
58.	Kerala	Dr. Shaji A.K., Ernakulam (Kalanessery)
59.	Kerala	Unnikrishnan R., Kannur (Mattanur)
60.	Kerala	Ajith Alex, Kollam (Thevalakara)
61.	Kerala	Shibu Thomas, Palakkad (Near Head Post Office)
62.	Kerala	Alex P. Thomas, Pathanamthitta (Ranny)
63.	Kerala	Sanathana Seva Samithi Koyilandy, Kozhikode (Koyilandy)
64.	Kerala	Muhammed Jalaludeen B., Kannur (Thalassery)
65.	Kerala	Sreekala C. Menon, Trichur (Wadakkancherry)
66.	Kerala	Gandhi Bhavan International Trust, Kollam (Pathanapuram)
67.	Kerala	Siva Kumar P.V., Alappuzha (Harippad)
68.	Kerala	Ganga Matha Akshayshree Ramya C.K., Thrissur (Kechery)
69.	Kerala	Divya Babu, Thrissur
70.	Kerala	Silverwings Medical Centre, Ernakulam (Kalady)
71.	Kerala	K.K. Ashraf, Palakkad (Koppam)
72.	Kerala	Jeevan Associate (Pradeep Arya), Kollam (KottaKakara)
73.	Kerala	Mrs. Seema Anil W/o Anil A.G., Ernakulam (Elanji)
74.	Kerala	Devesh M., Chirayinkeezhu (BSS), TVM, Trivandrum (Chirayinkeezhu)
75.	Kerala	Ajesh Unnikrishnan, Idukki (Karimkunnam)
76.	Kerala	Rethimol G., Ernakulam (Mulanthuruthy)
77.	Kerala	Anil Boss K.S., Palakkad (Ottapalam)
78.	Kerala	Salish Aravindakshan, Ernakulam (Pukathipadi)
79.	Kerala	Safeeda A.P., Kannur (Payyannur)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
80.	Kerala	The Kaduthuruthy Regional Service (Rosamma James), Kottayam (Kaduthuruthy Panchayath, Ward 2)
81.	Kerala	Anil Kumar, Trivandrum
82.	Kerala	Sijumon V.V. (Ref. Renu Suresh), Thodupuzha (Kolani)
83.	Kerala	Gramadeepam Male Org., Thiruvananthapuram (Malayinkeezhu)
84.	Kerala	Anil Kumar K.G., Thrissur (Kattakamapal)
85.	Kerala	Assa Associates (Mr. Adarsh Janardhanan, Partner), Kollam (Punalur)
86.	Kerala	Sujith O., Ottapalam (Ambalappara)
87.	Kerala	Aravinda Charitable Society, Kottayam (Pallickathodu)
88.	Kerala	Mohammed Riaz N.M., Ernakulam (Vaduthala)
89.	Kerala	Jeethamol K.U., Ernakulam (Aluva, Desom)
90.	Kerala	EMS Memorial Coop. Hos. Soc. (Reji C), Kozhikode (Perambra)
91.	Kerala	Girish S.B., Idukki (Magattukavala)
92.	Kerala	Ajith Kumar P., Trivandrum (Thirumala)
93.	Kerala	Caritas Hospital Trust, Kottayam (Caritas Hos.)
94.	Kerala	Rejin Raj E.R., Thrissur (Kondungallur)
95.	Kerala	K.K. Ashraf, Thrissur (Kodakara)
96.	Kerala	K.K. Ashraf, Palakkad (Mannarkkad)
97.	Kerala	K.K. Ashraf, Palakkad (Cherplassery)
98.	Kerala	Dr. Shyam Kumar S., Piravom
99.	Kerala	Vivekanandha Grama Seva Samithi, Mulayankavu
100.	Kerala	Souparnika Akshayasree, Palakkad (Mulayankave)
101.	Kerala	B.C. Abdul Rahman, Kasaragod (Padana)
102.	Kerala	Venad Pravasi-Pravasi Kudumbakshema Co-operative Society, Adoor PTA.

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
103.	Kerala	Ambili T.S. (Ref. Renu Suresh), Thodupuzha (Vengalloor)
104.	Kerala	Jishnu Shoby, Ernakulam (Moonkkannoor)
105.	Kerala	Deena Das (Shaiju David Alfi) (BSS), Trivandrum (Punalal)
106.	Kerala	Siddhartha Ram, Thrissur (Kuttanellur)
107.	Kerala	K.K. Ashraf, Thrissur (Chelakkara)
108.	Kerala	Santhgiri Ashram, (Organizing Secretary), Thiruvananthapuram (Nedumangad)
109.	Kerala	Sidarth Sreekumar, Ottapalam (Opp. Govt. Hospital T.B. Road)
110.	Kerala	Venganoor Coop. Rural Develop. Soc, Thiruvananthapuram (Venganoor)
111.	Kerala	Vaikom Sathyagraha Memorial Hospital, Kottayam (Vaikom)
112.	Kerala	IQRAA International Hospital (BSS), Kozhikode (Malaparamba)
113.	Kerala	Solidarity Movement of India, Vannappuram (Muvattupuzha Rd)
114.	Kerala	Solidarity Movement of India, Idukki (Kanjikuzhy)
115.	Kerala	Sree Vinayaka Akshayasree Swayam Sangram, Kannur (Munderi)
116.	Kerala	Sevabharathi Charitable Society, Kodaly (Pady)
117.	Kerala	Linson Varghese, Thrissur (Nandhipulam)
118.	Kerala	K.J. George Kutty, Kottayam (Peruva)
119.	Kerala	Rajaki R., Trivandrum (Vattaplamoodu)
120.	Kerala	Paul Ronnie, Thrissur (Anchery Chira)
121.	Kerala	Integrated Rural Development Centre, Palakkad (Sreekrishnapuram)
122.	Kerala	Jose Joseph, Kottayam (Manjoor South)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
123.	Kerala	The Kadanad Service Coop, bank Ltd. No. (Jose Joseph), Kottayam (Kollappally Town)
124.	Kerala	T. Niyas Hydose, Thrissur (Poyya Panchayath)
125.	Kerala	Vinayachandran Nair V.C., Thiruvananthapuram (Manacaud)
126.	Kerala	EMS Charitable Society (Mr. Shyam Lai), Pathanamthitta (Konni Town)
127.	Kerala	Chalakudy Multipurpose Coop., Thrissur (Chalakudy)
128.	Kerala	Venu R., Trivandrum (Kilimanoor)
129.	Kerala	Arpana Hospital, Idukki (Thookkupalam)
130.	Kerala	Rappai V.J., Thrissur (Venkidangu)
131.	Kerala	Karode Milk Producers Coop. Soc, Thiruvananthapuram (Vilapilsala)
132.	Kerala	Karunya Welfare and Charitable Society, Thrissur (Puthenpeedika)
133.	Kerala	Puthupally Service Coop., Puthupallly (Kottayam)
134.	Kerala	Arun Jyotish KL, Perambra (Calicut)
135.	Kerala	Anil Kumar C.G., Kumaranellur, Thrissur
136.	Kerala	Abraham C. John, Ernakulam (Arakkunnam)
137.	Kerala	Sabu V. Samuel, Trivandrum (Pottom)
138.	Kerala	Anjaneya Charitable Trust, Kottayam (Vaikom)
139.	Kerala	Arun Shyam, Kollam (Kadakkal)
140.	Kerala	Beena Suresh, Pathanamthitta (Kumbazha)
141.	Kerala	Murali Dharan P.P., Pilathira
142.	Kerala	Bharath Charitable Soc., Kottayam (Azad Lane)
143.	Kerala	Vijayan K.K., Kannur (Chalode)
144.	Kerala	Jaimon A.R., Alappuzha (Muhamma)
145.	Kerala	Mr. Sabu V. Samuel, Kayamkulam (KSRTC NH Road)
146.	Kerala	Panoor co-perative Dispensary, Kannur (Panoor)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
147.	Kerala	Linse J. Thychery, Idukki (Adimally)
148.	Kerala	P.J. Kurian (Lions Club of Ambalapuzha), Kottayam (Mammood)
149.	Kerala	Mithra Vidyalal Educational and Soc, Kollam (Sooranadu South)
150.	Kerala	Manoj A. Kumar, Kottayam (Rama Puram)
151.	Kerala	Siva Prakash, Thiruvananthapuram, Makkam Complex
152.	Kerala	Major Rajesh R., Pathanamthitta (Adoor, Pandalam)
153.	Kerala	Major Rajesh R., Alleppey (Chengannur)
154.	Kerala	Sheeja Singh, Kochi (Ponekkara P.O.)
155.	Kerala	Society for Integrated Growth of the Nation (SIGN), Ernakulam (U.C. College Aluva)
156.	Kerala	Society for Integrated Growth of the Nation (SIGN), Thrissur (Manalur, Kanjany)
157.	Kerala	Muhamed Iqbal (BSS), Trivandrum (Varkala)
158.	Kerala	Sree Guru Ji S.H.G, Kollam (Karunagappally)
159.	Kerala	Rajesh P.K., Ernakulam (Perumbavoor)
160.	Kerala	Mr. Praveen PS, Kollam (Mayyanadu)
161.	Kerala	Mr. Mundhir T.V, Ponnani Nagaram (Taluk Hospital)
162.	Kerala	Mr. Sabu V. Samuel, Cochin Ernakulam
163.	Kerala	Fasaludeen, Tiruvanthapuram
164.	Kerala	SIGN (Anil)
165.	Kerala	Adithya Akshayasree Self Help Group, Kozhikode (Ulliyeri)
166.	Kerala	Nava Bharath Male SHG, Thrissur (Kombodinjamakal)
167.	Kerala	Kappiyedath Chandran (BSS), Calicut (Mukkam)
168.	Kerala	Mr. Pradeep. T.C., Thrissur (Kothakulm Valapad)
169.	Kerala	Jibin, Kozikode, Kerala
170.	Kerala	Suresh Babu TK, Vaikom, Kottayam (SIGN)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
171.	Kerala	Georqe M.P., Annamanada, Chalakkudy, thrissur (SIGN)
172.	Kerala	Sanjeevan MR, Ashtamichira, Chalakudy, Thrissur (SIGN)
173.	Kerala	Saji Haridas, Thalikulam, Chavakkad Thrissur (SIGN)
174.	Kerala	Vijeesh V. V. Thaikkad, Chavakkad (SIGN)
175.	Kerala	C. Krishna Das, Malappuram (Kuttipuram)
176.	Kerala	Harison's Malayalam Ltd. Moonpanad Central Hospital, Wayanad (Meppadi, Moonpanad Central Hospital)
177.	Kerala	S. Raju, Kollam (Karunagapally)
Lakshadweep		**0**
Madhya Pradesh		**25**
1.	Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS, Bhopal
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Old Palasia, Indore
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Near Civil Hospital, Chhindwara
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Near Civil Hospital, Narsinghpur
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Near Medical Colleqe, Sagar
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Laad, Khandwa
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Abhinav Khare, Gwalior
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Abhinav Khare, Gwalior -2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Yogendra Singh Shakya, Sagar
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Kamal Patidar, Ratlama
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Nidhi Gupta, Jabalpur
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Shifa Manav, Ujjain
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Ravinder Patel, Khargone (Barwaha)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Manmohan Verma, Tikamgarh (Jhansi Rd.)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Vaishnavi Med. Stores (Anoop Mishra), Sidhi (Deen Dayal Colony)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivani Chouhan w/o Dr. Abhijeet Chouhan
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Harish Kumar Dangi, Rajgarh (Jirapur)
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Manni Lal Sondhiya, Rewa (Chakghat) (CSC)
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Pratap Singh, Shajapur (Kalapipal)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Raj Kumar Khatri, Raisen, Mandideep
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Mr. Rama Kant Gupta, Chhatarpur (Jhansi)
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Prashant Yadav, Satna (Collectorate Line, Rajendra Ngr.)
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Mayank Shrivastava, Ashok Nagar
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Sunita Bhatewara, Jhabua Meghnagar
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Shailendra Singh Parihar, Atir Road, Bhind
Maharashtra		**76**
1.	Maharashtra	HAL, Pimpiri
2.	Maharashtra	Jangrogi Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Nagpur
3.	Maharashtra	Rohan Yogendra Patle, Bhandara
4.	Maharashtra	Pravara Medical Store, Ahmednagar
5.	Maharashtra	Chandrakant Bhaulal, Dhule
6.	Maharashtra	Acharya Vinoba Bhave Rural Hospital, Wardha
7.	Maharashtra	Shirodkar Hospital Trust, Thane
8.	Maharashtra	Late Kedari Redekar, Kolhapur (Gadhinglaj)
9.	Maharashtra	Navajivan Yuvak Mandal, Dhule
10.	Maharashtra	National Law Health Research Institute, Nandgaon
11.	Maharashtra	Dilip Mehta, Ghatkoper
12.	Maharashtra	Kalyan Vishwasrao, Jalna
13.	Maharashtra	Late Kedari Redekar, Kolhapur (Ajara)
14.	Maharashtra	Late Kedari Redekar, Kolhapur (Chandgad)
15.	Maharashtra	Vijay Bhailal Gosar, Borivali(W)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
16.	Maharashtra	Mah Udyojak Nirmiti Kendra, Latur
17.	Maharashtra	Shekhar Bhimrao Patil, Aurangabad (CSC)
18.	Maharashtra	M/S Janseva Medicals (1)Suhas L.Ganje (2)Hanumant D. Gade, Shirur, Pune
19.	Maharashtra	Umesh Murlidhar Keswani, Ulhasnagar
20.	Maharashtra	Vasant Namdeorao, Amravati
21.	Maharashtra	Rupesh Rajeshwar Yemul, Nanded
22.	Maharashtra	Piyush Aqqarwal, Lonavala(CSC)
23.	Maharashtra	Amol Sudhakar Balwad and Sachin Sudhakar Sonawane, Latur
24.	Maharashtra	Saraswati Sanskrutik Mandal, Jalna
25.	Maharashtra	Prem Rajendra Fegade, Jalgaon (CSC)
26.	Maharashtra	Dr. Pratik V. Deore & Narendra U. Marathe, Dhule (Sakri)
27.	Maharashtra	National Law Health Research Institute (Rashtriya Aarrogya Nayaya), Karad, Satara
28.	Maharashtra	Urmila Pramod Dhanrajji Harkut, Amravati
29.	Maharashtra	Anandi Seva Kendra, Navi Mumbai
30.	Maharashtra	Deepali Narendra Raut, Akola (Shastri Nagar)
31.	Maharashtra	Vipin Kumar Madhuker, Nandurbar (Shahada)
32.	Maharashtra	Pravin Dashrath Shiraskar, Parbhani (Palam)
33.	Maharashtra	Pankaj Ashok Dorle, Kolhapur (Rajarampuri)
34.	Maharashtra	Shashikant Trimbakrao, Parbani (Mondha Road)
35.	Maharashtra	Haribhau Gulab Gayakwad, Latur (Saraf Lane)
36.	Maharashtra	Dr. Balasaheb Karad, Beed (Parli)
37.	Maharashtra	Ravindra Mohan Bhavsar, Nashik (Bhabha Nagar)
38.	Maharashtra	Sanjivani Generic Medicals (Gopinath Rameshrao Mehatre), Yavatmal (Bapat Chowk)
39.	Maharashtra	Apurva Mahila Samajik Sanstha, Thane(W) (Savarkar Nagar)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
40.	Maharashtra	Maniar Sanjiv D., Malad (W), (nr. Somwari Bazar)
41.	Maharashtra	M.B. More Foundation (Prathamesh Vijay More), Raigad (Roha)
42.	Maharashtra	Shri Ishwar Seva Mandal, Kolhapur (Hatkanangale)
43.	Maharashtra	Dhule Charitable Society, Dhule (Old Dhule)
44.	Maharashtra	Sunita Omprakash Rokhade, Pune (Bhosari)
45.	Maharashtra	Survase Puja Kakasaheb, Latur (Renapur)
46.	Maharashtra	Gaikwad Sunil Margu, Solapur (Killa Road)
47.	Maharashtra	Pravin Kamlakar Harale, Osmanabad (Omerga)
48.	Maharashtra	Mangnale Sachin Suryakant, Latur
49.	Maharashtra	Mangnale Sachin Suryakant, Latur (Ahmedpur)
50.	Maharashtra	Madhav Madhukar Jadhav
51.	Maharashtra	Indian Red Cross Society, Chandrapur
52.	Maharashtra	Rakhi Sarvesh Zawar, Jalna (Dr. R.P.Rd.)
53.	Maharashtra	Yogesh Satish Denshatwra, Latur (Deoni)
54.	Maharashtra	Kalyani Charitable Trust's R.G., Nashik (Trimbakeshwar), (PCI)
55.	Maharashtra	Shaikh Kalim Shaikh Jahangir, Beed (Bashir Ganj)
56.	Maharashtra	Suman Pravin Joshi, Pune (Nahre)
57.	Maharashtra	Cresent Foundation (Mohammed Siddique), Nanded (Degloor)
58.	Maharashtra	Ashpak Shaikh Nisar, Dhule (Sakri)
59.	Maharashtra	Ayub Khan Yusuf Khan Yunus Khan, Chaisgaon (Patna Devi Rd.)
60.	Maharashtra	Shailesh Ratanal Dungad, Khamgaon (Talav Road)
61.	Maharashtra	Bharat Kaluram Chatse, Jalna (Mantha)
62.	Maharashtra	Sumit Dinesh Loute, Akola (Dabki Road)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
63.	Maharashtra	Nilesh Diliprao, Latur (Renapur)
64.	Maharashtra	Aliyar Khan, Akola
65.	Maharashtra	Shivshankar Bazar Akluj, Solapur (Malshiras)
66.	Maharashtra	Nitin Sakharam Turewale, Ahmedpur (Latur-Nanded Rd.)
67.	Maharashtra	Shashikant Ragunath S. Rajput, Aurangabad (Paithan)
68.	Maharashtra	Sandeep Shukla, Thane (Nalasopara)
69.	Maharashtra	Madan Padmakar Dikkar, Akola (Madhav Nagar)
70.	Maharashtra	Subhasini Sureshrao More, Hingoli
71.	Maharashtra	Prakash Hospital and Research Centre (Dr. Kiran Borade), Sangli (Urun Islampur Prakash Hos. & Res. Centre)
72.	Maharashtra	NMIMS, Dhule (Dr. Shirish) (PCI)
73.	Maharashtra	Mediapex Health Industries, Solapur, Fatatewadi
74.	Maharashtra	Kannan Nambiar (HAL), Pune (Soudagar)
75.	Maharashtra	Bhalachandra Prakash Vyawahare, Jalgaon (Brook Bond Colony Chowk)
76.	Maharashtra	Shalan Mahadev Thakur, Sindhudurg
Manipur		**0**
Meghalaya		**0**
Mizoram		**3**
1.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Hospital, Aizawl
2.	Mizoram	B. Hmangaihkima, Aizawl (CSC)
3.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Health Care Society, Civil Hospital, Lungeli
Nagaland		**0**
Odisha		**28**
1.	Odisha	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
2.	Odisha	Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
3.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Khordha
4.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
5.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Koraput
6.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Angul
7.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur
8.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Baragarh
9.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh
10.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Berhampur
11.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Jajpur
12.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Puri
13.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Naupada
14.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj
15.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Balasore
16.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Jeypore
17.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Bhawanipatana
18.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Phulbani
19.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Bhadrak
20.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Keonjhar
21.	Odisha	District HQ Hospital, Malkangiri
22.	Odisha	District Hospital Peralakhemundi/Gajapati
23.	Odisha	Near District Hospital, Boudh (Private)
24.	Odisha	Soudamini Sahoo, Angul
25.	Odisha	WE CARE, Cuttack
26.	Odisha	National Ability Movement Org. (NAMO), Ganjam (Punjikayn Square)
27.	Odisha	Sudeshna Mekup, Ganjam (Berhampur)
28.	Odisha	Ajay Jain, kalahandi (Kesinga)
Puducherry		**0**

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with Location
Punjab		24
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Punjab	Mohali
3.	Punjab	Bhatinda
4.	Punjab	Jallandhar
5.	Punjab	Patiala
6.	Punjab	Moga
7.	Punjab	Faridkot
8.	Punjab	Ferozpur
9.	Punjab	Mansa
10.	Punjab	Sangrur
11.	Punjab	Barnala
12.	Punjab	Nava Sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
13.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
14.	Punjab	Taran Taran
15.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
16.	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Pathankot
17.	Punjab	Muktsar
18.	Punjab	Ludhiana
19.	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Abohar
20.	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Nabha District, Patiala
21.	Punjab	Rajindra Hospital, Patiala
22.	Punjab	Shweta Rai, Ludhiana (CSC)
23.	Punjab	Vikas Nagpal, Muktsar (CSC)
24.	Punjab	Baldev Raj, Mansa
Rajasthan		23
1.	Rajasthan	Jayoti Vidhyapeeth Women University, Jaipur
2.	Rajasthan	Hariom Singh Rajawat, Jaipur (CSC)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
3.	Rajasthan	Karmveer Singh Shekhawat, Jodhpur (Basni II Phase)
4.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Zila Paryawarn Sudhar Samiti, Jhunjunu (Ward No.7)
5.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Zila Paryawarn Sudhar Samiti (Rajesh Agarwal) (CNRI), Churu (nr. Agarsen Nagar)
6.	Rajasthan	Puran Mai Phoola Devi Memorial Trust, Jaipur (Tonk Road)
7.	Rajasthan	Bhola Shanker Prajapati, Jaipur (nr. V.K.1 area)
8.	Rajasthan	Praveen Sharma, Bhata Road Kota
9.	Rajasthan	Madhisudanb Kumar Sharma, MDM Hospital Campus, Jodhpur
10.	Rajasthan	Shivam Jain, Udaipur (Salumber)
11.	Rajasthan	Chandra Prakash Tamboli, Bhelwara (Kotri)
12.	Rajasthan	Vinod Kumar Jain, Sikar (Jain Bhavan)
13.	Rajasthan	Virender Kumar Girhotra, Anoopgarh
14.	Rajasthan	Gulab Kanvar Bhati, City Chhpar Teh. Sujargarh Dist Churu Rajasthan
15.	Rajasthan	Om Prakash, Hadhecha Road Sawchore
16.	Rajasthan	Nitesh Kumar, Pass Chauthan Road Barmer
17.	Rajasthan	Bherulal Tailor, Nathdwara, Rajsamand
18.	Rajasthan	Ishwar Ram Khadav, Pipade City, Jodhpur
19.	Rajasthan	Kamlesh Patel, Sarak Jodhpur Rajasthan
20.	Rajasthan	Shailabh Arora, Jaipur
21.	Rajasthan	Devi Lal Dangi, Khemli, Udaipur
22.	Rajasthan	Kajod Dhakar, Fatehgarh
23.	Rajasthan	Vijay Chaturvedi, Mansarovar, Jaipur
Sikkim		**0**
Tamil Nadu		**27**
1.	Tamil Nadu	K.S. Phaarmaacy (Vaani Hospital)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
2.	Tamil Nadu	Ahana Hospitals LLB
3.	Tamil Nadu	SUHAM Trust, Dindigul (Vedasandur)
4.	Tamil Nadu	B. Raja Sekar, Madurai
5.	Tamil Nadu	Sri Padmavathy Edu. Trust, Madurai (Thrimangalam)
6.	Tamil Nadu	AKVN Hospital, Tirupur (Avinashi)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Kannan, Sivaganga (CSC)
8.	Tamil Nadu	ASHWINI (J. Monia), Nilgiris (Gudalur)
9.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), Ganapatty
10.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), R.S. Puram
11.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), Ramanathapuram
12.	Tamil Nadu	Gerdi Gutpelre Agasthiyar Muni, Kanyakumari
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. M. Marudhu Pandian, Chennai (Adambakkam)
14.	Tamil Nadu	SUHAM, Dindigul (Athoor)
15.	Tamil Nadu	SUHAM, Dindigul (Kannivadi)
16.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), Kuniya Muthur
17.	Tamil Nadu	
18.	Tamil Nadu	M. Kannan/ Makkal Pathai, Vellore (Annaicut)
19.	Tamil Nadu	BhagyaLaxmi, Coimbatore, TN
20.	Tamil Nadu	South India Trust, Tiruvannamalai
21.	Tamil Nadu	M. Kannan/ Makkal Pathai, Kanyakumari (Arumanai)
22.	Tamil Nadu	Poornima Anoal S., Coimbatore (MTP Road)
23.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), SULUR
24.	Tamil Nadu	EVS Food & Beverages (Mr. E.V. Shiril), P.N. Pudur
25.	Tamil Nadu	Rural Organisation of Social Efforts Trust (John Weshli), Trichy (Srirangam)
26.	Tamil Nadu	Shaikh Nawas (Makkal Pathai), Kayalpattinam (Tiruchendur)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
27.	Tamil Nadu	V. Mahesh, Palani
Telangana		**20**
1.	Telangana	A. Kailashnath, Mehandipatnam
2.	Telangana	Shiramshetty Raju, Mansoorabad (CSC)
3.	Telangana	Ritesh N. Patil, Nizamabad
4.	Telangana	N. Aparna, Warangal (Under Bridge Road)
5.	Telangana	Akula Sai Chaitanya Goud, Adilabad (Mandal)
6.	Telangana	Sparsh Society, Mahbubnagar
7.	Telangana	Martha Bharat Kumar, Adilabad (Mancherial)
8.	Telangana	Dasyapu Raju, Karimnagar (CSC)
9.	Telangana	Amballa Manohar R & Madhuri Manchalo, Karimanagar (CSC)
10.	Telangana	Saraf Sampath Kumar, Nizamabad (Kamareddy)
11.	Telangana	C. Rajkumar, Hyderabad (Uppal)
12.	Telangana	Cheruka Yadaiah, Warangal (Govt. Maternity Hos. Hanamkonda)
13.	Telangana	Polepaka Yadagiri, Warangal (CKM Govt. Maternity Hos.)
14.	Telangana	Aggani Aruna, Warangal (near M.G.M Hos. Premises)
15.	Telangana	Gulgulothu Prasad, Jangaon
16.	Telangana	S.M.I Farook, Dammaiguda Main Road, Keesara, Medchal, Kothapet, Rangareddy
17.	Telangana	Little Genius Education Society, Koratla (Teachers Club Road)
18.	Telangana	Jyothsna Tirunagari, Tolichowki
19.	Telangana	G.A. Nayeemuddin, 8-26, Malkapur X Road, Sangareddy
20.	Telangana	Ritesh Patil, Bada Bazar, Pothalingaya Temple, Nizamabad

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
Tripura		**8**
1.	Tripura	GBP Hospital, Agartala
2.	Tripura	IGM Hospital, Agartala
3.	Tripura	TMC, Agartala
4.	Tripura	Gomati District Hospital
5.	Tripura	Kulai District Ambassa, Dhalai
6.	Tripura	Sub-Divisional Hospital premises, Bishalgarh under Sepahijala District
7.	Tripura	Sub-Divisional Hospital premises, Belonia under South Tripura District
8.	Tripura	Health & Family Wel. (Tripura Markfed), District Hospital Complex, Khowai
Uttar Pradesh		140
1.	Uttar Pradesh	BHU Varanasi
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Sushma Dixit, Kanpur
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mata Anadamayee, Varanasi
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Manas Mishra, Jhansi
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajesh Kumar Verma, Ambedkernagar
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Narender Kumar Rai, Ghazipur (CSC)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Abhya Awasthi, Kanpur
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sukhdeo Diwedi, Maharajganj (CSC)
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahmood Hussain, Kanpur
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Crescent Welfare Society, Varanasi
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjeev Rai, Jhansi
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Nehru Yuva Mandal Tarapur, Pratapgarh
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Krishan Kant Tripathi, Gorakhpur
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohd. Imran, Jaunpur

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivam Shukla, Raebareli
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramanand Tiwari, Jhansi
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Kumar Dubey, Faizabad (Khajhurahat)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Vipin Kumar, Maharajganj
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajesh Kumar Maurya, Kanpur (Yashoda Nagar)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Deepak Gautam, Kanpur (Kalyanpur)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Gaurav, Baghpat (CSC)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Ankul Kumar Gurjar, Amroha
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashish Singh, Raebareli
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Neeraj Choudhry, Ghaziabad
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Raghuvir Singh Chaudhary, Lucknow
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Nitesh Kumar, Ambedkarnagar
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Kumar Shukla, Amethi
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Sapna Agrahari, Gorakhpur
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Manoj Kumar Singh, Gorakhpur
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghanendra Singh, Maharajganj (Luxmipur)
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Navin Kumar Mishra, Lucknow (Barabanki)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Mayank Singh, Amethi (SDM Colony)
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Upendra Singh, Amethi
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Hari Shankar Yadav, Amethi
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Junaid Alam, Amethi (Jagdeshpur)
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Ankit Kaushal, Amethi (Gauriganj)
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Shabrozgul, Sultanpur (Jais)
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Shalinee Singh, Sultanpur (Jugdishpur)
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Manish Jain, Amethi (Jayas)
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Vandana Shukla W/o Santosh Kumar Tiwari, Faizabad (Chaure Bazar)
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Ankur Panwar, Meerut

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Jitendra Kumar Mishra, Amethi (Semraota)
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanchan Verma, Sultanpur (Baldirai)
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Sudhir Kumar Pandey, Maharajganj
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandhya Tripathi, Gorakhpur
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Mr. Yogendra Kumar, Gorakhpur (Urban Bazar)
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Ashish Yadav, Gorakhpur (Chauri- Chaura, Nai Bazar)
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Nikhlesh Kumar, Gorakhpur
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Pradeep Kumar Yadav, Gorakhpur (Bhagat Churaha)
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Aditya Kumar Singh, Fatehpur (Civil Line)
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajender Prasad, Faizabad (Shahganj Bazar)
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Anupam Panday, Bhadohi (CSC)
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Avanindra Pratap Singh, Amethi (Tiloi)
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Anamika Bharti, Lucknow (CSC)
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Karuna Nidhi Mishra, Solempur
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Sunita Yadav, Mau
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Akhilesh Pratap Singh, Gorakhpur (Belghat)
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Shiv Sharan Singh, Faizabad (Darsan Nagar)
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Sagar Educational Society, Kanpur Ngr. (KDA colony)
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalpa Prasad, Raebareli (Unchahar)
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Pradeep Kumar Verma, Amethi (Korwa)
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Mula Devi Rameshwar Prasad Shiksha Evam Chikitsa Samiti (Shiv Patti), Allahabad (Nawabganj Attrampur)
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjeev Kumar Yadav, Gorakhpur (Sikarganj)
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Kamal Chandwani, Lucknow (Gomti Nagar)
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ajay Yadav, Gorakhpur (Subabazar)
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Hind Institute of Medical Services, Barabanki (Hind Hos. Safedbad)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Pramod Kumar, Agra (CSC)
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Amita Jauhari, Unnao (Shuklaganj)
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Amit Kaushik, Ghaziabad (Modinagar)
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Shailendra Pratap Singh, Sultanpur (Motigarpur)
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Arshad Ali, Saharanpur (Noor Basti)
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Suman Devi, Lucknow (CSC)
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Balaji Traders, SAOURIK, Kannauj Dist.
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Balaji Traders, Gursaiganj, Kannauj Dist.
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Anil Kumar Singh, Barabanki (Nawabganj)
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarita, Faizabad (Bikapur)
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashok Kumar Pandey, Sultanpur (Dhanpatganj)
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalita Pandey, Sultanpur (Kurebhar Bajar)
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Vikas Pathak, Amethi (Gauriganj, Katra Lalganj)
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Krishna Kumar Nayak, Maharajganj
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyoti Srivastava, Lucknow (Sadrauna)
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Samanvya Social Welfare Society, Meerut (Baghpat Rd., Paradise Mall)
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Ram Krishna, Bhadohi (Chouri Bazar)
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Hemant Sharma
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Nav Yuvak Samajik & Shikshan Sansthan, Kanpur (Ram Krishan Ngr.)
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Vijay Chandra Singh, Raebareli (Amanwa Bazar)
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajesh Tripathi, Basti (nr. Gate no. 2, Dist Hospital)
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary, Saharanpur (Labour Colony) (CSC)
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Aarti Shukla, Farrukabad (Amritpur) (CSC)
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Balendu Kumar, Sultanpur (Tiruth Bazar)
92.	Uttar Pradesh	R.V. Northland Pharmacy Institute (Mr. Puneet Sharma, Gen. Sec), Dadri (Mihir Road), (PCI)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Radha Krishna Sharma, Bulandsahar (Sikandrabad)
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Shashikant Yadav, Gorakhpur (Dharmsala Bazaar)
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Shashi Kant Dixit, Mathura
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Ravi Tiwari, Lucknow (Ganesh Ganj)
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Panchayati Mahadev Ji Virajmaan Trust, Kanpur (Gillis Bazar)
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Arvind Singh, Raebareli
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Uma Mishra, Gonda (Tarabganj)
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohd. Akram, Amethi (Nahar Kothi)
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Suman, Faizabad (Rampur Bagan)
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Shyam Narayan, Sultanpur (Para Bazar)
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Nehru Yuva Mandal Tarapur, Pratapgarh
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Prasanna Srivastava, Deoria (Jalkal Rd)
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Shakuntla Arogya Seva Ashram, Gorakhpur (Bango Road, Pathara)
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Satguru Renewable & I.T.R Org. (Rakesh Kumar Pandey), Bhadohi (Rewaraparaspur)
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Nootan Naik, Gorakhpur
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Santraj Yadav, Gorakhpur (nr. Patana Chawahra)
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Akhilesh Kumar Verma, Ghaziabad
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Naushad Alam, Jaunpur (Guraini)
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Yogendra Nath Pandey, Basti UP
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Renu Gupta, Gorakhpur (Raghopatti Urf Padri)
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Sri Madan Lal Institute of Pharmacy, Etawah (PCI)
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Baba Educational Soc., Raibareli (Sadar), (PCI)
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivangi Rai, Gorakhpur
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashok Kumar Singh, Gorakhpur (Balapur)
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Navneet Gupta, Faizabad (Bikapur)

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaynat Parveen, Azamgarh (Chandpatti Bazar)
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Devendar Pratap, Lucknow
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Ravi Shankar Gupta, Ghazipur, UP
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Umeash Narula, Saharanpur, UP
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Bharat Kumar Gupta, Meerut
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Navneet Kumar Sharma, Meerut, Govind Puri
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Nishant Gupta, Rampur (Jwalanagar)
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Shakuntla Maurya, Sultanpur (Ghamour Bazar)
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Aditya Kumar Singh, Fatehpur, UP
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohd Aquib, Chhoti Mazid k pas, Meerut
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Santosh Kumar Singh (PTG), Chandauli
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Tasneem Begum, Indira Nagar, Lucknow
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganesh Shankar, Rajajipuram, Lucknow
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Junaid, H.No.- 1685, Mohala - Tihai, Mill Road, Mawana
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Anil Kr. Pandey, Gorakhpur (CSC)
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Gajendra, Syana, Bulandshahr
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Nripendra Pratap Singh, Sultanpur (Gosaiganj)
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Krishna Prasad Yadav, Faizabad
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Geeta Devi, Amethi
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjeev Kr. Tiwari, Ghazipur (CSC)
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Shikha, Gorakhpur
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Vivek Agarwal, Barilly (Holi Chowk)
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Shariya Vaishth, Premnagar, Bareilly (CSC)
Uttarakhand		**21**
1.	Uttarakhand	Doon Hospital, Dehradun
2.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh
3.	Uttarakhand	Vikash Nagar

Sl. No.	State	PMBJP Kendras applicant name with location
4.	Uttarakhand	Sahaspur
5.	Uttarakhand	Yogesh Kumar Sharma, Rorkee
6.	Uttarakhand	Shashank Garg, Rudrapur
7.	Uttarakhand	Krishna Pal, Haridwar
8.	Uttarakhand	Mayank Sahil, Rishikesh
9.	Uttarakhand	Dolly Arora, Dehradun (Nehrugram)
10.	Uttarakhand	Indian Red Cross Society, Haldwani (Govt. Hos. Rampur)
11.	Uttarakhand	Sudarshan Kumar Gaud, Haridwar (Roorkee, Nr. Nehru Stadium)
12.	Uttarakhand	Grijesh Tripathi, Haldwani (Shiv Mandir)
13.	Uttarakhand	Gaurav Madaan, Nainital, Haldwani
14.	Uttarakhand	District Red Cross Society, Almora (Base Hos.)
15.	Uttarakhand	Bijendra Singh Meghwal Dehradun
16.	Uttarakhand	Amar Dabas, Haripur Kalan
17.	Uttarakhand	Ajay Sing Panwar, Roorkee, Haridwar
18.	Uttarakhand	Prashant Dwivedi, Kichha (Kisanpur)
19.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand State Cooperative Fedration Limited, Nainital
20.	Uttarakhand	Shaziya Parveen, Nainital
21.	Uttarakhand	Sunrise Academy Management (Mr. Narendra Singh Rawat), Dehradun
West Bengal		**4**
1.	West Bengal	Manoj Kumar, Howrah (Bantra)
2.	West Bengal	Samaritan Help Mission, Howrah
3.	West Bengal	Arunanshu Samanta, Purba Medinipur (Medinipur)
4.	West Bengal	Mr. Ananya Sarkar, Magrahat (South 24 Paraganas)

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance/incentive provided to the 16 PMBJP Kendras currently opened in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	PMBJP Kendras	Financial assistance given (in ₹)
1	2	3
I.	**In the premises of Government hospitals in Himachal Pradesh**	
1.	Regional Hospital, Chamba	250,000.00
2.	Regional Hospital, Solan	250,000.00
3.	Civil Hospital, Una	250,000.00
4.	Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala	250,000.00
5.	Zonal Hospital, Mandi	250,000.00
6.	DDUH, Shimla	250,000.00
7.	IGMC, Shimla	250,000.00
8.	Zonal Hospital, Tanda	250,000.00
	Outside the hospital premises of Government hospitals (in private area)	
9.	Regional Hospital, Hamirpur	For PMBJP Kendras run by private entrepreneurs/pharmacists/NGOs/ Charitable organizations that are linked with BPPI headquarters through internet (using BPPI provided software) will get incentive upto ₹ 2.5 lakhs. This will be given @ 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of ₹ 10,000/ per month upto a total limit of ₹ 2.5 lakhs. In tribal areas, the rate of incentive will be 15% and subject to monthly ceiling of ₹ 15,000/- upto a total limit of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.
10.	Zonal Hospital, Kullu	
11.	Hope Foundation, Kangra	

1	2	3
12.	Dinesh Kumar, Mandi (CSC)	
13.	Balam Gogta, Village Level Enterpreneur Welfare Association, Shimla (Maraog, Chopal)	
14.	Virender Kumar, Jhamthal, HP	
15.	Brijesh Kaushal, Bilashpur, HP	
16.	Lady Willingdon Hospital, Manali	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

Suicide by farmers

3357. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in farmers' suicides in the year 2016, if so, the details thereof in the past three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of loans given to farmers in the past three years along with the details of loans waived off post demonetisation, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether there has been an increase in farmers' suicides post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) 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 (which covers post demonetisation period) has not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015, the State-wise details of suicides are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Post demonetisation, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has no proposal under consideration for loan waiver. Details of loan given to farmers during the last 3 years (*i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of suicides as per ADSI Reports for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

State/UT	2013	2014			2015		
	Farmers & Labou-rers	Farmers	Labou-rers	Total	Farmers	Labou-rers	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	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
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	
Odisha	150	5	97	102	23	27	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (UT)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (UTs)	28	8	16	24	0	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, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

Details of loan given to farmers during the last 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 Agriculture Credit	2014-15 Agriculture Credit	2015-16 (Provisional) Total loan disbursed	
				Target	Achiev-ement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	10350.51	15264.01	81	8334.4
2.	Haryana	35751.88	40438.48	56650	49790.49
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4554.34	4964.12	5100	5121.94
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2333.17	766.00	1450	2761.46
5.	Punjab	58473.62	72962.98	76500	84652.89
6.	Rajasthan	54777.24	65743.36	65600	67627.26
7.	Chandigarh UT	1572.32	2339.92	110	1986.94
	NORTHERN REGION TOTAL	167813.07	202478.87	205491	220275.38
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.88	49.91	301	171.03
9.	Assam	2693.91	2751.03	5205	3905.48
10.	Manipur	112.39	152.55	343	16.15
11.	Meghalaya	246.57	195.94	342	108.05
12.	Mizoram	70.19	70.20	203	99.13
13.	Nagaland	108.52	134.91	315	117.81
14.	Sikkim	80.87	75.48	141	71.61
15.	Tripura	979.14	1022.71	1000	1280.55
	NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL	4345.46	4452.73	7850	5769.81
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.44	66.47	128	103.6
17.	Bihar	20177.87	22863.88	36200	40542.31
18.	Jharkhand	1959.65	2518.36	5240	3661.85
19.	Odisha	15023.25	17270.58	21525	18250.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	18956.73	37293.73	39970	39074.59
	EASTERN REGION TOTAL	56216.93	80013.02	103063	101633.11
21.	Chhattisgarh	6555.84	7872.01	10130	8476.67
22.	Madhya Pradesh	38631.75	47048.58	59750	52104.01
23.	Uttarakhand	6464.24	5586.47	6118	6335.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh	59276.81	72611.36	84300	37328.86
	CENTRAL REGION TOTAL	110928.64	133118.42	160368	104245.28
25.	Goa	607.21	777.31	780	575.77
26.	Gujarat	33621.71	39326.72	49900	44563.2
27.	Maharashtra	61137.69	66821.29	61115	62776.8
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	34.66	29.84	22	8.42
29.	Daman and Diu UT	19.10	26.09	21	19.64
	WESTERN REGION TOTAL	95420.36	106981.21	111838	107943.83
30.	Andhra Pradesh	83585.72	53936.21	53925	74135.94
31.	Telangana	7949.71	30516.66	37650	28999.64
32.	Karnataka	51879.15	60233.00	53400	84832.48
33.	Kerala	50799.37	57209.01	40680	43392.34
34.	Puducherry	1277.59	15930.12	785	1081.56
35.	Tamil Nadu	99905.55	100225.77	74940	105217.67
36.	Lakshadweep UT	1.07	233.21	10	0
	SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	295398.16	318283.98	261390	387659.64
	GRAND TOTAL	730122.62	845328.23	850000	877527.04

Suicide by farmers

3358. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run by Government to mitigate incidents of suicide by farmers in the country along with the details of funds allocated and utilized for the same during 2015-16 and 2016-17, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to announce special package for farmers as announced by the Prime Minister in U.P., recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame for the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) During the last about three years, the Department is focusing on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when the cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers' get remunerative prices on their produce. Various schemes are being implemented by this Department for this purpose the welfare of farmers. The details of these schemes are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Details of funds allocated and utilized for these schemes during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal in the Department at this point of time.

Statement-I

Details of various schemes being implemented by the Department for the purchase of welfare of farmers

1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): This scheme aims to increase production of cereals, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement.

2. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): This scheme aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut. It also encompasses cold storage facilities that are created for perishable/non-perishable fruits and vegetables.

3. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): The scheme promotes promote oil seed production and productivity in the country.

4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): The scheme aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable and remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; efficient water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

5. National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET): The scheme

promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer accountable extension system through an institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level.

6. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics: The Agriculture Census provides vital information on the structural aspects of Indian agriculture, an important sector of the Indian economy. The basic statistical unit for data collection of Agriculture Census is 'Operational Holding,' as it is the ultimate unit for taking agriculture-related decisions.

7. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): The existing crop insurance schemes have recently been reviewed in consultation with various stakeholders including States/UTs. As a result of the review, a new scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 along with pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme(UPIS) and restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Under the PMFBY, a uniform maximum premium of only 2% will be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the maximum premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government so as to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy.

8. National Agriculture Market (eNAM): Under this scheme, in order to provide profitable cost of produce to farmers for their agricultural produce, the e-Nam portal, *inter-alia*, provides better price realization to the farmers by way of transparent, competitive online bidding. This would facilitate them in getting remunerative prices. As of now, 250 markets of 10 States have been integrated with e-Nam. Further, 400 markets will be integrated by March, 2017 and the remaining 185 will be integrated by March, 2018.

9. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation: This scheme is being implemented for development of Cooperatives in the agriculture sector.

10. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): This is a scheme to incentivize States to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors.

11. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): It is being implemented to expand

cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. This Department is concerned with micro irrigation which is a component under PMKSKY and the target for the year 2016-17 is 8 lakh ha. under micro irrigation and so far 6.34 lakh ha. have been covered as on 29.3.2017.

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated and utilized for the schemes implemented by the Department during 2015-16 and 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Sl. No.	Name of Mission/ Scheme	2015-16		2016-17	
		BE (Allo-cated)	Actual Exp. (Utilized)	BE (Allo-cated)	Actual upto 27.03.2017 (Utilized)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Food Security Mission	1300.00	1162.34	1700.00	1256.86
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	2000.00	1696.80	1620.00	1436.82
3.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm	353.00	305.81	500.00	311.26
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	835.00	701.38	1062.00	613.97
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	1170.35	1033.10	1100.00	1099.74
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Censes and Statistics	257.00	218.58	210.00	169.38
7.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	2823.00	2983.04	5500.00	7457.30
8.	National Agriculture Market	900.00	570.30	837.90	780.35
9.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	111.00	121.70	130.00	123.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	4500.00	3940.01	5400.00	3686.93
11.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	1800.00	1555.94	2340.00	1984.05

Measures to improve yield of different crops

3359. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the yield of different crops; and

(b) the details of impact of measures taken by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) In order to improve production and productivity of different crops, a number of Crop Development Programmes/Schemes like 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) etc., are being implemented by Government of India through State Governments in the country.

Assistance is being provided for various interventions under these programmes/ schemes to improve the production and productivity, *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.

The implementation of these Crop Development Programmes has boosted the production primarily through increase in yield of crops during 2016-17 (2nd Advance Estimates) as compared to 2013-14 as is evident from the following table:

(Production in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	2013-14	2016-17*	% increase in yield
1.	Rice	106.65	108.86	2.07
2.	Wheat	95.85	96.64	0.82
3.	Pulses	19.25	22.14	15.01
4.	Coarse Cereals	43.29	44.34	2.43
5.	Oilseeds	32.75	33.60	2.59
	TOTAL FOODGRAINS	265.04	271.98	2.62

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2016-17, DES

Drought in the country

3360. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any inter-Ministerial scheme to tackle drought in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government in cooperation with Ministries like Rural Development and State Governments during the last three years and in the current year, to tackle drought problem in various parts of the country;

(c) whether Government has put state-of-the-art infrastructure including monitoring through satellite system for macro and micro coverage of monitoring drought, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government for mitigating the effect of drought in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) has established Crisis Management Group on drought

comprising of members of Line Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government headed by the Central Drought Relief Commissioner to review the drought situation.

State Governments are primarily responsible for taking necessary relief in the wake of natural calamities and are empowered to initiate immediate relief measures to address the situation arising out of drought. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments with financial assistance. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government in accordance with established procedure, keeping in view items and norms in vogue for assistance.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad has prepared detailed crop Contingency Plans for 619 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.

Availability of Seeds etc. is being monitored and reviewed on a regular basis in the weekly Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) meeting being held in the Department. Weekly video conference with States is also being held to get first-hand information about States' preparedness and to advise States appropriately whenever needed.

To mitigate the adverse impact of drought, State Governments are advised to initiate adverse 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 (IWWP) to verify their utility in harvesting the rainfall.

States have been advised to keep aside about 5 to 10% of fund allocated under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for undertaking appropriate interventions, if the

situation so warrants, to minimize the advance impact of an aberrant monsoon on the agriculture sector. The Central Government implements Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Central Sector (CS) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RAD), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), etc. which contribute towards drought proofing. Twenty five percent of total outlay for all CSS Schemes (except for schemes, which emanate from a legislation, *e.g.*, MGNREGA), can be used as flexi funds to enable mitigation/ restoration activities in cases of natural calamities.

Kisan Call Centres (KCC) have been launched with the basic aim to provide information to farming community through toll free number on all seven days a week.

m Kisan Portal subsumes all mobile based initiatives in the field of agriculture and allied sector. Officers, Scientists and Experts from all organisations and Department of the Government of India and State Governments {including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Agro-Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs)} are using this Portal for disseminating information (giving topical and seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to farmers in their local languages) on various agricultural activities to registered farmers.

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands which includes drought prone areas of the country. The activities being undertaken *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting' nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons etc.

(c) and (d) National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project, developed by National Remote Sensing Centre, provides near real-time information on prevalence, severity level and persistence of agricultural drought at state/ district/sub-district level. NADAMS project is being handled by Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. Currently, it covers 14 states of India, which are predominantly agriculture based and prone to drought situation (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh). MNCFC is providing fortnightly

and monthly drought assessment reports (June to October) to concerned States and national level Government agencies.

The Control Room of the DAC & FW collects information on rainfall, reservoir position and sowing status etc. to monitor drought situation and liaises with the Central Ministries/Department and the States. In case of severe drought situation in the country, the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary also reviews the situation and takes necessary decisions to mitigate the drought situation.

Record production of foodgrains

3361. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is heading for an all-time record in foodgrains production this year;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to build a substantial buffer stock of foodgrains to meet the challenges in the future; and

(c) the details of procurement process to meet the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) 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. The current year's estimated foodgrain production is higher by 20.41 million tonnes than the last year.

(b) The Government has sufficient stock of 298.36 lakh tonnes (as on 01.03.2017) of rice and wheat in the Central Pool Stock as against the Buffer Norms of 210.40 lakh tonnes as on 1st April.

(c) The Central Government extends price support for the purchase of foodgrains through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government Agencies. Foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications are bought by public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Central Government. The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them. Government of India (GOI) declares MSP for each season to incentivize farmers and prevent distress sale.

Cultivation of millets

3362. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation of different varieties of millets, State-wise and year-wise, since 2010;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to promote cultivation of millets especially in drought prone areas like Marathwada in Maharashtra as they consume less water and are a great source of nutrients;

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

(d) the average market price for different varieties of millets and details of their MSP provided by Government, if any, year-wise, since 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Details of State-wise and year-wise area coverage of major millets such as Jowar, Bajra, Small Millets and Ragi from 2010-11 to 2016-17 in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To promote cultivation of millets, Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion Programme (INSIMP) was implemented in Marathwada region of Maharashtra from 2011-12 to 2013-14. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) millet programme was implemented in entire Marathwada region during 2014-15. Further, since 2014-15, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) coarse cereals programme is being implemented in 265 districts of 28 States of the country including Maharashtra (Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad districts of Marathwada region) for increasing the production and productivity of coarse cereals which includes Jowar, Bajra, Small Millets, Ragi etc.

The interventions promoted under NFSM-Coarse Cereals are on improved technologies, *i.e.,* crop-based cluster demonstration, distribution of quality seeds, enhancing farm efficiency through improved agronomic practices. Proven crop production technologies developed by National Agricultural Research System are made available to farmers through a series of planned interventions and financial incentives.

(d) All India average Wholesale Prices of Jowar, Bajra and Ragi from 2010 to 2017 are as under:

(₹/Qtl.)

Year	Average Wholesale Prices		
	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi
2010	1328	1065	1205
2011	1675	1085	1216
2012	1647	1259	1541
2013	1684	1476	2125
2014	1907	1441	1980
2015	1934	1450	1954
2016	1978	1741	2238
2017*	2171	1703	3128

* Average Wholesale Prices of 2017 is based on prices up to 24th March, 2017.

The MSP provided by the Government for these crops since 2010 to 2017 are as under:

(₹/Qtl.)

Commodity	Jowar		Bajra	Ragi
Variety	Hybrid	Maldandi		
2010-11	880	900	880	965
2011-12	980	1000	980	1050
2012-13	1500	1520	1175	1500
2013-14	1500	1520	1250	1500
2014-15	1530	1550	1250	1550
2015-16	1570	1590	1275	1650
2016-17	1625	1650	1330	1725

Statement

Details of State-wise estimates of area of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and Small Millets during 2010-11 to 2016-17

States	Jowar							Bajra						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	87.9	148.0	164.7	117.9	142.0	174.0	130.0	48.0	32.0	57.0	38.8	28.0	36.0	42.0
Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.3	4.1	3.3
Chhattisgarh	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	125.0	124.0	80.0	128.0	145.0	103.0	101.0	873.0	867.0	599.0	694.0	460.0	393.0	454.0
Haryana	72.0	65.0	56.0	72.0	50.0	53.0	55.0	661.0	577.0	411.0	404.0	383.0	370.0	485.0
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7
Jammu and Kashmir	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	16.6	18.9	19.5	14.1	15.8	9.1	16.9
Jharkhand	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Karnataka	1243.0	1142.0	1263.0	1139.0	1047.0	1104.0	933.0	309.0	286.0	275.0	280.0	234.0	166.0	231.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kerala	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	432.0	394.5	285.9	254.7	220.0	205.0	220.0	162.3	179.0	189.9	189.6	225.0	267.0	280.0
Maharashtra	4060.0	3279.0	3162.0	2862.0	3288.0	3218.0	2513.0	1035.0	838.0	788.0	762.0	865.0	801.0	845.0
Odisha	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.2	5.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.8
Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Rajasthan	726.9	553.8	680.4	579.6	661.0	631.2	579.3	5488.7	5019.9	3988.9	4434.6	4076.9	4044.6	4150.3
Tamil Nadu	243.5	197.7	193.9	347.1	347:5	339.2	276.1	49.5	46.7	42.9	54.4	57.7	51.6	56.2
Telangana	166.1	128.0	122.3	109.1	79.0	76.0	83.0	19.0	11.0	10.0	10.2	11.0	6.0	12.0
Uttar Pradesh	201.0	192.0	184.0	165.0	164.0	155.0	183.0	935.0	888.0	901.0	919.0	952.0	975.0	907.0
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Others	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
All India	7381.7	6245.1	6214.4	5793.4	6161.4	6077.0	5090.0	9612.3	8776.7	7297.4	7810.7	7318.0	7128.6	7489.4

* As per 2nd Advance Estimates
NA: Not available

Area ('000 Hectare)

States	Ragi							Small Millets						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	39.1	40.0	39.0	41.9	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	37.0	28.0	20.0	51.0	27.0
Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.3	6.6	6.0
Bihar	9.0	7.7	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.1	5.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.1
Chhattisgarh	8.7	7.7	8.2	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.9	160.4	148.8	140.5	112.8	119.0	94.8	111.1
Gujarat	20.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	20.0	19.0	20.0	34.0	69.0	46.0	38.0	31.0	18.0	30.0
Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Himachal Pradesh	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.2
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	7.5	8.7	8.8	0.0	9.3	9.3	14.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.9	4.3
Jharkhand	9.0	12.0	12.6	11.9	13.9	14.3	22.3	25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	788.0	680.0	645.0	671.0	708.0	705.0	615.0	24.1	24.0	22.0	24.0	23.0	28.0	18.0
Kerala	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Madhya Pradesh	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	11.0	1.0	11.0	253.2	248.8	233.0	227.7	123.0	180.0	152.0
Maharashtra	120.0	130.0	125.0	126.0	112.0	92.0	97.0	58.0	67.0	74.0	57.0	81.0	76.0	44.0
Odisha	66.2	55.0	57.2	56.6	51.5	45.7	53.1	15.8	17.2	17.4	19.3	20.8	25.4	24.4
Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.4	15.8	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	12.3
Tamil Nadu	75.7	82.8	70.3	118.7	104.4	90.0	88.5	32.2	30.2	26.3	32.4	27.7	31.3	28.9
Telangana	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	NA
Uttarakhand	128.1	125.0	124.6	112.2	112.8	107.4	107.0	75.9	72.0	74.7	64.5	63.0	59.0	63.0
West Bengal	11.7	8.4	10.0	10.1	10.1	11.0	12.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.7
Others	4.8	6.2	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.1	4.0	38.3	35.8	40.3	37.4	40.7	42.9	35.0
ALL INDIA	1286.2	1175.8	1131.0	1193.6	1208.1	1138.3	1088.3	799.9	798.8	754.1	682.3	589.6	649.9	566.0

Requirement of warehouse and cold storages

3363. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private warehouses and cold storages existing in the country, State-wise and year-wise, since 2010;

(b) whether this number is enough to deal with the requirement of warehousing and cold storage in the country, if not, how many more are required;

(c) the incentives being offered by Government to allow for private investment in warehouses and cold storages; and

(d) the present combined capacity of the existing warehouses and cold storages and the capacity required thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per information available, the details of Government and private warehouses and cold storages available with/ sanctioned by Central Government are as follows:

(i) Details available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) since 2010 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(ii) Details of warehouses sanctioned under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) since 2010 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(iii) Details of cold storage projects sanctioned under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) since 2010 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) In respect of requirement of warehouse in the country, it is stated that on the basis of peak stock requirement during procurement season, the overall storage capacity required in the country is about 600 lakh MT. Against this, the total capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and state agencies for storage of food grains as on 28.02.2017 was 776.25 lakh MT. Thus, overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of food grains in the country.

In respect of requirement of cold storage in the country, it is stated that as per a study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) conducted by National Centre for Cold-chain Development (NCCD)- NABARD Consultancy Services

(NABCONS), the demand gap in end-to-end connectivity and cold chain infrastructure is as given below:

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 amd distribution hubs)	32 million tonnes	35 million tonnes
4.	Ripening Chambers	800 numbers	9000 numbers

(c) 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.

(d) As in (b) above.

Statement-I

Details of storage available with FCI from 2010 to 2017

Sl. No.	Region/UT	Government					Private				Grand Total
		FCI owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Total	PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2010											
1.	Bihar	13	1	8	11	33	0	0	10	10	43
2.	Jharkhand	4	1	1	8	14	0	0	2	2	16
3.	Odisha	23	0	2	10	35	0	0	0	0	35
4.	West Bengal	23	2	5	0	30	0	0	7	7	37
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Assam	21	1	1	3	26	0	0	16	16	42
7.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
8.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	2	2	2	19	0	0	0	0	19
9.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10.	Haryana	34	27	12	25	98	1	0	6	7	105
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	0	0	1	1	19
13.	Punjab	115	0	9	24	148	0	0	14	14	162
14.	Rajasthan	37	1	6	17	61	0	0	13	13	74
15.	Uttar Pradesh	44	4	8	18	74	0	0	5	5	79
16.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	7	19	0	0	1	1	20
17.	Andhra Pradesh	25	3	18	45	91	0	1	4	5	96
18.	Karnataka	21	0	8	12	41	0	0	0	0	41
19.	Kerala	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	9	8	31	0	0	0	0	31
21.	Chhattisgarh	19	0	5	2	26	0	0	2	2	28
22.	Gujarat	15	0	7	1	23	0	0	0	0	23
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22	1	6	3	32	0	0	0	0	32
24.	Maharashtra	12	0	10	16	38	0	0	11	11	49
	TOTAL	513	56	125	212	906	1	1	92	94	1000
(B)	State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2011										
1.	Bihar	13	1	11	15	40	0	0	10	10	50
2.	Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	20	0	0	2	2	22
3.	Odisha	23	0	8	27	58	0	0	1	1	59
4.	West Bengal	23	3	8	0	34	0	0	7	7	41
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	5	12
6.	Assam	17	1	3	4	25	0	0	10	10	35
7.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
8.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	12	2	2	2	18	0	0	1	1	19
9.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10.	Haryana	34	30	25	43	132	0	0	9	9	141
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	0	0	1	1	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Punjab	117	3	18	75	213	1	0	15	16	229
14.	Rajasthan	37	2	21	64	124	0	0	19	19	143
15.	Uttar Pradesh	47	19	23	66	155	0	0	5	5	160
16.	Uttarakhand	4	3	6	7	20	0	0	1	1	21
17.	Andhra Pradesh	36	15	38	120	209	0	0	7	7	216
18.	Karnataka	21	0	20	31	72	0	0	0	0	72
19.	Kerala	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
20.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	13	10	37	0	0	1	1	38
21.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	8	21	49	1	0	4	5	54
22.	Gujarat	15	2	11	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
23.	Madhya Pradesh	23	5	11	26	65	0	0	39	39	104
24.	Maharashtra	12	0	16	28	56	0	0	11	11	67
	TOTAL	535	100	248	549	1432	2	0	148	150	1582

(C) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2012

1.	Bihar	13	1	12	17	43	0	0	11	11	54
2.	Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	20	0	0	1	1	21
3.	Odisha	23	0	8	25	56	0	0	1	1	57
4.	West Bengal	23	2	8	0	33	0	0	7	7	40
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	5	12
6.	Assam	18	1	3	4	26	0	0	9	9	35
7.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	2	2	2	19	0	0	1	1	20
9.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10.	Haryana	34	34	29	46	143	0	0	8	8	151
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	0	0	1	1	19
13.	Punjab	117	3	19	74	213	1	0	14	15	228
14.	Rajasthan	37	2	25	70	134	0	0	17	17	151
15.	Uttar Pradesh	47	50	25	101	223	0	0	3	3	226
16.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	7	19	0	0	0	0	19
17.	Andhra Pradesh	36	14	40	141	231	0	0	5	5	236
18.	Karnataka	22	0	16	20	58	0	0	0	0	58
19.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
20.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	14	9	37	0	0	0	0	37
21.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	8	22	50	1	0	6	7	57
22.	Gujarat	15	2	11	0	28	0	0	2	2	30
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22	1	9	2	34	0	0	30	30	64
24.	Maharashtra	12	0	16	31	59	0	0	11	11	70
	TOTAL	538	129	256	581	1504	2	0	132	134	1638

(D) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2013

1.	Bihar	13	2	12	19	46	0	0	11	11	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Jharkhand	6	3	2	9	20	0	0	1	1	21
3.	Odisha	23	0	9	26	58	0	0	1	1	59
4.	West Bengal	23	2	8	0	33	0	0	7	7	40
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	5	12
6.	Assam	18	1	3	4	26	0	0	10	10	36
7.	Nagaland	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
8.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	2	2	2	19	0	0	1	1	20
9.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10.	Haryana	34	36	30	49	149	43	0	5	48	197
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	0	0	2	2	20
13.	Punjab	117	8	22	102	249	92	0	17	109	358
14.	Rajasthan	37	3	25	90	155	1	2	19	22	177
15.	Uttar Pradesh	45	44	33	132	254	2	0	5	7	261
16.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	7	19	0	0	0	0	19
17.	Andhra Pradesh	36	9	29	102	176	5	2	11	18	194
18.	Karnataka	22	1	16	25	64	0	0	0	0	64
19.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
20.	Tamil Nadu	14	2	13	9	38	4	0	0	4	42
21.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	8	20	48	2	0	4	6	54
22.	Gujarat	15	4	11	0	30	0	0	2	2	32
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22	0	10	0	32	0	0	25	25	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Maharashtra	12	1	16	35	64	3	8	8	19	83
	TOTAL	536	135	257	631	1559	152	12	134	298	1857
(E) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2014											
1.	Bihar	13	1	13	13	40	2	0	10	12	52
2.	Jharkhand	6	3	2	9	20	5	0	1	6	26
3.	Odisha	23	0	9	27	59	0	0	0	0	59
4.	West Bengal	23	1	7	0	31	0	0	7	7	38
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	5	12
6.	Assam	18	1	3	4	26	0	0	10	10	36
7.	Nagaland	8	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
8.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	3	2	2	20	0	0	2	2	22
9.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10.	Haryana	34	31	31	47	143	77	0	3	80	223
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	1	0	4	5	23
13.	Punjab	117	7	22	104	250	160	0	14	174	424
14.	Rajasthan	37	2	24	110	173	10	2	19	31	204
15.	Uttar Pradesh	45	21	33	111	210	6	1	0	7	217
16.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	6	18	0	0	0	0	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Andhra Pradesh	36	2	14	60	112	8	1	10	19	131
18.	Karnataka	22	0	11	22	55	2	0	0	2	57
19.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	14	2	13	11	40	9	0	0	9	49
21.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	6	19	45	2	0	2	4	49
22.	Gujarat	15	1	13	0	29	1	0	2	3	32
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22	0	11	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
24.	Maharashtra	12	0	17	34	63	31	4	4	39	102
	TOTAL	537	92	239	579	1447	315	8	93	416	1863

(F) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2015

1.	Bihar	13	1	11	12	37	1	0	9	10	47
2.	Jharkhand	6	3	2	8	19	10	0	1	11	30
3.	Odisha	23	0	7	25	55	3	0	0	3	58
4.	West Bengal	23	0	1	0	24	0	0	7	7	31
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	5	12
6.	Assam	19	1	3	4	27	0	0	11	11	38
7.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
8.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	3	1	2	19	0	0	3	3	22
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Haryana	33	18	18	28	97	119	0	0	119	216
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	17	2	0	0	2	19
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	4	0	6	10	28
14.	Punjab	116	2	22	99	239	173	0	12	185	424
15.	Rajasthan	37	0	22	96	155	13	2	11	26	181
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45	12	23	88	168	20	1	0	21	189
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	5	17	0	0	0	0	17
18.	Andhra Pradesh	25	0	7	37	69	6	0	8	14	83
19.	Karnataka	22	1	8	20	51	4	0	0	4	55
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	13	15	42	9	0	0	9	51
22.	Telangana	11	0	5	11	27	3	0	0	3	30
23.	Chhattisgarh	20	1	6	17	44	6	0	1	7	51
24.	Gujarat	15	3	13	0	31	1	0	2	3	34
25.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	4	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
26.	Maharashtra	12	0	13	27	52	36	2	3	41	93
	TOTAL	535	62	187	494	1278	411	5	79	495	1773
(G) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2016											
1.	Bihar	13	1	10	15	39	3	1	7	11	50
2.	Jharkhand	6	0	2	13	21	12	0	1	13	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Odisha	23	0	10	24	57	1	0	0	1	58
4.	West Bengal	23	0	2	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	6	13
6.	Assam	20	2	3	4	29	0	0	5	5	34
7.	Manipur	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	10	10	16
8.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	13	3	0	2	18	0	0	2	2	20
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
11.	Haryana	33	17	16	29	95	132	0	0	132	2227
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	3	0	15	2	0	0	2	17
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	18	5	0	6	11	29
14.	Punjab	118	2	23	179	322	189	0	12	201	523
15.	Rajasthan	37	1	22	72	132	13	2	10	25	157
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46	5	24	97	172	52	1	0	53	225
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	6	18	0	0	0	0	18
18.	Andhra Pradesh	25	0	7	11	43	6	2	2	10	53
19.	Karnataka	22	0	5	19	46	7	0	0	7	53
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	1	12	21	48	12	0	0	12	60
22.	Telangana	11	0	7	4	22	5	1	0	6	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	8	23	51	11	0	1	12	63
24.	Gujarat	15	2	11	0	28	2	0	2	4	32
25.	Madhya Pradesh	20	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
26.	Maharashtra	12	0	14	28	54	37	2	2	41	95
	TOTAL	538	49	186	547	1320	490	9	66	565	1885

(H) State-wise number of storage available with FCI as on 31 March, 2017

1.	Bihar	13	1	9	19	42	4	1	6	11	53
2.	Jharkhand	6	0	2	9	17	14	0	1	15	32
3	Odisha	23	0	10	24	57	0	0	0	0	57
4.	West Bengal	23	0	2	0	25	0	0	6	6	31
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	5	13
6.	Assam	20	2	3	4	29	0	0	10	10	39
7.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
8.	Nagaland	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	14	4	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	20
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
11.	Haryana	33	15	12	25	85	131	0	0	131	216
12	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	3	0	15	3	0	0	3	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1	0	0	17	7	0	6	13	30
14.	Punjab	118	0	24	182	324	189	0	9	198	522
15.	Rajasthan	37	0	22	73	132	13	0	5	18	150
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46	0	17	78	141	52	1	0	53	194
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	6	18	0	0	0	0	18
18.	Andhra Pradesh	25	0	2	6	33	4	1	1	6	39
19.	Karnataka	22	0	4	18	44	7	0	0	7	51
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	11	15	40	13	0	0	13	53
22.	Telangana	11	0	3	0	14	4	0	0	4	18
23.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	7	20	47	6	0	0	6	53
24.	Gujarat	14	2	10	0	26	0	0	1	1	27
25.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
26.	Maharashtra	12	0	9	29	50	34	2	1	37	87
	TOTAL	540	38	158	510	1246	482	5	51	538	1784

CWC - Central Warehousing Corporation

SWC - State Warehousing Corporation

PEG - Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme

PWS - Private Warehousing Scheme

Statement-II

Year-wise, State-wise details of private warehouses sanctioned under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to 31.01.2017)		Total Since 2010-11 and upto 31.01.2017	
		No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)	No. of Pro-jects	Storage Capa-city (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191	642382	103	437253	165	1670648	398	1258346	82	992285	101	503815	-30*	-180747*	1010	5323982
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	11	10527	7	20468	48	189259	20	187970	0	0	0	0	0	14551	86	422775
4.	Bihar	75	18590	78	105559	74	70445	75	120410	14	21571	0	0	0	0	316	336575
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	65550	41	115586	65	212829	65	285614	6	16341	46	262313	15	70035	255	1028267
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1144	350839	1577	437822	504	255808	701	297191	615	362318	1438	823718	-35*	71547	5944	2599243
8.	Haryana	271	396299	65	565071	418	1249305	201	1555631	24	543253	52	832636	-103*	133201	928	5275396
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	719	-3*	-765*	2	201	16	14789	7	2451	0	0	0	0	25	17395
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6451	1	0	1	23897	1	5000	0	0	3	20000	4	27379	11	82727
11.	Jharkhand	0	-1*	0	67	3	26150	7	45171	2	13153	5	49245	1	-23000*	18	110785

12. Karnataka	408	289731	729	188496	583	410350	363	472452	170	368289	204	268907	-181*	69232	2276	2067457
13. Kerala	-19*	-7483*	18	6291	1	-1028*	46	10239	0	18189	-2*	-335*	-4*	-600*	40	25273
14. Madhya Pradesh	-55*	95068	140	63911	783	453432	407	2713639	156	823392	309	1593987	166	851319	1906	6594748
15. Maharashtra	24	64801	409	762601	95	270510	270	752713	116	409315	150	452201	166	621021	1230	3333162
16. Meghalaya	4	2764	1	8083	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11277
17. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Odisha	12	14061	0	0	96	140890	24	78145	3	3206	0	0	0	0	135	236302
20. Punjab	42	137091	35	290568	122	2208221	45	535845	33	85290	28	306636	7	20112	312	3583763
21. Rajasthan	64	116535	48	17500	129	294100	68	509989	118	545743	62	521796	2	-3105*	491	2002558
22. Tamil nadu	662	162578	30	97673	-470*	134454	31	191917	3	12016	30	113405	19	56903	305	768946
23. Uttar Pradesh	-92*	128731	14	63412	82	1079383	142	861485	17	205053	29	260412	-2*	-3400*	190	2595076
24. Uttarakhand	34	82808	41	150874	29	144468	36	179494	1	1461	7	-34092*	5	747	153	525760
25. West Bengal	72	83719	46	60405	60	140172	67	194033	13	42225	0	0	68	176245	326	696798
26. Tripura	0	0	1	996	0	0	1	6344	2	18416	0	0	0	0	4	25756
27. Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	521740	14	126299	107	648038
28. UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2869	2661760	3381	3391871	2790	8973494	2984	10276847	1382	4483967	2555	6496382	112	2027738	16073	38312058

*Projects de-sanctioned due to non-adherence of the guidelines of the scheme by the promoters.

Statement-III

Details of State-wise cold storage projects sanctioned under MIDH scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)	No.	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	118551	16	99961	8	57554	13	88837	9	44492	6	29037	1	5499
2.	Assam	3	14911	1	5423	0	0	2	10000	1	6527	2	19677	1	6200
3.	Bihar	11	54879	6	25376	3	15996	3	10216	1	5000	0	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	246	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	20113	4	11502	4	21108	4	22942	8	42780	1	5474	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3699	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	33	135479	31	157595	20	100800	24	108223	63	292302	62	219958	61	304740
8.	Haryana	1	5041	7	28341	14	51500	21	95363	12	49952	8	21694	5	15573
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8324	4	14452	19	39092	10	13441
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5200	3	11700	1	5000	0	0	1	5000	4	24207	3	9730
11.	Jharkhand	3	13886	2	10000	2	9406	0	0	1	4400	1	5000	1	10000
12.	Karnataka	3	29683	2	10315	2	5165	3	22450	3	9581	1	4900	1	5400

13.	Kerala	0	0	1	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	41265	14	65595	14	64471	6	25423	15	71153	18	82723	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	14	35630	6	13732	6	15245	18	68480	15	56495	8	25157	3	7890
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	2	5100	1	5000	1	5000	4	15500	9	40060	47	156440	0	0
18.	Punjab	40	156643	34	122186	44	154521	17	36163	11	46599	33	102576	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	7	23406	3	15440	4	16223	11	43704	3	10856	2	10979	2	6506
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	4	15745	0	0	5	21514	0	0	2	9100	1	5112	0	0
22.	Telangana	10	55350	10	74225	8	46984	11	67010	0	0	10	56029	0	0
23.	Tripura	1	4731	0	0	0	0	1	5000	1	6296	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	155	953413	63	358711	36	215540	83	449402	33	174724	38	162238	34	156218
25.	Uttarakhand	1	2400	0	0	0	0	1	1128	2	5144	10	19750	1	2500
26.	West Bengal	12	88151	5	21300	5	23512	1	4000	4	10312	2	6077	0	0
	TOTAL	332	1779577	209	1041401	177	829539	229	1090864	200	905571	273	996120	123	542697

* Upto 31.12.2016

Affiliation of private agriculure college with ICAR

3364. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private B.Sc. agriculture college must be affiliated with ICAR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) No, Sir. However, accreditation is required to ensure quality education.

(b) Does not arise in view of 'a' above.

Decline in area covered under rice cultivation

3365. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area covered under cultivation of rice crop in this year has come down compared to the last year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area covered under rice in Kharif season during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for a decrease in the area covered under rice, particularly with reference to Andhra Pradesh?

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, the area covered under cultivation of rice crop in the country has been estimated at 427.44 lakh hectare as against 434.99 lakh hectare in 2015-16.

(b) State-wise details of area covered under rice in Kharif season during last three years in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The reasons for decline in area coverage of rice during 2015-16 in Andhra Pradesh is attributed to inadequate rainfall and non-availability of water in projects particularly under Krishna River Basin. However, area coverage of rice has increased during 2016-17 Kharif season as compared to last year. The improvement in Kharif rice area has occurred mainly due to diversion of Godavari water to Krishna basin through Pattiseema Project.

Statement

Details of State-wise area of Kharif Rice during 2013-14 to 2015-16

States	Area ('000 Hectare)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1566.2	1635.0	1399.0
Arunachal Pradesh	132.0	127.2	128.3
Assam	2050.0	2078.9	2080.0
Bihar	3038.6	3181.1	3151.0
Chhattisgarh	3802.1	3808.5	3816.0
Goa	28.3	27.8	27.7
Gujarat	757.0	755.0	741.0
Haryana	1228.0	1287.0	1354.0
Himachal Pradesh	74.4	72.5	73.7
Jammu and Kashmir	271.5	276.4	304.5
Jharkhand	1255.9	1502.2	1589.0
Karnataka	1035.0	1000.0	977.0
Kerala	152.7	153.0	150.8
Madhya Pradesh	1930.0	2153.0	2024.0
Maharashtra	1568.0	1508.0	1471.0
Manipur	27.8	29.5	42.0
Meghalaya	96.6	96.7	96.8
Mizoram	38.2	36.4	36.7
Nagaland	185.7	191.2	196.5
Odisha	3879.7	3865.0	3708.1
Punjab	2851.0	2894.0	2975.0
Rajasthan	145.6	167.8	182.9
Sikkim	11.2	11.0	10.7
Tamil Nadu	1578.4	1641.8	1829.4

1	2	3	4
Telangana	1084.8	920.0	749.0
Tripura	197.5	193.5	199.8
Uttar Pradesh	5955.0	5842.0	5837.0
Uttarakhand	239.9	247.9	250.3
West Bengal	4226.7	4086.0	4213.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.0	6.4	6.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.3	13.5	15.8
Delhi	6.0	6.0	6.0
Daman and Diu	2.0	1.9	1.8
Puducherry	12.1	12.7	12.3
ALL INDIA	39449.1	39829.0	39656.5

Fall in prices of pulses

3366. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Tur (Arhar) and other pulses have nosedived recently in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh etc. which has adversely affected the producers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to protect the Interests of pulses producers of Maharashtra and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Some reports indicate that prices of pulses including Tur in some of the mandis are ruling below Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, in most of the mandis prices are above the MSP. Details of State-wise month-end wholesale prices of pulses since January, 2017 are given in Statement (*See* below).

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

Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for procurement of pulses directly from the farmers through Central agencies *viz.* National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) and Food Corporation of India (FCI). The procurement of pulses is undertaken by these central agencies at MSP as and when prices fall below MSP.

Procurement of pulses for Kharif Marketing Season 2016-17 (as on 27.03.2017) are as under:-

('000 tonnes)

Pulses	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	All India
Tur	66.92	298.31	860.25
Urad	27.57	15.40	88.67
Moong	9.23	7.26	219.79

Statement

Details of Month end Wholesale Prices of pulses in various States as on 10.03.2017)

(₹ per quintal)

State	2017		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar .
1	2	3	4
Arhar Whole			
Andhra Pradesh	4700	4300	4400
Assam	8500	8250	8250
Bihar	8000	8000	8000
Chhattisgarh	3540	3770	4245
Gujarat	5800	5000	5000
Karnataka	4602	4154	4347
Madhya Pradesh	3852	3311	3250

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	4300	4300	4100
NCT of Delhi	5875	5075	4875
Tamil Nadu	4600	4300	3900
Telangana	4803	4354	4592
Uttar Pradesh	3500	3850	-
ALL INDIA AVERAGE	5173	4889	4996
Gram			
Andhra Pradesh	6855	5456	5500
Gujarat	7000	5300	5500
Haryana	7500	6100	6200
Jammu and Kashmir	8000	6500	6500
Karnataka	6696	4926	5025
Madhya Pradesh	6000	4624	5000
Maharashtra	6400	5000	4800
NCT of Delhi	5500	5000	4900
Punjab	8500	7200	6800
Rajasthan	7750	5775	4300
Tamil Nadu	8650	6250	6100
ALL INDIA AVERAGE	7168	5648	5511
Masur Whole			
Assam			
Bihar	6470	6500	6500
Madhya Pradesh	3978	3400	3300
Maharashtra	5300	5200	5000
NCT of Delhi	5025	4400	4275
Uttar Pradesh	5800	5600	5800
ALL INDIA AVERAGE	5315	5020	4975

1	2	3	4
Moong Whole			
Andhra Pradesh	4500	4500	4400
Assam	7300	7300	6750
Bihar	8200	8000	8000
Gujarat	5400	5100	5500
Haryana	4200	4000	4025
Karnataka	6000	5800	6000
Karnataka	4435	4275	4535
Madhya Pradesh	3700	3400	3200
Maharashtra	4600	4500	4800
NCT of Delhi	5100	4900	4700
Rajasthan	4600	4292	4418
Uttar Pradesh	4800	4800	4400
All India Average	5236	5072	5061
Urad Whole			
Andhra Pradesh	6300	5800	6000
Bihar	9200	9000	9000
Gujarat	7200	6400	6800
Haryana	8000	7000	6600
Karnataka	8500	7500	7800
Madhya Pradesh	4950	3900	3700
Maharashtra	7400	6800	6500
NCT of Delhi	7100	5850	5550
Tamil Nadu	9400	8400	8000
Telangana	6200	5600	5800
Uttar Pradesh	5340	5150	4700
All India Average	7235	6491	6405

Distribution of Soil Health Card

3367. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soil Health Cards issued to the farmers during the last one year, State-wise and district-wise; and

(b) whether Government has planned to increase distribution/issue of Soil Health Cards for the welfare of farmers who are in distress, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) State-wise/ District-wise details of number of soil health cards distributed to farmers are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Soil Health Card (SHC) is a continuous scheme implemented for benefit of all farmers. Soil health card is distributed to all farm land holdings in every two years so that farmers know the status of their soil and apply appropriate fertilizers.

Statement

Details of State-wise/ District-wise Soil Health Card Issued to Farmers

Sl. No	State/Districts	No of Soil Health Cards Distributed
1	2	3
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**	
	Srikakulam	212875
	Vizianagaram	129873
	Visakhapatnam	171629
	East Godavari	233934
	West Godavari	193074
	Krishna	338255
	Guntur	252678
	Prakasam	264838
	Nellore	168678
	Kurnool	204633
	Ananthpur	220174
	Kadappa	181116
	Chittoor	146451
2.	**Arunachal Pradesh**	9670
3.	**Assam**	
	Kokrajhar	4634
	Chirang	3604
	Karimganj	3250
	Hailakandi	2712
	Nalbari	3229
	Baska	2633
	Kamrup (M)	2090
	Morigaon	3031

1	2	3
	Barpeta	3895
	Kamrup (R)	3263
	Dhubri	2651
	Goalpara	1654
	Bongaigaon	3247
	Darrang	4653
	Nagaon	9786
	Tezpur Sub-Div.(Sonitpur)	5655
	Biswanath Chariali & Gahpur Agri Sub-Div. (Sonitpur)	3423
	Lakhimpur	2967
	Dhemaji	3409
	Tinsukia	4666
	Dibrugarh	6843
	Sibsagar	7249
	Jorhat	30008
	Golaghat	9941
	Karbi Anglong	3467
	Dima Hasao	1086
	Cachar	3482
	Udalguri	3312
4.	**Bihar**	
	Araria	18595
	Arwal	10441
	Aurangabad	24954
	Banka	41570
	Begusarai	38080
	Bhagalpur	33670
	Bhojpur	23883
	Buxar	12130
	Darbhanga	30927
	Gaya	33006
	Gopalganj	74040
	Jamui	4001
	Jehanabad	24618
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	37329
	Katihar	31452
	Khagaria	13712
	Kishanganj	24067
	Lakhisarai	5310
	Madhepura	29499
	Madhubani	53742
	Munger	19500
	Muzaffarpur	45989
	Nalanda	70421
	Nawada	18939
	Pashchim Champaran	45046
	Patna	48256
	Purba Champaran	46282
	Purnia	42062
	Rohtas	39563
	Saharsa	27000
	Samastipur	86021
	Saran	93933
	Sheikhpura	10494
	Sheohar	11515

1	2	3
	Sitamarhi	21109
	Siwan	86751
	Supaul	21960
	Vaishali	73360
5.	**Chhattisgarh**	3761200
6.	**Goa**	
	North Goa	7096
	South Goa	6594
7.	**Gujarat**	2426229
8.	**Haryana**	491158
9.	**Himachal Pradesh**	
	Bilaspur	34750
	Chamba	44746
	Hamirpur	75409
	Kangra	124044
	Kinnaur	13521
	Kullu	36333
	Lahul & Spitti	4361
	Mandi	59142
	Shimla	42748
	Sirmaur	18846
	Solan	20208
	Una	50173
10.	**Jammu and Kashmir**	
	Jammu	10585
	Samba	7195
	Kathua	13766
	Udhampur	16906
	Reasi	12503
	Rajouri	12483
	Punch	400
	Doda	19817
	Kishtwar	118
	Ramban	424
11.	**Jharkhand**	
	Bokaro	9275
	Chatra	21043
	Deoghar	7535
	Dhanbad	5688
	Dhumka	8383
	E. Singhbhum	17045
	Garwah	17403
	Girdih	11351
	Godda	8834
	Gumla	4545
	Hazaribagh	11815
	Jamtara	2757
	Khunti	2297
	Kodarma	1868
	Latehar	9028
	Lohardaga	1395
	Pakur	6198
	Palamau	10388
	Ramgarh	4311
	Ranchi	8447
	Sahbganj	12565

1	2	3
	Saraikela	4357
	Simdega	2406
	West Singhbhum	2602
12.	**Karnataka**	
	Bagalkote	171181
	Ballari	63270
	Bengaluru	139612
	Belaghavi	155365
	Bidar	115456
	Chamarajanagar	90500
	Chickmagaluru	100380
	Chikaballapura	109144
	Chitradurga	167732
	D. Kannada	98630
	Davanagere	146785
	Dharwad	83482
	Gadag	149013
	Hassan	186790
	Haveri	97110
	Kalburgi	196729
	Kodagu	22134
	Kolar	153483
	Koppal	87375
	Mandya	217722
	Mysuru	104943
	Raichur	111050
	Ramanagara	124567
	Shivamogga	97861
	Tumakuru	333251
	Udupi	59503
	Uttarakannada	123853
	Vijayapura	199271
	Yadagiri	39622
13	**Kerala**	
	Thiruvananthapuram	34211
	Kollam	22375
	Pathanamthitta	8653
	Aalapuzha	27659
	Kottayam	19018
	Idukki	9285
	Ernakulam	16800
	Trichur	20410
	Palakkad	15721
	Malappuram	9128
	Kozhikode	11838
	Wayanadu	13791
	Kannur	11700
	Kasargod	4600
14.	**Madhya Pradesh**	5158244
15.	**Maharashtra**	10672000
	Thane	124286
	Palghar	51879
	Raigad	121301
	Ratnagiri	255523
	Sindhudurga	149945
	Nasik	604944

1	2	3
	Dhule	234109
	Nandurbar	113150
	Jalgaon	427008
	Ahemadnagar	739124
	Pune	501750
	Solapur	709161
	Satara	917960
	Sangli	550624
	Kolhapur	527890
	Aurangabad	319108
	Jalna	325658
	Beed	404591
	Latur	323634
	Osmanabad	408429
	Nanded	294071
	Parbhani	223046
	Hingoli	165192
	Buldhana	494134
	Akola	162524
	Washim	164489
	Amravati	280310
	Yavatmal	267510
	Wardha	92727
	Nagpur	141500
	Bhandara	223256
	Gondia	89750
	Chandrpur	185739
	Gadchiroli	85506
16.	**Manipur**	
	Imphal West	1080
	Imphal East	1173
	Bishnupur	1087
	Thoubal	1154
	Chandel	551
	Churachandrapur	495
	Senapati	468
	Tamenglong	501
	Ukrul	425
17	**Meghalaya**	49521
18.	**Mizoram**	
	Saiha	407
	Lunglei	1678
	Champhai	2892
	Kolasib	1402
	Lawangtlai	1071
	Aizawl	216
19.	**Nagaland**	
	Kohima	2500
	Peren	1500
	Dimapur	3000
	Wokha	1500
	Zunheboto	1500
	Phek	2000
	Tuensang	1500
	Mokochugn	5600
	Mon	1500

1	2	3
	Kiphire	500
	Longleng	500
20.	**Odisha**	
	Angul	79421
	Bolangir	59778
	Balasore	103330
	Bargarh	57748
	Bhadrak	60560
	Baudh	2583
	Cuttack	108894
	Deogarh	20673
	Denkanal	28177
	Gajapati	33900
	Ganjam	130861
	Jagatsinghpur	35837
	Jajapur	49519
	Jharsuguda	23970
	Kalahandi	23329
	Kandhmal	44939
	Kendrapara	11842
	Keonjhar	91381
	Khordah	76054
	Koraput	96283
	Malkangiri	54688
	Mayurbhanj	84507
	Navrangpur	22075
	Nayagarh	16038
	Nuapada	41715
	Puri	82175
	Rayagada	55890
	Sambalpur	93373
	Subarnapur	36461
	Sundargarh	46790
21.	**Punjab**	653444
22.	**Puducherry**	
	Puducherry	2236
	Karaikal	254
23.	**Rajasthan**	
	Ajmer	118583
	Jaipur	246616
	Dausa	92709
	Tonk	99333
	Banswara	234853
	Dungarpur	100010
	Pratapgarh	23545
	Udaipur	178905
	Baran	93374
	Bundi	49369
	Jhalawar	112169
	Kota	86167
	Barmer	83229
	Jodhpur	112381
	Bharatpur	156838
	Alwar	211230
	Dholpur	136161
	Sawai Madhopur	96611

1	2	3
	Karauli	54353
	Bhilwara	179560
	Chittaurgarh	96073
	Rajasamund	78802
	Bikaner	56749
	Churu	109691
	Jaisalmer	36550
	Hanumangarh	117542
	Ganganagar	111797
	Jalaur	60352
	Pali	233575
	Sirohi	45105
	Jhunjhunu	84185
	Nagaur	103129
	Sikar	92625
24	**Sikkim**	
	East	14425
	West	13359
	North	2629
	South	14614
25	**Tamil Nadu**	
	Kancheepuram	128015
	Thiruvallur	140227
	Cuddalore	310645
	Villupuram	383516
	Vellore	212603
	T.V Malai	268379
	Salem	255106
	Namakkal	179846
	Dharmapuri	179069
	Krishnagiri	245904
	Coimbatore	73825
	Tiruppur	122461
	Erode	183370
	Trichy	241371
	Perambalur	121433
	Ariyalur	118537
	Karur	146051
	Pudukkottai	211266
	Thanjavur	227213
	Nagapattinam	143070
	Thiruvarur	169493
	Madurai	150129
	Theni	146078
	Dindigul	172305
	Ramnad	130391
	Sivagangai	322915
	Virudhunagar	135081
	Tirunelveli	227113
	Tuticorin	173752
	Kanyakumari	173828
	Ooty	67625
26.	**Telangana**	
	Nizamabad	179412
	Medak	420558
	Warrangal	363357

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Karimnagar	301887		Pilibhit	39780
	Adilabad	270227		Bijnore	41912
	Rangareddy	169858		Moradabad	49775
	Mahabubnagar	594018		Amroha	41975
	Nalgonda	355536		Rampur	19350
	Khammam	283945		Sambhal	23090
27	**Tripura**	88141		Farrukhabad	75720
28.	**Uttar Pradesh**			Kannauj	71948
	Saharanpur	41799		Etawah	156926
	Muzaffarnagar	35448		Auriya	54255
	Shamli	15530		Kanpur Nagar	76493
	Meerut	80423		Kanpur Dehat	123335
	Baghpat	49895		Fatehpur	168480
	Bulandsahar	39425		Allahabad	157670
	Ghaziabad	29500		Kaushambi	86602
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	21859		Pratapgarh	113694
	Hapur	51125		Jhansi	132223
	Aligarh	77566		Lalitpur	53998
	Hathras	66522		Jalaun	138180
	Etah	69501		Hamirpur	56922
	Kasganj	39823		Mahoba	106086
	Agra	62344		Banda	134253
	Mathura	55000		Chitrakoot	71447
	Firozabad	25085		Varanasi	44468
	Mainpuri	27161		Chandauli	34205
	Bareilly	73157		Ghazipur	96422
	Badaun	13522		Jaunpur	50300
	Shahjahanpur	24101		Mirzapur	55290

1	2	3
	Sonebhadra	27984
	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	18823
	Azamgarh	160970
	Mau	167958
	Ballia	101326
	Gorakhpur	48233
	Maharajganj	95059
	Deoria	65496
	Kushinagar	63811
	Basti	126676
	Siddharth Nagar	177692
	Sant Kabir Nagar	105915
	Lucknow	14300
	Unnao	99522
	Rai Bareilly	121638
	Sitapur	165300
	Hardoi	341923
	Khiri	101415
	Faizabad	96224
	Ambedhar Nagar	105336
	Sultanpur	81510
	Barabanki	227987
	Amethi	32849
	Gonda	103960
	Balrampur	71475
	Bahraich	117990
	Shravasti	39360
29	**Uttarakhand**	
	Nainital	31242
	US Nagar	54383
	Almora	105834
	Bageshwar	34479
	Pithoragarh	40338
	Champawat	20163
	Pauri	66138
	Rudraprayag	22905
	Tehri	55224
	Uttarkashi	31695
	Dehradun	24499
	Haridwar	87402
	Chamoli	22924
30	**West Bengal**	
	24 Parganas (South)	88229
	24 Parganas (North)	241487
	Howrah	41341
	Hoogly	125923
	Burdwan	483426
	Birbhum	90008
	Nadia	149997
	Murshidabad	138486
	Paschim Midnapur	183220
	Purba Midnapur	45999
	Bankura	117447
	Purulia	155801
	Maldah	63192

1	2	3
	North Dinajpur	63069
	South Dinajpur	86546
	Jalpaiguri	43946
	Alipurduar	34385
	Cooch Behar	69304
	Darjeeling	3735
31	**Andaman & Nicobar**	
	South Andaman	835
	North & Middle Andaman	801
	Nicobar	282

Measures to fix MSP

†3368. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the effective measures taken to fix the Minimum Support Price of agricultural products, foodgrains, pulses, vegetables and fruits for the benefit of farmers and to balance the purchase price prevalent in the market for consumers properly and outcome thereof?

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

Government fixes MSPs for twenty two (22) major crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane. Twenty two crops covered under MSP are Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Groundnut-in-shell, Soyabean, Sunflower, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Masur (Lentil), Rapeseed/ Mustardseed, Safflower, Jute and Copra, In addition, Government 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).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to facilitate better price realization and ensure remunerative prices to farmers the Government has also launched a scheme to develop a pan India electronic trading platform under 'National Agriculture Market' (NAM) aiming to integrate 585 regulated markets with the common e-market platform. Each State is being encouraged to undertake three major reforms - allow electronic trading, have a single license valid throughout the State and a single entry point market fee.

Government also provides essential commodities to weaker sections of society at a subsidized price through Public Distribution system (PDS).

Promotion of farming of small scale produces

†3369. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to promote those agricultural produces which are produced on a small scale;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Government is promoting the production of agricultural produces of small millets being produced on small scale. These comprises of barnyard millet, proso millet, kodo millet, foxtail millet and little millet. The assistance is provided for demonstrations and seed distribution to the State Governments under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- Course Cereals. Further, as per local needs, assistance is also provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) flexible programme.

In addition, ICAR also conducts location and situation specific research and extension on 17 potential crops through All India Coordinated Research Network on Potential Crops at various centres located in the different agro-climatic zones in the country.

Organic farming in the country

3370. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the key characteristics of organic farming; and

(c) the total number of farmers practicing organic farming, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to promote organic farming. The scheme is implemented through State Government who form clusters of 20 hectare each and provide an assistance of ₹50,000 per hectare per farmer in cluster during the 3 years with the objectives that organic agriculture should be production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting ecofriendly low cost technologies. Further, its objective is also to improve the soil fertility, water holding capacity and availability of micro nutrient in the soil, restore ecological security and attain sustainability of agriculture production. Total 3.59 lakh farmers in 29 States and 1 Union Territory are receiving assistance under the Scheme.

Restriction on cultivation of paddy and sugarcane in Karnataka

3371. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had imposed restriction on cultivation of sugarcane and paddy in view of droughts, causing huge losses to the farmers but no compensation has yet been provided, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cultivated land during 2016-17 has reduced to 61,600 hectare from 96,200 hectare during 2015-16 affecting cultivation of even ragi, maize and pulses; and

(c) the reasons for not extending timely support to farmers for cultivation to overcome constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Government of Karnataka have informed that due to failure of South West Monsoon 2016 and North East Monsoon 2016, the State Government declared drought in 160 taluks during Rabi 2016-17 and cultivation of sugarcane and paddy was discouraged in Rabi/ Summer season.

(b) As intimated by the State Government, cultivation of paddy during Rabi 2016-17 declined to 82,000 hectares (ha.) as against 1,33,000 ha. during 2015-16 and

cultivation of ragi, maize and pulses has also been below normal coverage corresponding to 2015-16.

(c) State Governments are primarily responsible for taking necessary relief in the wake of natural calamities and are empowered to initiate immediate relief measures to address the situation arising out of any natural calamity. Government of India supplements the efforts of state Governments with financial assistance. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government in accordance with established procedure, keeping in view items and norms in vogue for assistance.

Commercialisation of centres of excellence for fruits and vegetables

3372. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has prepared a scheme for commercialisation of Centres of Excellence for fruits and vegetables to improve the economic condition of farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all mandis across the country have been provided with internet connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture which includes establishment of Centres of Excellence. Under the scheme Centres of Excellence can be established by States for different horticulture crops which can serve as demonstration and training centres as well as source of planting material and vegetable seedlings. States are advised to established these centres as commercially viable project to become self sustaining demonstration unit for farmers.

For establishment of Centres of Excellence under MIDH maximum amount of ₹ 10 crore is available for public sector (State Government). The Centres of Excellence can be established through bilateral cooperation also.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Marketing Research and Information Network Scheme to provide electronic connectivity to the mandis State Marketing Boards and Agri Marketing Directorates. Under the scheme, there are 3288 markets having internet connectivity (upto February 2017) across the country and reporting the prices and arrivals data to the Agmarknet portal.

(c) The Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). The scheme aims to create a national web based portal for online trading of agri-produce. With online bidding, transparency and competition in Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC), farmers will get remunerative prices for their produce. So far, 361 markets from 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM. All these markets are equipped with internet connectivity which is integral for working of the portal. Financial assistance of ₹ 30 lakh per mandi is provided under e-NAM scheme for developing market infrastructure including computers, assaying labs etc.

Measures to reduce cost of cultivation for farmers

3373. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agrarian States of the country have benefitted from the National Project on Organic Farming, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether measures have been taken to reduce the cost of cultivation for farmers in case they want to switch to organic farming, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad and its Regional Centres coordinate all the activities for promotion of organic farming in the country through technical capacity building, transfer of technology, promotion and production of quality organic and biological inputs. NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO); 5 Days Trainers Training and 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 300 no. of FTFD in 2015-16 and has targeted 297 no. in the year 2016-17.

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

Remunerative price for potato and tomato growers

†3374. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of potato and tomato has increased significantly during the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has ensured that producers of potato and tomato not suffer losses due to rise in their production and that they get proper remunerative price, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The production of potato and tomato has shown a mixed trend. In case of potato, there was a decline in production by 10% and production of tomato had increased by 14% during 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. The details of the production data during the last two years are as under;

Production in '000 metric tonnes

Sl. No.	Crop	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Potato	48009.19	43417.05
2.	Tomato	16384.98	18731.97

(b) The Government of India is operating a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural commodities including potato and tomato, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under Price Support System. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production. The condition is that there should be either at least a 10 percent increase in production or a 10 percent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The MIS is implemented at the request of a State/UT government which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 per cent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. The extent of total amount of loss to be shared on a 50:50 basis between the central and state government and is restricted to 25 percent of the total procurement value which includes cost of the commodity procured plus permitted overhead expenses.

Production of organic and bio-fertilizers in West Bengal

3375. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal has taken lead in the production of organic and bio-fertilizers and is the largest producer of bio-fertilizers in the entire Eastern part of the country;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to provide financial support to West Bengal to supply essential organic and biofertilizers and pesticides to farmers at subsidized rates; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for promotion of organic fertilizers in West Bengal, district-wise, separately showing details of funds for National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) West Bengal leads in the production of organic and bio - fertilizer in the East Zone. Details of production of Bio-Fertilizer in the East Zone during the years 2012-15 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Government is providing financial assistance to states including West Bengal for bio-fertilizers and pesticides under schemes of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krisjhi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Details of pattern of assistance are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The details of funds allocated, released, and utilized for promotion of organic fertilizers in West Bengal, district-wise are given in Statement-III (*See* below) and details under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of Zone- wise Bio-Fertilizer Production in India (2012-15)

Sl. No.		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
		Carrier based (MT)	Carrier based (MT)	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)
East Zone					
1.	Bihar	52.4	52.4	64.90	0.00
2.	Jharkhand	35.3	14.2	9.08	0.00
3.	Odisha	407.1	1097.61	1074.46	4.70
4.	West Bengal	1110	1682.7076	2061.83	14.63
	TOTAL	1604.8	2846.9176	3210.27	19.33

Source: Compiled by NCOF (Data Provided by Production Units/State Government/ RCOFs)

Statement-II

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

(i) Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% Assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 Total Per Annum (TPA) production capacity.

(ii) Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of ₹ 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹ 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.

(iii) Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/ solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000/- per ha and ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary.

(iv) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to ₹63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.

(v) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The scheme is implemented by the State Governments on a cluster basis of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given following financial assistance for Integrated Manure Management.

(a) Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/ Phosphate Solubilizing/ potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ (₹500/acre x 50) ₹25000 per cluster in first year.

(b) Liquid Biopesticides (Trichoderma viridae, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Matarhizium, Beaviourie bassiana, Pacelomyces, verticillium) @(₹500/ acre x 50) ₹ 25000 per cluster in second year.

(c) Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) as per specification given in FCO, 1985 @ (₹ l000/acreX50) ₹50000 in first year for procuring and application of PROM.

(d) Farmer can take up any pest control mechanism easily available in their local area @ (₹ 500/acreX50) ₹25000 in second year.

Statement-III

District-wise funds released and utilized during 2014-15, 2015-2016 and 2016-17 for promotion of Organic fertilizer in the State of West Bengal

(in Lakhs)

District	Year 2015-16*		Year 2016-17	
	Fund Allotted	Fund Utilized	Fund Allotted	Fund Utilized upto February 2017
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri	35.5850	0	96.17239	35.5850

1	2	3	4	5
Alipur duar	17.7905	0	48.08421	17.7905
Uttar Dinajpur	28.4696	0	76.93951	28.4696
Nadia	7.1174	0	19.23488	7.1174
North 24 Pgs	35.5850	15.5165	80.65589	20.0685
South 24 Pgs	35.5850	1	95.17239	34.5850
Burdwan	24.9079	6.70264	60.61644	18.2053
Birbhum	14.2328	12.17868	26.28908	2.0541
Purulia	78.2874	22.04962	189.5301	56.2378
Bankura	71.1680	17.93236	174.4104	53.2356
Paschim Medinipur	78.2814	58.3262	153.6788	19.9552
Kolkata	1.2720	0	1.2720	1.2720
TOTAL	428.282	133.706	1022.056	294.576

*The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana Scheme (PKVY) is operational from 2015-16

Statement-IV

Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for promotion of organic fertilizers in West Bengal under PKVY

Name of Scheme - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
Status of State: West Bengal

Year	Physical Progress			Financial Progress (₹ in lakhs)				Status of utilisation certificate
	Total Plan	Achievement	Unachieved (with reason)	Total outlay	Amount released by GOI	Expend-iture	uns-pent Balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2015-16	Formation of 120 Clusters	Formed	The scheme is expected to complete in 3 years	856.57	214.14	214.14	0	UC received utilized Amount of ₹ 214.14 lakh
2016-17	88	Under implementation	-	376.89	393.66	-	393.66	Awaited

Other important points:

1. State Government has submitted the progress report
2. State Government has submitted the State Share allocation of funds
3. State Government has submitted the Utilisation Certificate

Crops earning remunerative income to farmers

3376. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any crop cultivated in the country earns a remunerative income to its cultivators, if so, the details thereof;

(b) in the case of non-remunerative crops how do Government expect farmers to continue their cultivation; and

(c) whether Government's proclaimed aim of doubling income of farmers within a few years will motivate them to continue in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major agricultural produce for 2016-17 on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The MSP fixed by the Government for 2016-17 season provides adequate return over all India weighted average all paid out cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) as estimated by CACP.

The MSPs fixed by Government and returns over A2+FL for 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

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

In addition, Government is also implementing e-National Agriculture Market and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

Statement

Details of A2+FL and MSP including bonus whichever is applicable

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2016-17		
	Kharif Crops	A2+FL	MSP	% Return over A2+FL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy (Common)	1045	1470	40.67
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	1045	1510	44.50
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1501	1625	8.26
	Jowar (Maldandi)	1501	1650	9.93
3.	Bajra	925	1330	43.78
4.	Maize	966	1365	41.30
5.	Ragi	1733	1725	-0.46
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3241	5050^^	55.82
7.	Moong	4065	5225^^	28.54
8.	Urad	3584	5000^^	39.51
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	2889	3860	33.61
	(Long Staple)	2889	4160	43.99
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3371	4220*	25.19
11.	Sunflower Seed	3479	3950*	13.54

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Soyabeen	1852	2775*	49.84
13.	Sesamum	4188	5000^	19.39
14.	Nigerseed	3366	3825*	13.64
	Rabi Crops			
15.	Wheat	797	1625	103.89
16.	Barley	816	1325	62.38
17.	Gram	2241	4000^	78.49
18.	Masur (Lentil)	2174	3950!	81.69
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard	1871	3700*	97.76
20.	Safflower	3049	3700*	21.35
	Other Crops			
21.	Copra (Milling)	4676	5950	27.25
	(Calender Year) (Ball)	4676	6240	33.45
22.	Jute	2125	3200	50.59
23.	Sugarcane$	140.00	230.00	64.29

* Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal.
^ Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.
^^ Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.
! Including Bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal.
$ Fair and remunerative price.

Bonus on Ragi and Jowar crops

3377. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Karnataka has requested the Prime Minister for announcing ₹ 700 as bonus for Ragi and Jowar over and above MSP to help small and marginal farmers and poor consumers in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and action taken by the Ministry thereon; and

(c) by when the bonus is going to be announced by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has requested for announcing a bonus of ₹ 700 per quintal for Ragi and Jowar.

Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops including Ragi and Jowar on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP considers, *inter alia*, a number of important factors which include cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

The Government has increased the MSPs for 2016-17 of Ragi and Jowar to ₹ 1725 per quintal and ₹ 1625 per quintal respectively as against ₹ 1650 per quintal and ₹ 1570 per quintal for 2015-16. Government has not announced any bonus for Ragi and Jowar.

Inclusion of Mayurbhanj district under NFSM

3378. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government will relax the criteria to accommodate Mayurbhanj district of Odisha under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), as the district has 11 thousand hectares of land covered under Maize farming annually and is on the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): Districts under National Food Security Mission – Coarse cereals are selected based on criteria defined in the operational guidelines of National Food Security Mission. The districts covering 70% of the total coarse cereals area of the State have only been selected under National Food Security Mission - Coarse cereals. Moreover, so far, no proposal for inclusion of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha under National Food Security Mission - Coarse cereals has been received from the State.

Surplus production of pulses

3379. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India produced 16.5 million tonnes of pulses in 2015-16;

(b) whether it is a fact that production of pulses has vastly increased in 2016-17;

(c) whether the surplus production of pulses in 2016-17 has created a glut in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to help farmers meet this glut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The production of pulses in the country during 2015-16 was 16.35 million tonnes.

As per Second Advance Estimates for 2016-17, total production of pulses during 2016-17 is estimated at 22.14 million tonnes which is higher by 2.89 million tonnes than the previous record production of 19.25 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Given the projected demand of pulses of 22 million tonnes for 2016-17 (as per demand projections of major agricultural commodities during Twelfth Five Year Plan), the production of pulses during the current year is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.

However, to ensure remunerative prices to farmers, Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops including pulses on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP considers, *inter alia*, a number of important factors which include cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

Though the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of pulses have been increased by the Government, the farmers are, however, free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them.

Government also implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses directly from the farmers through Central agencies *viz.* National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) and Food Corporation of India (FCI).

In the current year (2016-17) the Government has procured 860.25 thousand tonnes of Tur, 219.79 thousand tonnes of Moong and 88.67 thousand tonnes of Urad, till 27.03.2017.

Upsurge in farmers' suicides

3380. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide in India in 2015-16 and in the current year;

(b) whether there has been an upsurge in suicides in 2015-16 and in 2016-17 due to agrarian crisis and poverty; and

(c) whether Government has done any study in this regard?

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 year 2016 has not been published yet. As per ADSI Report of 2015, the numbers of suicides by farmers/cultivators are 8,007 in 2015. Suicides by agricultural labourers are 4,595 in 2015. Further, as per this Report, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/ cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc.

(c) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in country, Government has undertaken a study "Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription" as an All India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17. The study was allotted to Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru as a coordinator of the study. The study is being conducted in major suicide hit States of the country.

Adverse effect of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on human health

†3381. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that impact of deadly diseases is on the rise in the country due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any study to assess the relation between lethal diseases like cancer and use of these fertilizers or pesticides, if so, the outcome thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures being taken by Government to promote bio-fertilizer to protect the people from the ill effects of chemical fertilizers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence that balanced and judicious use of fertilizers and registered pesticides cause rise of deadly diseases in the country. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi nutrient deficiencies as evident from the study conducted under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments' in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. There is also possibility of nitrate contamination in groundwater above the permissible limit of 10 mg NO3-N/L due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers including urea particularly in light textured soils that has consequence on human/animal health if used for drinking purpose. No study has been carried out to assess the relation between disease like cancer and use of fertilizers.

(c) Government has taken following steps to promote bio-fertilizer:-

(i) Financial assistance to State Governments is provided for setting up liquid/carrier based bio-fertilizer/bio-pesticide units @ 100% project cost up to a maximum limit of ₹ 160 lakh per unit. Financial assistance to individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as Capital Investment @ 25% of project cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh per unit is provided.

(ii) Under Soil Health Management (SHM), financial assistance is given for promotion of organic inputs (manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizers, compost, herbal extracts etc.@ 50% of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000 per hectare and ₹ 10000 per beneficiary.

(iii) Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) financial assistance is given for liquid bio-fertilizer consortia (nitrogen fixing/Phosphate solublizing/Potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ ₹ 500 per acre amounting to ₹ 25000 per cluster of 50 acres.

(iv) The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) undertakes various extension activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes,

distribution of literature on organic inputs (including bio-fertilizers) to educate the farmers. The NCOF is also publishing biannually Bio-fertilizer News letter. In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farmers.

(v) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types under Network Project on Soil Bio-diversity-Bio-fertilizers. Liquid bio-fertilizers technology with higher shelf-life has also been developed. Besides, ICAR imparts training, organizes, frontline demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on use of bio-fertilizers.

Decline in the production of foodgrains

†3382. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of decline in the production of foodgrains during last two years and the comparative details of all the crops including rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and cotton etc. separately for a period of last ten years; and

(b) the comparative details of enhancement in Minimum Support Price during 2004 to 2014 and 2014 to September, 2016 for above crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) On account of deficit/deficient rainfall during monsoon season, unseasonal rains/hailstorms and adverse temperature conditions etc., the production of foodgrains during 2014-15 and 2015-16 declined to 252.02 million tonnes and 251.57 million tonnes respectively as compared to record foodgrains production of 265.04 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14. The Details of production of major agricultural crops during 2006-07 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of Minimum Support Prices of major agricultural crops in the country during 2004-05 to 2016-17 are given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Production of major agricultural crops during 2006-07 to 2015-16

(Million tonnes)

Crops	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Rice	93.36	96.69	99.18	89.09	95.98	105.30	105.24	106.65	105.48	104.41
Wheat	75.81	78.57	80.68	80.80	86.87	94.88	93.51	95.85	86.53	92.29
Maize	15.10	18.96	19.73	16.72	21.73	21.76	22.26	24.26	24.17	22.57
Coarse Cereals	33.92	40.75	40.04	33.55	43.40	42.01	40.04	43.29	42.86	38.52
Tur	2.31	3.08	2.27	2.46	2.86	2.65	3.02	3.17	2.81	2.56
Gram	6.33	5.75	7.06	7.48	8.22	7.70	8.83	9.53	7.33	7.06
Pulses	14.20	14.76	14.57	14.66	18.24	17.09	18.34	19.25	17.15	16.35
Food-grains	217.28	230.78	234.47	218.11	244.49	259.29	257.13	265.04	252.02	251.57
Oilseeds	24.29	29.76	27.72	24.88	32.48	29.80	30.94	32.75	27.51	25.25
Sugar-cane	355.52	348.19	285.03	292.30	342.38	361.04	341.20	352.14	362.33	348.45
Jute#	10.32	10.22	9.63	11.23	10.01	10.74	10.34	110.83	10.62	9.94
Cotton##	22.63	25.88	22.28	24.02	33.00	35.20	34.22	35.90	34.81	30.01

Million bales of 180 kgs. each.

Million bales of 170 kgs. each.

Statement-II

Details of Minimum Support Prices of major agricultural crops in the country during 2004-05 to 2016-17

(According to Crop Year)

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Kharif Crops														
1.	Paddy	Common	560	570	580^	845$$/850~	950$	1050$	1000	1080	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470
		Grade 'A'	590	600	610^	875$$/880~	980$	1080$	1030	1110	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	515	525	540	600	840	840	880	980	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625
		Maldandi	-	-	555	620	860	860	900	1000	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650
3.	Bajra		515	525	540	600	840	840	880	980	1175	1250	1250	1275	1330
4.	Maize		525	540	540	620	840	840	880	980	1175	1310	1310	1325	1365
5.	Ragi		515	525	540	600	915	915	965	1050	1500	1500	1550	1650	1725
6.	Arhar (Tur)		1390	1400	1410	1630^^	2000	2300	3500¶	3700¶	3850	4300	4350	4625!	5050**
7.	Moong		1410	1520	1520	1780^^	2520	2760	3670¶	4000¶	4400	4500	4600	4850!	5225**
8.	Urad		1410	1520	1520	1780^^	2520	2520	3400¶	3800¶	4300	4300	4350	4625!	5000**

9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	1760	1760	1770	1800	2500[a]	2500[a]	2500[a]	2800[a]	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860
		Long Staple	1960	1980	1990	2030	3000[a a]	3000[a a]	3000[a a]	3300[a a]	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160
10.	Groundnut in Shell		1500	1520	1520	1550	2100	2100	2300	2700	3700	4000	4000	4030	4220$$
11.	Sunflower Seed		1340	1500	1500	1510	2215	2215	2350	2800	3700	3700	3750	3800	3950$$
12.	Soyabeen	Black	900	900	900	910	1350	1350	1400	1650	2200	2500	2500	-	-
		Yellow	1000	1010	1020	1050	1390	1390	1440	1690	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775$$
13.	SESAMUM		1500	1550	1560	1580	2750	2850	2900	3400	4200	4500	4600	4700	5000!
14.	Nigerseed		1180	1200	1220	1240	2405	2405	2450	2900	3500	3500	3600	3650	3825$$
	Rabi Crops														
15.	Wheat		640	700$	850$$	1000	1080	1100	1220$	1285	1350	1400	1450	1525	1625
16.	Barley		540	550	565	650	680	750	780	980	980	1100	1150	1225	1325
17.	Gram		1425	1435	1445	1600	1730	1760	2100	2800	3000	3100	3175	3500@	4000!
18.	Masur (Lentil)		1525	1535	1545	1700	1870	1870	2250	2800	2900	2950	3075	3400@	3950"
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		1700	1715	1715	1800	1830	1830	1850	2500	3000	3050	3100	3350	3700$$
20.	Safflower		1550	1565	1565	1650	1650	1680	1800	2500	2800	3000	3050	3300	3700$$
21.	Toria		1665	1680	1680	1735	1735	1735	1780	2425	2970	3020	3020	3290	3560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Other Crops														
22.	Copra	Milling	3500	3570	3590	3620	3660	4450	4450	4525	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950
	(Calender Year)	Ball	3750	3820	3840	3870	3910	4700	4700	4775	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240
23.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		-	-	-		988	1200	1200	1200	1400	1425	1425	1500	1600
24.	Jute		890	910	1000	1055	1250	1375	1575	1675	2200	2300	2400	2700	3200
25.	Sugarcane		74.50	79.50	80.25	81.18	81.18	129.84¤	139.12¤	145.00¤ *	170.00¤	210.00¤	220.00¤	230.00¤	230.00¤

$ Including Bonus of ₹ 50 per quintal.
$$ Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal.
^ An additional incentive bonus of ₹ 40 per quintal was payable on procurement between 1.10.2006 to 31.03.2007. In case of Bihar and Kerala additional incentive bonus extended upto 31.5.2007 and in case of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal additional incentive bonus extended upto 30.9.2007.
* At 9.5 per cent recovery, subject to a premium of ₹1.53 for every 0.1 per cent increase in the recovery above 9.5 per cent.
¶ Additional incentive at the rate of ₹ 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies is payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.
~ From 12.06.2008.
[a] Staple length (mm) of 24.5-25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1.
[a a] 83 Staple length (mm) of 29.5 -30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3.
¤ Fair and remunerative price.
^^ Including Bonus of ₹ 40 per quintal.
** Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.
! Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.
@ Including Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal.
" Including Bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal.

Compensation to vegetable growers

3383. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers in Maharashtra and other parts of the country recently distributed their vegetables free of cost to general public as the prices of vegetables nosedived and threatened not to grow vegetables in future, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken to compensate the vegetable growers of Maharashtra and of other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No such report has been received from any of the State including Maharashtra.

(b) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) following steps are being taken to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and stabilize its price in the market:

- Assistance is being provided for subsidized seeds produced by National Level Agencies, e.g. National Seeds Corporation, National Horticulture Research and Development Foundation, Hindustan Insecticide Limited etc.
- Farmers are mobilized into Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) for aggregation and economies of scale. Efforts are being made to link FPOs to market by way of direct marketing farmers markets/Apni Mandi and e-markets.
- Assistance is provided for development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure such as cold storages, ripening chamber, pack houses, reefer vehicles, primary and wholesale markets, Kisan Mandies, etc.

Apart from the above, following other steps are being taken by Government of India to stabilize prices of vegetables in the country:

- The Government is implementing the scheme called electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). Under the scheme, a common e-market platform is being deployed to link the existing physical mandis across the country through online enabling buyers situated even outside the State to participate trading at local level. It will ensure significant benefits through higher

returns to farmers, lower transaction costs to buyers and stable prices and availability to consumers.

- Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under Price Support Scheme. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

Drop in sale of vegetables and fruits

3384. SHRI K. T. S TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution, in percentage, of vegetables and fruits to the total agricultural produce in the country; and

(b) whether any drop in sales reported in vegetables and fruits to APMCs post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The percentage share of the contribution of the vegetables and fruits in the total agricultural produce during 2015-16 is 48.41%. Details of the agriculture production along with fruits and vegetables during 2015-16 are given in the following table:

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Foodgrain production	251.57
Horticulture production	286.18
TOTAL agricultural production	537.75
Fruits and vegetables	260.32

(b) As is evident from the arrivals data of important vegetables and fruits in Mandis in the country, there is no indication of significant drop in sale, post demonetisation period. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of All India monthly market arrivals of major vegetables and fruits in mandis

Arrivals in Tonnes

	9 Oct. 2015 to 8, Nov. 2015 (Period-I)	9 Nov. 2015 to 8, Dec. 2015 (Period-II)	9 Dec. 2015 to 8, Jan. 2016 (Period-III)	% variation of Period-II over Period-I	% variation of Period-III over Period-II	9 Oct. 2016 to 8, Nov. 2016 (Period-I)	9 Nov. 2016 to 8, Dec. 2016 (Period-II)	9 Dec. 2016 to 8, Jan. 2016 (Period-III)	% variation of Period-II over Period-I	% variation of Period-III over Period-II
Vegetables										
Onion	840,001.80	934,156.38	1,245,842.16	11.21	33.37	925,746.69	890,769.26	1,204,816.30	-3.78	35.26
Potato	779,908.16	794,810.61	1,139,526.25	1.91	43.37	823,097.22	932,537.00	1,142,386.83	13.30	22.50
Tomato	317,071.16	195,492.86	224,238.30	-38.34	14.70	379,396.73	343,655.35	266,355.63	-9.42	-22.49
Fruits										
Apple	889,220.42	686,979.09	528,789.88	-22.74	-23.03	251,002.59	126,472.19	127,222.86	-49.61	0.59
Banana	256,656.32	374,517.30	584,344.22	45.92	56.03	655,879.22	511,772.00	518,326.63	-21.97	1.28
Guava	6,225.31	11,870.04	16,632.65	90.67	40.12	4,158.65	11,518.40	15,563.29	176.97	35.12

Source: Agmarknet

Employment in agriculture sector

3385. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population, in number and percentage, which is directly or indirectly employed in the agriculture in the country; and

(b) the total number of individuals, in percentage and number, affected by demonetisation, on account of losses in production, sales and non-payment of wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As per the census conducted by the Registrar General of India for the year 2011, the total number of workers directly involved in agriculture stands at 263.1 million, accounting for 54.6 per cent of total working population of country. Out of the total number of agricultural workers, 54.9 per cent are labourers and rest are cultivators.

(b) The data on number of person affected by demonetisation is not available. However, the total food production as per the Second Advance Estimates for year 2016-17 as compared to that of 2015-16 is estimated to increase from 251. 57 million tonnes to 271.98 million tonnes. The area under rabi crops for both foodgrains and oilseeds have also increased to 54.51 million hectare and 76.97 lakh hectare respectively during 2016-17.

Setting up of ICAR-CPCRI in Andhra Pradesh

3386. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry to set up ICAR-CPCRI in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also written a letter in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action the Ministry has taken so far on the above proposal?

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

(c) ICAR has perused the matter and instructed the Director, CPCRI to take up the matter with the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter F.No. HS/15-118/2015/

HS-I dated 18.11.16 to initiate the process for the establishment of the Regional Station at Jegurupadu H/o Madhavarayudupalem village and Kadiyam Mandal, East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh State under ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod. The Director, CPCRI has taken up the matter and sent a letter to the Commissioner of Horticulture, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

In view of above, the Commissioner of Horticulture, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter No. P&M(1) 47/2015, dated 27.11.16 has sent a letter to the Collector and District Magistrate, East Godavari requesting to initiate necessary action for transfer of proposed land at Jegurupadu, H/o of Mr Palem village Kadiyam mandal in the name of Director, ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod, Kerala for taking fiirther action in this regard.

ICAR-CPCRI is waiting for handing over of the proposed land at MR palayam, kadayam mandalam near Rajamandary, East Godavari district by Government of Andhra Pradesh to Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. Once the land is transferred to ICAR and there is adequate budget provision, ICAR will be in a position to take appropriate decision in this regard.

Student READY Scheme

3387. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the student READY scheme rolled out by the Ministry;

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to promote agricultural education in the country; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to incentivise the youths to take up agriculture as a profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Student READY is a new initiative as per V Deans Committee recommendation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to reorient graduates of agriculture and allied subjects for ensuring employability and to develop entrepreneurs for emerging knowledge intensive agriculture. Student READY is an essential course module for the award of degree at Bachelors level to ensure hands on training and practical experience depending on the requirements of respective discipline in Agricultural Universities. This is step forward for articulating education into entrepreneurship and employability.

The Student READY programme includes five components:

- Experiential Learning
- Rural Awareness Works Experience (RAWE)
- In Plant Training/ Industrial attachment
- Hands-on training
- Student Project

There is also a provision of a stipend of ₹ 3000/month/student for a maximum of six months to students undergoing student READY.

(b) For maintaining and upgrading quality and relevance of higher agricultural education, a centrally sponsored plan scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India", is being implemented. The scheme strives to plan, undertake, aid, promote and coordinate agricultural education in the country with an aim to enhance the quality and relevance of higher agricultural education to address the emerging challenges in the agriculture sector. Need based financial support in critical areas is provided to Agricultural Universities (AUs), for strengthening of infrastructure pertaining to student amenities, learning resources strengthening of curriculum delivery, holistic development of students, capacity building of faculty, Niche Area of Excellence, Experiential Learning modules for skill development, Rural Agricultural Work Experience, as well as various other facilities by providing development grant, revision of course curricula as per changing needs, ensuring minimum standards through accreditation.

To popularize and promote Higher Agricultural Education in the country, ICAR conducts the All India Entrance Examination annually for admissions to 15% seats in Bachelor degree programmes, 25 % seats each in Master's and Ph.D. degree programmes in Agricultural Universities. ICAR awards National Talent Scholarship (NTS) in Agriculture & Allied Science subjects @ of ₹ 2000 p.m. for pursuing UG and ₹ 3000 p.m. for PG programmes outside their state of domicile, Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for pursuing Masters programme and Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs) for pursuing Ph.D. degree programmes in Agriculture and Allied Sciences. In addition, Merit-cum-Means and Post-Matric Scholarships are also given to attract meritorious undergraduate students belonging to below poverty line and from the weaker section of the society.

(c) To incentivize youths to take up agriculture as a profession some of the programs have been strengthened in Twelfth Plan scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India".

To attract and sustain the interest of youth in agriculture education the ICAR provides Stipend and Fellowships/assistance under various programmes.

The National Talent Scholarships for undergraduate students (NTS-UG) has been enhanced to ₹ 2000/students from existing ₹ 1000/student and Scholarship for PG students has been initiated @ ₹ 3000/ month.

A new Student 'READY' programme has been launched with a stipend of ₹ 3000/ per student /month for maximum of six months.

Assistance in the form of fellowship for global exposure of the agriculture students is also provided.

Policy to reduce cost of drugs

3388. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of non controlled drugs is many times higher than that of controlled drugs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to lower the prices of drugs for cancer and AIDS as well as of other lifesaving drugs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some pharmaceutical companies have threatened to stop manufacturing of drugs in protest against this policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 (NPPP, 2012) has moved from cost based to market based pricing. As such, the data for comparison of production cost of non-controlled medicines with controlled medicines is not maintained in the Department.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The ceiling prices of formulations/drugs which are listed in National List of

Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM 2015) and hence revised Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order-2013 (DPCO-2013) are notified as per provisions of DPCO, 2013. Accordingly, NPPA has notified the ceiling prices of 680 scheduled formulations under NLEM-15 / revised Schedule I of DPCO, 2013. This includes 35 anti-HIV/anti-retroviral medicines and 62 anti-cancer medicines.

(d) and (e) Few pharmaceutical companies have applied for discontinuation of production of Scheduled formulations stating non-viability as one of the reasons. These cases are examined based on provision of Para 21(2) of DPCO, 2013 which stipulates "any manufacturer of scheduled formulation, intending to discontinue any scheduled formulation from the market shall issue a public notice and also intimate the Government in Form-IV of this order in this regard at least six months prior to the intended date of discontinuation". Such cases are examined based on guidelines formed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority taking into view the market share of the concerned medicine, impact of withdrawal of product etc. As per provisions of DPCO 2013, Government can ask the concerned companies' for continuing production upto a maximum period of one year.

Opening of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras

3389. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open several Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMJAKs) by March, 2017 to promote unbranded quality generic medicines in the country, if so, the details and the status thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open such Jan Aushadhi Kendra in every block and Gram Panchayat; and

(c) if so, the details of expenditure likely to be incurred and time-line drawn for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. Government proposes to open several Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) in the country by March, 2017 under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), to make available the quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. In this context, as on 24.03.2017, 1014 PMBJKs are functional in the country. A State-wise list of 1014 functional PMBJKs is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) PMBJP does not have any special provision for opening PMBJKs in every block and gram panchayat of the country. However, the Government has amended the guidelines to provide that PMBJKs may be opened by State Governments or Government agencies in any Government building premises owned by Government bodies like Railways/State Transport Department/ Urban Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Post Offices/Defence/PSUs etc. In view of the above, it is expected that many blocks and gram panchayats may also get covered under the scheme. Besides, eligible private applicants can also open the Kendras at a place of their choice.

(c) In the year 2016-17, ₹ 35.00 crores was allocated in Budget Estimates (BE) for PMBJP out of which ₹ 35.00 crores has been fully utilized.

Statement

State-wise list of 1014 functional PMBJKs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Assam	14
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
5.	Bihar	4
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	145
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
10.	Delhi	14
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	97
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16
16.	Jharkhand	20
17.	Karnataka	24
18.	Kerala	177

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25
21.	Maharashtra	76
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	28
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	24
29.	Rajasthan	23
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	27
32.	Telangana	20
33.	Tripura	8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	140
35.	Uttarakhand	21
36.	West Bengal	4
	TOTAL	1014

Target for production of fertilizers

3390. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has very little reserves of fertilizer raw material and natural gas;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the issue;

(c) the target fixed for production of fertilizers in the next five years; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a), (b) and (d) Yes, Sir. India has very few reserves of fertilizer raw material and natural gas. Keeping in view the constraints in the availability of Natural Gas in the country, which is the preferred feed stock for production of nitrogenous fertilizers, a near total dependence on imports for Phosphatic fertilizer and its raw materials and full import dependence for Potash, the Government has been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint Ventures abroad in countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for production facilities with buy back arrangements and to enter into long term agreement for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India. Further, the Department is also working with the goal of having access to acquisition of the fertilizer raw materials assets from abroad.

(c) The production target of major fertilizers for the year 2017-18 are as below:

(in lakh MT)

Name of the product	Year 2017-18
Urea	241.69
DAP	50.31
Complex Fertilizers	100.99

Yearly production target is fixed before beginning of the financial year.

Empowering the Election Commission to regulate registration of political parties

3391. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has suggested that legal provisions be made to regulate the functioning of political parties and the Commission should be empowered to regulate registration as well as de-registration of political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend rules in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 lays down provisions for regulation of the registration of political parties. There is no provision for de-registration of political parties at present. However, the Law Commission in its 255th Report has, *inter-alia*, made certain recommendations for regulating the

functioning of the political parties as well as for de-registration on certain grounds.

Loss making pharma PSUs

3392. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned drugs manufacturing companies are running under losses, if so, the details of such companies, State-wise, unit-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to revive the above companies with more investments and introduction of modern machines, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) State wise details of Public Sector Pharma Companies are as under:

Sl. No	Name of Company	Manufacturing units at-
1.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)	(i) Telangana
		(ii) Uttarakhand
		(iii) Haryana
2.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	(i) West Bengal
		(ii) Uttar Pradesh
		(iii) Maharashtra
3.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	Maharashtra
4.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL)	Rajasthan
5.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL)	Karnataka

Out of these five PSUs, all except KAPL are sick or incipient sick. The earlier revival/rehabilitation package of IDPL, HAL, and BCPL have failed to achieve desired results. The production activities in RDPL have practically stopped after fire in the plant in October, 2016. HAL and RDPL are not in a position to even pay salaries to their employees.

In view of the same, the Government has decided for strategic sale of BCPL and HAL and closure of IDPL and RDPL after meeting their liabilities, cleansing their

balance sheets and effecting Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) /Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) by sale of their surplus land.

PCPIR in Andhra Pradesh

3393. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) was conceived in Andhra Pradesh and the objectives behind the same;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to shelve the PCPIR, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of investments it has attracted and employment it has generated;

(d) whether the investments are as per expectations; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not attracting investments in PCPIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Government of India has approved setting up of Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) in the State of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam) in February, 2009 and a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh in October, 2009. The objective of setting up of Andhra Pradesh PCPIR is to promote investments, boost manufacturing and generate employment in chemical and petrochemical sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the committed investment made and employment generated in APPCPIR, 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.

(d) and (e) A fully operational PCPIR in Andhra Pradesh is likely to attract an investment of ₹ 3,43,000 crore. PCPIR projects have a long gestation period, of around 20-25 years to achieve full potential. The investments in the APPCIR is a gradual process and it is likely to be accelerated after approval of Master Plan, Environment Impact Assessment and creation of the required infrastructure.

Release of fertilizer subsidies

3394. DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge amount of fertilizer subsidies is pending for release from Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) why there is a delay in release of fertilizer subsidies and;

(c) whether Government has suggested any alternate mechanism for fertilizer companies to overcome shortage of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of amount of Fertilizer Subsidies pending as on 27.03.2017 for release from Central Government are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The delay in release of fertilizer subsidies is mainly due to paucity of funds and non-receipt of Quality certificate (Proforma B2) from State Governments.

(c) Whenever there was shortage of funds, the Government tried to liquidate the pending subsidy by arranging loans under a Special Banking Arrangement (SBA). During the year 2016-17, the Department of Expenditure has allowed the Department of Fertilizers to avail ₹ 10,000 Crores as short term loan from the PSU Banks under SBA for payment of pending subsidy claims.

Statement

The details of amount of Fertilizer Subsidies pending

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Type of Fertilizer	Pending Subsidy
1.	Imported Urea	171.97
2.	Indigenous Urea	4884.14
3.	Indigenous P&K	5487.60
4.	Imported P&K	4507.26
	TOTAL	15050.97

Non-compliance of ceiling prices fixed by NPPA

3395. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 634 drugs of various strengths produced by various firms are suspected to be non-compliant with ceiling prices as notified by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether NPPA has issued a price ceiling compliance list after analyzing the market data of various medicines in December last year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), after analysis of market data and associated reports of December, 2016 submitted by All Indian Origin Chemists and Distributors Limited - Advanced Working, Action and Correction System (AIOCD-AWACS), has identified 634 cases where non-compliance of notified ceiling prices is suspected. The details are uploaded on NPPA's website *(i.e. www.nppaindia.nic.in).*

(b) No, Sir.

Subsidy on chemical fertilizers

3396. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on reducing the subsidy being given for potasic and increasing the subsidy given on phosphatic fertilizers, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of the fertilizers on which subsidy is being reduced and those on which subsidy is being increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) rates for P&K fertilizers have already been announced for the year 2016-17 which are valid upto 31.3.2017. The NBS rates for the year 2017-18 have not been decided by the Government yet.

Opposition to control of stent's pricing

†3397. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that industries have opposed controlling of prices of cardiac stent used in heart operations by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and have said that it would affect the quality of treatment which would have an adverse effect on patients;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that patients in the hospital get the cardiac stents on price fixed by NPPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Industry had expressed reservations before fixation of prices of Stents. However, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed ceiling prices of Cardiac Stents after consultations with all stakeholders, including industry representatives.

(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 provisions of the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013. Government, through NPPA, is closely monitoring the situation and has alerted the State Governments and State Drugs Controllers to monitor the availability of Stents as per ceiling prices fixed. 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.

Selling of medical devices at inflated prices

3398. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government is aware that medical devices including cardiac stents, orthopedic implants, intraocular lenses and artificial heart valves as well as consumables such as syringes, needles, catheters etc. are sold at inflated rates by hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): The initial price fixation/price determination is not under the purview of Government. It only controls price of medical devices declared as essential drugs. Out of 23 Medical Devices regulated as "Drugs" under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, three devices namely 'Condom', 'IUD containing copper' and 'coronary stents' have been included in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and are under price control. The remaining twenty medical devices, including orthopedic implants, disposable hypodermic syringes etc., are categorized as non-scheduled formulations under DPCO, 2013 and therefore, no price has been fixed for these non-scheduled medical devices. However, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price of these 20 medical devices by more than 10% per annum.

Renovation of Sindri fertilizer factory

†3399. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for the renovation of Sindri fertilizer factory has started since 2015-16;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is scheduled to take steps towards the balanced regional development alongside the renovation of the factory; and

(c) if so, with reference to part (a) and (b) above, whether Government proposes to start production in the fertilizer factory by 2017-18 and restore general facilities in Sindri, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cabinet approved on 13.07.2016 to revive Sindri Fertilizer factory on 'nomination basis' by setting up a gas-based Ammonia-Urea Plant of 1.27 Million Metric ton per annum (mmtpa) capacity. Accordingly, a Joint Venture (JV) Company, namely, Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (hurl) has been formed to take up revival of Sindri Unit. JV partners of HURL are National Thermal Power Corporation, Coal India Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited and FCIL. HURL has already taken up the initial activities of revival process. Revival of the Sindri fertilizer factory will also help in regional development.

(c) As per scheduled timelines of revival drawn by HURL for setting up of a new fertilizer factory at Sindri, it is likely to start commercial production by September, 2020.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Difference in import and domestic cost of medical devices

3400. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the huge difference between import cost and domestic hospital cost in case of hip and knee implants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) through a study conducted by the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) in respect of pricing of orthopedic implants found that there is exorbitant mark-up in the final cost to the patient when compared with the ex-factory cost or the landed cost.

(c) The initial price fixation/price determination is not under the purview of Government. It only controls prices of medical devices declared as essential drugs. Out of 23 Medical Devices regulated as "Drugs" under Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, three devices namely 'Condom', 'IUD containing copper' and 'Coronary Stents' have been included in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and are under price control. The remaining twenty medical devices, including orthopedic implants, are categorized as non-scheduled formulations under DPCO, 2013 and no price has been fixed for these non-scheduled medical devices. However, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price of these 20 medical devices by more than 10% per annum.

Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Uttar Pradesh

†3401. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) are functioning in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has raised issues regarding functioning of JAKs in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the outcome thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of JAKs established/functioning in schedule tribe dominated backward areas in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the number of JAKs proposed to be opened in the said areas including Ramtek in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. As on 24.03.2017, 140 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) are functional in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Details of location of 140 functional PMBJKs are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No Sir.

(c) The PMBJKs are functioning in all areas which also include schedule tribe dominated backward areas.

(d) There is no fixed number of PMBJKs to be opened in any specific area including in schedule tribe dominated backward areas. The location of the Kendra depends on the choice of the applicant or the State Government for Kendras in government premises. Presently, there is no PMBJK in Ramtek, Uttar Pradesh and no application has been received for opening of PMBJK in Ramtek, Uttar Pradesh. However, the applicants belonging to weaker sections like SC/ST/Differently abled are provided medicines worth ₹ 50,000/- in advance within the overall incentive amount of ₹ 2.5 lakhs which is provided in the form of 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- per month upto a total limit of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.

Statement

Details of location of 140 functional PMBJKs in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
	140
1.	BHU Varanasi
2.	Sultanpur
3.	Sushma Dixit, Kanpur
4.	Mata Anadamayee, Varanasi
5.	Manas Mishra, Jhansi
6.	Rajesh Kumar Verma, Ambedkernagar

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
7.	Narender Kumar Rai, Ghazipur (CSC)
8.	Abhya Awasthi, Kanpur
9.	Sukhdeo Diwedi, Maharajganj (CSC)
10.	Mahmood Hussain,Kanpur
11.	Crescent Welfare Society, Varanasi
12.	Sanjeev Rai, Jhansi
13.	Nehru Yuva Mandal Tarapur, Pratapgarh
14.	Krishan Kant Tripathi, Gorakhpur
15.	Mohd. Imran, Jaunpur
16.	Shivam Shukla, Raebareli
17.	Ramanand Tiwari, Jhansi
18.	Sanjay Kumar Dubey, Faizabad (Khajhurahat)
19.	Vipin Kumar, Maharajganj
20.	Rajesh Kumar Maurya, Kanpur (Yashoda Nagar)
21.	Deepak Gautam, Kanpur (Kalyanpur)
22.	Gaurav, Baghpat (CSC)
23.	Ankul Kumar Gurjar, Amroha
24.	Ashish Singh, Raebareli
25.	Dr. Neeraj Choudhry, Ghaziabad
26.	Raghuvir Singh Chaudhary, Lucknow
27.	Nitesh Kumar, Ambedkarnagar
28.	Sanjay Kumar Shukla, Amethi
29.	Sapna Agrahari, Gorakhpur
30.	Manoj Kumar Singh, Gorakhpur
31.	Ghanendra Singh, Maharajganj (Luxmipur)
32.	Navin Kumar Mishra, Lucknow (Barabanki)
33.	Mayank Singh, Amethi (SDM Colony)

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
34.	Upendra Singh, Amethi
35.	Hari Shankar Yadav, Amethi
36.	Junaid Alam, Amethi (Jagdeshpur)
37.	Ankit Kaushal, Amethi (Gauriganj)
38.	Shabrozgul, Sultanpur (Jais)
39.	Shalinee Singh, Sultanpur (Jugdishpur)
40.	Manish Jain, Amethi (Jayas)
41.	Vandana Shukla W/o Santosh Kumar Tiwari, Faizabad (Chaure Bazar)
42.	Ankur Panwar, Meerut
43.	Jitendra Kumar Mishra, Amethi (Semraota)
44.	Kanchan Verma, Sultanpur (Baldirai)
45.	Sudhir Kumar Pandey, Maharajganj
46.	Sandhya Tripathi, Gorakhpur
47.	Mr. Yogendra Kumar, Gorakhpur (Urban Bazar)
48.	Ram Ashish Yadav, Gorakhpur (Chauri- Chaura, Nai Bazar)
49.	Nikhlesh Kumar, Gorakhpur
50.	Pradeep Kumar Yadav, Gorakhpur (Bhagat Churaha)
51.	Aditya Kumar Singh, Fatehpur (Civil Line)
52.	Rajender Prasad, Faizabad (Shahganj Bazar)
53.	Anupam Panday, Bhadohi (CSC)
54.	Avanindra Pratap Singh, Amethi (Tiloi)
55.	Anamika Bharti, Lucknow (CSC)
56.	Karuna Nidhi Mishra, Solempur
57.	Sunita Yadav, Mau
58.	Akhilesh Pratap Singh, Gorakhpur (Belghat)

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
59.	Shiv Sharan Singh, Faizabad (Darsan Nagar)
60.	Sagar Educational Society, Kanpur Ngr (KDA colony)
61.	Jalpa Prasad, Raebareli (Unchahar)
62.	Pradeep Kumar Verma, Amethi (Korwa)
63.	Smt. Mula Devi Rameshwar Prasad Shiksha Evam Chikitsa Samiti (Shiv Patti), Allahabad (Nawabganj Attrampur)
64.	Sanjeev Kumar Yadav, Gorakhpur (Sikarganj)
65.	Kamal Chandwani, Lucknow (Gomti Nagar)
66.	Ajay Yadav, Gorakhpur (Subabazar)
67.	Hind Institute of Medical Services, Barabanki (Hind Hos. Safedbad)
68.	Pramod Kumar, Agra (CSC)
69.	Amita Jauhari, Unnao (Shuklaganj)
70.	Amit Kaushik, Ghaziabad (Modinagar)
71.	Shailendra Pratap Singh, Sultanpur (Motigarpur)
72.	Arshad Ali, Saharanpur (Noor Basti)
73.	Suman Devi, Lucknow (CSC)
74.	Balaji Traders, SAOURIK, Kannauj Dist.
75.	Balaji Traders, Gursaiganj, Kannauj Dist.
76.	Anil Kumar Singh, Barabanki (Nawabganj)
77.	Sarita, Faizabad (Bikapur)
78.	Ashok Kumar Pandey, Sultanpur (Dhanpatganj)
79.	Lalita Pandey, Sultanpur (Kurebhar Bajar)
80.	Vikas Pathak, Amethi (Gauriganj, Katra Lalganj)
81.	Krishna Kumar Nayak, Maharajganj
82.	Jyoti Srivastava, Lucknow (Sadrauna)

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
83.	Samanvya Social Welfare Society, Meerut (Baghpat Rd., Paradise Mall)
84.	Dr. Ram Krishna, Bhadohi (Chouri Bazar)
85.	Hemant Sharma
86.	Nav Yuvak Samajik & Shikshan Sansthan, Kanpur (Ram Krishan Ngr.)
87.	Vijay Chandra Singh, Raebareli (Amanwa Bazar)
88	Rajesh Tripathi, Basti (nr. Gate no. 2, Dist Hospital)
89.	Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary, Saharanpur (Labour Colony) (CSC)
90.	Aarti Shukla, Farrukabad (Amritpur) (CSC)
91.	Balendu Kumar, Sultanpur (Tiruth Bazar)
92.	R.V. Northland Pharmacy Institute (Mr. Puneet Sharma, Gen. Sec), Dadri (Mihir Road), (PCI)
93.	Radha Krishna Sharma, Bulandsahar (Sikandrabad)
94.	Shashikant Yadav, Gorakhpur (Dharmsala Bazaar)
95.	Shashi Kant Dixit, Mathura
96.	Ravi Tiwari, Lucknow (Ganesh Ganj)
97.	Panchayati Mahadev Ji Virajmaan Trust, Kanpur (Gillis Bazar)
98.	Arvind Singh, Raebareli
99.	Uma Mishra, Gonda (Tarabganj)
100.	Mohd. Akram, Amethi (Nahar Kothi)
101.	Suman, Faizabad (Rampur Bagan)
102.	Dr. Shyam Narayan, Sultanpur (Para bazar)
103.	Nehru Yuva Mandal Tarapur, Pratapgarh
104.	Prasanna Srivastava, Deoria (Jalkal Rd.)
105.	Shakuntla Arogya Seva Ashram, Gorakhpur (Bango Road, Pathara)

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
106.	Shri satguru renewable & I.T.R Org. (Rakesh Kumar Pandey), Bhadohi (Rewaraparaspur)
107.	Nootan Naik, Gorakhpur
108.	Santraj Yadav, Gorakhpur (nr. Patana Chawahra)
109.	Akhilesh Kumar Verma, Ghaziabad
110.	Naushad Alam, Jaunpur (Guraini)
111.	Yogendra Nath Pandey, basti UP
112.	Renu Gupta, Gorakhpur (Raghopatti Urf Padri)
113.	Sri Madan Lai Institute of pharmacy, Etawah (PCI)
114.	Baba Educational Soc, Raibareli (Sadar), (PCI)
115.	Shivangi Rai, Gorakhpur
116.	Ashok Kumar Singh, Gorakhpur (Balapur)
117.	Navneet Gupta, Faizabad (Bikapur)
118.	Kaynat Parveen, Azamgarh (Chandpatti Bazar)
119.	Devendar Pratap, Lucknow
120.	Ravi Shankar Gupta, Ghazipur.UP
121.	Umeash Narula, Saharanapur.UP
122.	Dr. Bharat Kumar Gupta, Meerut
123.	Navneet Kumar Sharma, Meerut, Govind Puri
124.	Nishant Gupta, Rampur(Jwalanagar)
125.	Shakuntla Maurya, Sultanpur (Ghamour Bazar)
126.	Aditya Kumar Singh, Fatehpur.UP
127.	Mohd Aquib, chhoti mazid k pas, Meerut
128.	Santosh Kumar Singh (PTG), chandauli
129.	Tasneem Begum, Indira Nagar, Lucknow
130.	Ganesh Shankar, Rajajipuram, Lucknow
131.	Junaid, H.No.- 1685, Mohala - Tihai, Mill Road, Mawana

Sl. No.	PMBJK's applicant name with Location
132.	Anil Kr. Pandey, Gorakhpur (CSC)
133.	Gajendra, Syana, Bulandshahr
134.	Nripendra Pratap Singh, Sultanpur (Gosaiganj)
135.	Krishna Prasad Yadav, Faizabad
136.	Geeta devi, amethi
137.	Sanjeev Kr. Tiwari, Ghazipur (CSC)
138.	Shikha, Gorakhpur
139.	Vivek Agarwal, Barilly (Holi Chowk)
140.	Shariya Vaishth, Premnagar, Bareilly (CSC)

Inclusion of coronary stents under NLEM

3402. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when notification was issued and sent to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to include coronary stents under the National List of Essential Medicines;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that foreign companies selling their stents without any price control are lobbying to stop stents entering into the Drug Price Control Order 2013;

(c) whether lobbies are trying to categorize stents in the name of 'improvement and material' and want high pricing; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is going to deal with such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare included coronary Stents in National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015 vide notification dated 19.07.2016. Subsequently Department of Pharmaceuticals included coronary stents in Schedule-I of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 vide notification dated 21.12.2016.

(b) to (d) Before fixation of ceiling price of Cardiac Stents by National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA), Industry had expressed reservations against

the proposal. However, after extensive consultation with stakeholders, NPPA categorized all stents as BMS and DES including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/Biodegradable Stents and notified the ceiling price of Coronary Stents 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. Government, through NPPA, is closely monitoring the situation and has alerted the State Governments and State Drugs Controllers to monitor the availability of Stents as per ceiling prices fixed.

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Chhattisgarh

†3403. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has entered into any contract with some companies/ NGO for the establishment of JAKs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of JAKs established/functioning in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha and the location-wise details of the proposal for opening of JAKs in the above regions including Sarguja section in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) As on 24.03.2017, 145 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) are functional in the State of Chhattisgarh, 20 PMBJKs are functional in the State of Jharkhand and 28 PMBJKs are functional in the State of Odisha. Details of location-wise functional PMBJKs in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha which include the Kendras operational in tribal areas too are given in Statement (*See* below). In order to expedite the opening of PMBJKs across the country, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) has released advertisements in various newspapers in the country during December 2016 and applications have been invited from private individuals. The response has been overwhelmingly encouraging and as on 24.03.2017, 27,395 applications have been received from all over the country for opening of PMBJKs, out of which 415 applications have been received from Chhattisgarh, 907 applications have been received from

Jharkhand and 770 applications have been received from Odisha. Out of 415 applications from Chhattisgarh, 14 applications have been received from Surguja District of Chhattisgarh and the detail is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant/organisation	Location
1.	Archana Tiwari	Surguja (Kedarpur)
2.	Anjula Sinha	Surguja (Babupara)
3.	Brijbhushan Singh	Surguja (Kerju)
4.	Dr. Firdaus Hospital	Surguja (Ambikapur)
5.	Pankaj Tiwari IND 03	Surguja
6.	Reeta Kushwaha	Surguja
7.	Sajan Kumar Jaiswal	Surguja
8.	Manish Kumar Tiwari	Surguja
9.	Aatish Tamrkar	Surguja
10.	Dharmendra Jaiswal	Surguja
11.	Swayam Singh	Surguja, Sure Simle Dental Care
12.	Sunil Kumar Agrawal	Surguja, Near PHC, Village-Lundra
13.	Sikander Ali	Surguja, Sitapur
14.	Surguja Kalyankari Seva Samiti	Balrampur, Mandeer Para

Once the applicants meet all the requirements including a drug license for operating the Kendra, they can start functioning after final agreement with BPPI.

(b) Yes Sir. A tripartite agreement has been signed between BPPI and Health Department, Government of Chhattisgarh and the Operating Agencies, Jeevandeep Samiti and India Red Cross Society for the establishment of PMBJKs in Chhattisgarh.

Statement

Details of location-wise functional PMBJKs in Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
Chhattisgarh	**145**
1.	District Hospital Campus, Durg
2.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ambagarchuki - 491668
3.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chuuikhadan - 491885

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
4.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria - 491558
5.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh - 491445
6.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nagri - 493778
7.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bartoli - 496330
8.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhaurpur- 497116
9.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lakhanpur - 497116
10.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mainpat - 497101
11.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sitapur - 497111
12.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Udaipur - 497116
13.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mahasamund - 493554
14.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Janjgir Champa - 495671
15.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Mohla - 491666
16.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargaon - 491661
17.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ghumka - 491444
18.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khairagarh - 491881
19.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manpur - 491229
20.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balod - 491226
21.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Magerlod - 493662
22.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jashpurnagar - 496331
23.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Nawagarh - 491337
24.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dabhara - 495688
25.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pamgarh - 495554
26.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sakti - 495689
27.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Malkharoda
28.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Akaltara

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
29.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baloda
30.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bamhanideeh
31.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Jaijepur
32.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Janakpur
33.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sonhat
34.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Khadgavan
35.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baikuntpur
36.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Manindragarh
37.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Patan
38.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Utai
39.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dhamdha
40.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baghbahara
41.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Basana
42.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tumgaon
43.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kota
44.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Masturi
45.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohara
46.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kawardha
47.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Wadrafnagar
48.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pithora
49.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saraipali
50.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Narayanpur
51.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kusmi
52.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Saja
53.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Orcha
54.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kanker
55.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bagicha
56.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bishrampuri

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
57.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pharasgaon
58.	Jan Aushadhi Store, PHC Kondagaon
59.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Keshkal
60.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Kondagaon
61.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gharghoda
62.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Sarangarh
63.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tamnar
64.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharamjaigarh
65.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raigarh
66.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kharsia
67.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Baramakela
68.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lailung
69.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Pussore
70.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Raipur
71.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Abhanpur
72.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Aarang
73.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dharsiwa
74.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tilda
75.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Ambagarh Chowki
76.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuikhadan
77.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Chhuria
78.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dongargarh
79.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Rajnandangaon
80.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Surajpur
81.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Ambikapur
82.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Mungeli
83.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lormi
84.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kurud

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
85.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Dhamtari
86.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gujra
87.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Makdi
88.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Baloda Bazar
89.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kasdol
90.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhatapara
91.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jagadalpur
92.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Darbha
93.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Lohandiguda
94.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Tokapal
95.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bakawand
96.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Kilepal
97.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanpuri
98.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Bijapur
99.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Wadrafnagar
100.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Balarampur
101.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Bhanupratappur
102.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Jahangirchapa
103.	Jan Aushadhi Store, District Hospital, Korba
104.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Katghora
105.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Korba
106.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gurur
107.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Gunderdihi
108.	Jan Aushadhi Store, Community Health Centre, Dundi
109.	Atul Jain, Korba
110.	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc., Surajpur (Ramanujnagar)
111.	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc, Surajpur (Bishrampur)
112.	Jai Sai Edu. & Welfare Soc, Surajpur (Pratappur)

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
113.	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Shankargarh)
114.	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Kusmi)
115.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Marwahi)
116.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Thankhamhariya, Saja)
117.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Berla)
118.	Lakshya Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Surajpur (Premnagar)
119.	Raman Jain, Raipur (in front of AIIMS Hos.)
120.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Medical College, Raipur (B.R. Ambedkar Medical College)
121.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Fingeshwar
122.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Mungeli (Patharia)
123.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Mainpur)
124.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Gariyaband (Deobhog)
125.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bemetara (Basics School Ground, Shop No. 16)
126.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Supela
127.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Jashpur (Duldula)
128.	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur (Rajpur)
129.	Praveen Kumar Mishra, Korba (nr. P.H.C. Pali)
130.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Takhatpur)
131.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (Dist. Hosp.)
132.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (CHC Pendra)
133.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bilaspur (CIMS)
134.	Indian Red Cross Society, Balrampur, CH
135.	Ranjita Sharma, Korba (CHC Campus)
136.	Gopal Ban Goswami, Korba
137.	Dr. Ankita Nirmal, Gariyaband Rajim, Beltukari)
138.	Deepika Mishra, Bilaspur
139.	Jeevan Deep Samiti, Jashpur (Kunkuri)
140.	Indian Red Cross Society, Hospital Compound Bhopalpattanam, CHC Bhopalpattanam

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
141.	Indian Red Cross Society, District Hospital, Sukuma
142.	Anshuman Kedia, Bhadrapara (CHC, Near Podi
143.	Vishal Kumar Gupta, Jashpur (PHC Campus Sanna)
144.	Dipendra Kumar Todar, Bilaspur (Takhatpur)
145.	Anand Patanwar, Bilaspur, Shop No-6, Ujjwal Nagar
Jharkhand	**20**
1.	District Hospital, Sahibganj
2.	District Hospital, Latehar##
3.	District Hospital, Jamtara ##
4.	District Hospital, Chatra
5.	District Hospital, RIIMS Ranchi
6.	District Hospital, Ranchi
7.	District Hospital, Simdega
8.	District Hospital, Gumla
9.	District Hospital, Dhanbad
10.	District Hospital, Lohardaga
11.	District Hospital, Chaibasa
12.	District Hospital, Garhwa
13.	National Drug House (Binod Kumar)
14.	Soni Bala, Hazaribagh (Muffasil)
15.	Chanchala Devi, Pathrol, Deoghar
16.	Anjan Prakash, Ramgarh
17.	Manish Ranjan, Ranchi
18.	Dr. Aruna Chatterjee, Dumka (Sadar Hospital)
19.	Ashish Kumar Verma, Ramgarh (Station Road)
20.	Dr. Keshav Balsramb Hedgewar Edu. Trust, Bokaro (Chas, Kendwadhi)
Odisha	**28**
1.	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
2.	Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	PMBJK with location
3.	District HQ Hospital, Khordha
4.	District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
5.	District HQ Hospital, Koraput
6.	District HQ Hospital, Angul
7.	District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur
8.	District HQ Hospital, Baragarh
9.	District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh
10.	District HQ Hospital, Berhampur
11.	District HQ Hospital, Jajpur
12.	District HQ Hospital, Puri
13.	District HQ Hospital, Naupada
14.	District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj
15.	District HQ Hospital, Balasore
16.	District HQ Hospital, Jeypore
17.	District HQ Hospital, Bhawanipatana
18.	District HQ Hospital, Phulbani
19.	District HQ Hospital, Bhadrak
20.	District HQ Hospital, Keonjhar
21.	District HQ Hospital, Malkangiri
22.	District Hospital Peralakhemundi/Gajapati
23.	Near District Hospital, Boudh (Private)
24.	Soudamini Sahoo, Angul
25.	WE CARE, Cuttack
26.	National Ability Movement Org. (NAMO), Ganjam (Punjikayn Square)
27.	Sudeshna Mekup, Ganjam (Berhampur)
28.	Ajay Jain, Kalahandi (Kesinga)

Make in India mission in pharma sector

3404. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government has taken any initiative to promote domestic manufacture of pharmaceuticals and medical devices under the "Make in India" mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Yes, Sir. The Government has withdrawn exemption of customs duty on certain categories of Bulk Drugs/APIs on 29.01.2016. Further, it has also rationalized the duty structure for raw materials for medical devices on 19.01.2016 to promote domestic manufacture of pharmaceuticals and medical devices. Government has also notified Medical Devices Rules, 2017 on 31.01.2017. The new Rules have been framed in conformity with Global Harmonisation Task Force (GHTF) framework and conform to best international practices. The new Rules seek to remove regulatory bottlenecks to Make in India, facilitate ease of doing business while ensuring availability of better medical devices for patient care and safety.

The Department is operating a scheme namely Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) for part financing of common facilities in Pharma Clusters in India. This would help the manufacturers to reduce their cost of production which would result in making available quality medicines at reasonable prices to the masses. Another scheme namely Pharmaceuticals Promotion and Development Scheme (PPDS) is also being operated to provide financial assistance to Associations/Institutes etc. for taking up activities which would benefit the Pharma Industry as a whole and it would result in making available quality medicines at a reasonable prices to the masses.

Factories for production of Neem-Coated Urea

†3405. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to establish factories for production of Neem-Coated urea in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider establishing one of those factories at Udham Singh Nagar or Haridwar in Uttarakhand; and

(c) if so, by when construction of the factory is expected to begin and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†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 (c) The Government has notified New Investment Policy - 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. Based on NIP -2012, any interested company can establish urea plants in the country. 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
Indo-Gulf Fertilizers Limited - Jagdishpur	Brownfield Expansion urea project at Jagdishpur	Private	Uttar Pradesh
Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited-Gadepan	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea units at Gadepan-Kota	Private	Rajasthan
Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited, Panagarh	Greenfield/Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh	Private	West Bengal
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited-Thai	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion project at Thal	CPSU	Maharashtra
Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited	Greenfield Project at Jabalpur	Private	Madhya Pradesh
Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Brownfield Project at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Private	Andhra Pradesh

As per the terms of the NIP Policy, 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 as per amendment to NIP - 2012. 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 fertilizer plant will take around 3-3.5 years from the zero date (date of financial closure).

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) through 'Nomination Route' by nominating Central Public Undertakings (CPSU). Each of these units are being revived by installing new urea plant having production capacity of 1.27 Million Metric Tonne Urea per annum.

In addition to above, Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea Namrup II (capacity 2.40 LMT) and Namrup III (Capacity 2.70 LMT per annum).

Vide notification dated 25th May, 2015 Department of Fertilizers has made it mandatory for all the domestic producers of urea to produce 100% as Neem Coated Urea.

Revival plan for IDPL

3406. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to sell land of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad;

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

(c) why the plan to restart production of formulations and bulk drugs at IDPL is languishing; and

(d) what happened to the revival plan that the Ministry proposed with an estimated cost of 900 crore earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) has been incurring heavy losses for a long time. It was declared sick and referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992. The earlier revival/ rehabilitation packages of IDPL have failed to achieve the

desired results. In view of the same, the Government has decided to sell that much surplus land of IDPL, including its unit at Hyderabad, as would be required to clear the outstanding liabilities, implementing Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and to close the Company after meeting all the liabilities.

As the Government has already taken a decision to close the Company, no revival plans are under consideration.

Artificial shortage of stents

3407. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is aware of the artificial shortage of Bare Metal Stent, Drug Eluting Stent (DES) and Biodegradable Stent (BS) in the market recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any emergency steps have been taken by NPPA against those manufacturers and suppliers who have created this artificial shortage and ensure easy availability of DES and BS for patients, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any reports indicating that the manufacturers of stents are trying to create an artificial scarcity of bare metal and drug eluting stents in the market. All State Governments and State Drug Controllers have been advised to exercise the power of entry, search and seizure as per Para 30 of Drug Price Control Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) if manufacturers/importers/distributors try to create artificial shortage of stents. National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) is regularly interacting with the manufacturers/ importers in this regard and stent companies have assured to maintain the required level of availability.

Availability of coronary stents at reduced prices

3408. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to bring down the cost of coronary stents substantially in the country;

(b) how the price of coronary stent being stipulated by the Government is related to its landing cost;

(c) the details thereof and whether the same would be strictly followed by the corporate hospitals in the country; and

(d) the steps to be taken against the defaulting corporate hospitals in case they violate to follow the instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) notified the ceiling prices of Coronary Stents *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).

(b) and (c) Price capping is applicable to imported as well as indigenous stents. NPPA has directed hospitals to issue detailed bills to the patients, clearly mentioning the brand name of the manufacturer/importer/batch number and other details, if any, of stents. Non-compliance of the directions is to be treated as deliberate distortion of evidence and overpricing.

(d) Drug (Prices Control) Order 2013 provides that if any manufacturer sells a scheduled formulation at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) fixed and notified by the Government, such manufacturers shall be liable to deposit the overcharged amount along with interest thereon from the date of such overcharging. 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.

Gram Panchayats connected through OFCs

3409. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) connected through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) as on 15 March, 2017;

(b) out of the GPs where OFCs have been laid, how many have live and functioning internet;

(c) the steps taken by Government to effectively resolve last mile connectivity challenges;

(d) the expected timeline by which all GPs under NOFN project would have live and functioning internet; and

(e) whether Government is monitoring the functioning of DoT with regard to disbursal of funds towards NOFN project after Parliamentary Committee on IT expressed its displeasure towards DoT's lack of proactive involvement in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Phase-I of BharatNet to connect 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country is being implemented currently. As on 19.03.2017, trenching and ducting has been completed for 2,20,643 Km. (97,947 GPs), Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid for 1,78,917 Km. (78,478 GPs).

(b) As on 19.03.2017, 16,833 Gram Panchayats have been provided with broadband connectivity.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to effectively resolve last mile challenges are as below:–

1. Non discriminatory access will be given to all service providers for provision of services.

2. Telecom Commission has approved setting up of Wi-Fi Hotspots in all the Gram Panchayats in the country, leveraging the infrastructure of BharatNet for provision of services to citizens in rural areas, with funding from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

3. The following schemes have also been approved by Telecom Commission, with funding from USOF:–

   (i) Scheme for setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots at rural telephone exchanges of BSNL.

   (ii) Wi-Fi Choupals to be set up by Common Service Centre-SPV under MeitY at 5,000 Gram Panchayats using BharatNet infrastructure.

   (iii) Pilot Projects for testing technology and/or commercial model for last mile architecture.

(d) BharatNet Project to provide broadband connectivity to all GPs is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

(e) Empowered committee under Secretary, Department of Telecom (DoT) and

steering committee headed by Administrator, USOF have been set up by the Department of Telecom for monitoring and resolution of issues regarding BharatNet. Funds for BharatNet are made available to USOF from consolidated fund of India by Ministry of Finance after Parliament's approval.

The proposed, allotment and disbursement of funds towards BharatNet/ NOFN for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given below:–

(₹ in crore)

Year	Proposed	Allotment	Disbursement
2012-13	2555.00	405.00	405.00
2013-14	10695.00	514.00	514.00
2014-15	7306.00	1351.86	1351.86
2015-16	4800.00	2415.10	2415.10
2016-17 (till 23.3.2017)	6462.00	617.00	4617.00

*₹ 6000 crore has been allocated for BharatNet in FY 2016-17.

Vacant post in Telecom Commission

3410. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently, all the posts of Member, Telecom Commission are vacant;

(b) if so, since how long and reasons therefor; and

(c) when are these posts going to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Dates of occurrence of vacancies in respect of Members, Telecom Commission are as under:–

Member (Technology): 16.04.2016

Member (Finance): 01.08.2016

Member (Services): 01.09.2016

A Proposal to fill up the post of Member (Finance) has been forwarded for approval of the competent authority and it is expected to be filled up shortly.

While going through the recruitment process for the post of Member (Services), the need for amendment in Recruitment Rules for the post of Member (Services) and Member (Technology) was felt. Accordingly, amendment in Recruitment Rules for the posts is under process. The posts of Member (Services) and Member (Technology) will be advertised after finalization of Recruitment Rules for the post.

Centralized Monitoring System

3411. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of operationality of the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS);

(b) the objectives behind having the CMS;

(c) whether the data monitored by the CMS would be shared by third parties; and

(d) given the lack of privacy protection measures, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the privacy rights of the citizens are not breached by the CMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Sir, Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) to automate the process of Lawful Interception & Monitoring of telecommunications. Technology development and pilot trials have been completed. 18 Regional Monitoring Centers (RMC) out of 21 RMC have been technically commissioned. The remaining 3 RMC and Disaster Recovery Center for CMS are likely to be completed by year end.

(c) Lawfully intercepted information/data is meant for designated Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) as envisaged under Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. The lawfully intercepted data monitored by CMS will not be shared with third parties.

(d) Privacy protection mechanism have been incorporated in CMS. Information in transit and storage in the CMS network is encrypted and can be accessed by the designated LEAs only. Moreover, Government has also instructed Telecom Service Providers/Internet Service Providers under Unified License (Similar provisions in other Licences also) to protect the interest of the stakeholders/customers and privacy of the

individual as indicated below:–

"37.2 Subject to terms and conditions of the license, the Licensee shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of any information about a third party and its business to whom it provides the Service and from whom it has acquired such information by virtue of the Service provided and shall use its best endeavours to secure that:–

(a) No person acting on behalf of the Licensee or the Licensee divulges or uses any such information except as may be necessary in the course of providing such Service to the Third Party; and

(b) No such person seeks such information other than is necessary for the purpose of providing Service to the Third Party.

Provided the above para shall not apply where:–

(a) The information relates to a specific party and that party has consented in writing to such information being divulged or used, and such information is divulged or used in accordance with the terms of that consent; or

(b) The information is already open to the public and otherwise known.

37.3 The Licensee shall take necessary steps to ensure that the Licensee and any person(s) acting on its behalf observe confidentiality of customer information.

39.4 The LICENSEE shall ensure protection of privacy of communication and ensure that unauthorized interception of messages does not take place.

39.23(xix) In order to maintain the privacy of voice and data, monitoring shall be in accordance with rules in this regard under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885".

Moreover, lawful interception and monitoring is governed by the Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 wherein oversight mechanism exists in form of review committee under chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary at Central Government level and Chief Secretary of the State at the State Government level. The same mechanism is applicable for the interception under the CMS also. Additionally, CMS has inbuilt mechanism of check and balance as Security Agencies/Law Enforcement Agencies cannot provision the target and the provisioning agency cannot see the content.

Post Office Senior Citizen Savings Scheme

3412. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, who availed Post Office Senior Citizen Savings Scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to include more benefits in the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of deposits increased during the demonetization period; and

(d) if so, whether any survey conducted in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Details of number of persons, who availed Post Office Senior Citizen Savings Scheme during the last three years, State-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Currently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for including more benefits in the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme.

(c) and (d) 32634 deposits were made in Senior Citizen Savings Scheme during demonetization period which is higher than the average deposits in two months of the pre-demonetization period based on the figures of last 3 Years. No survey was conducted in this regard.

Statement

Details of the number of persons, who availed Post Office Senior Citizen Savings Scheme during the last three years, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4802	12571	18771
2.	Assam	362	817	1149
3.	Bihar	1654	1022	902
4.	Chhattisgarh	585	715	2155

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5.	Delhi	5003	6633	14999
6.	Gujarat	8171	12487	40426
7.	Haryana	1466	2006	6887
8.	Himachal Pradesh	525	645	1656
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	316	318	429
10.	Jharkhand	1168	1628	5465
11.	Karnataka	5589	6853	26809
12.	Kerala	1611	3910	7174
13.	Maharashtra	11447	13704	37281
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4890	2228	8009
15.	North East	146	220	947
16.	Odisha	2311	2994	6122
17.	Punjab	3211	3976	13747
18.	Rajasthan	2806	2394	9331
19.	Tamil Nadu	5071	7420	26914
20.	Uttarakhand	635	1074	2930
21.	Uttar Pradesh	61055	4430	13216
22.	West Bengal	0	0	64633
23.	Base (APS)	127	163	316
	TOTAL	122951	88208	310269

Review of issues concerning Telecom Department

3413. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently reviewed issues concerning the Telecom Department, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has stressed the need for fixing accountability at all levels to bring about a visible change in the situation as far as issues like poor service quality, connectivity and non functioning of landline connections, etc. are concerned, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The issues pertaining to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) listed on the PRAGATI Portal, *inter-alia,* including (i) follow up of all grievances listed on CPGRAMS portal; (ii) poor quality of mobile and broadband services/ low speed of broadband; (iii) poor connectivity/ network of mobile; (iv) delay in releasing of new connection and in-ordinate delay in rectification of fault; (v) non-functioning/ frequent problem of landlines/ broadband, etc. has been reviewed on 22.02.2017. During the said review meeting it has been decided that:–

(i) Secretary (Telecom) should find ways to improve grievance redressal mechanism;

(ii) To tackle the utility shifting problem, the department should work in co-ordination with other departments; and

(iii) Sensitization of officers and use of technology to increase the efficiency and effectiveness should be ensured.

Reduction in landline connections

3414. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of landline connections State-wise have reduced drastically;

(b) if so, the number of landline connections functional at present, State-wise;

(c) the number of landline connections in use, State-wise, from last five years; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to make landline connections popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of service area-wise number of landline telephone connections in the country auring the last five years and the current year as on 31.01.2017 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) like MTNL and BSNL account for the largest share in landline telephone connections in the country.

MTNL regularly promotes landline and broadband services through print advertising, FM channels, outdoors and digital media and regularly gives attractive tariffs/ offers to customers.

To make landline connection popular BSNL has introduced following schemes:–

1. BSNL Landline @ ₹49/- only:- BSNL has launched a promotional offer in which new customers can avail BSNL landline service @ ₹49/- per month only. Under this scheme, Fixed Monthly Charges of ₹49/- shall be charged for first six months and one free BSNL Prepaid SIM card will be provided to customer.

2. Sunday free calling scheme from BSNL Landline:- Under this scheme, on all Sundays, all BSNL landline users shall make unlimited free calls to any network's mobile and landline within India.

3. Free Night calling from BSNL Landline:- Under this scheme, BSNL landline users shall make unlimited free calls to any network's mobile and landline within India between 9 PM to 7 AM.

Statement

Details of service area-wise number of landline telephone connections in the country during the last five years and the current year as on 31.01.2017

(figures in million)

Sl. No.	Service area	As on 31st March					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	31.01.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.36	2.24	2.04	1.87	1.74	1.62
2.	Assam	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16
3.	Bihar	0.61	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.31
4.	Gujarat	1.83	1.79	1.69	1.55	1.41	1.35
5.	Haryana	0.59	0.56	0.50	0.41	0.37	0.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.20	0.1.9	0.15	0.13	0.13
8.	Karnataka	2.69	2.44	2.32	2.28	2.26	2.22
9.	Kerala	3.19	3.06	2.89	2.59	2.30	2.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.04	1.03
11.	Maharashtra	2.65	2.47	2.31	2.12	1.99	1.87
12.	North East	0.25	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12
13.	Odisha	0.46	0.37	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.29
14.	Punjab	1.44	1.32	1.22	1.12	1.06	1.02
15.	Rajasthan	1.16	1.01	0.92	0.82	0.79	0.74
16.	Tamil Nadu	3.19	3.11	2.91	2.76	2.64	2.53
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1.27	1.05	0.80	0.51	0.50	0.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0.80	0.77	0.54	0.48	0.43	0.40
19.	West Bengal	0.68	0.55	0.51	0.44	0.37	0.33
20.	Kolkata	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.00	0.91	0.86
21.	Delhi	2.91	2.96	3.10	3.14	3.17	3.21
22.	Mumbai	3.01	2.99	3.06	3.06	3.04	3.04
	TOTAL	32.17	30.21	28.50	26.59	25.22	24.34

Source: DoT.

Increase in diffusion rates for broadband and mobile phone services

3415. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the diffusion rates for broadband and mobile phone services;

(b) the current number of broadband subscribers in the country and whether Government has met the desired target of subscribers, as envisaged in the National Telecom Policy (2012); and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase digital literacy to ensure that

internet is used effectively and adoption of Wi-Fi is optimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Telecom Commission at its meeting held on 14.12.2016 approved the revised implementation strategy of BharatNet project. It has been planned 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. The project is planned to be implemented in three phases: Under first phase of the project, 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to be connected by laying underground Optical Fibre Cable(OFC) by March 2017. Under second phase, connectivity will be provided to remaining 1.5 lakh GPs in the country using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media, and provision of Wi-Fi Hotspots in all 2,50,000 GPs in the country, which is targeted to be completed by December, 2018.

965 MHz of spectrum has been auctioned in October, 2016. Trading and sharing of spectrum and active infrastructure sharing have been permitted to increase the diffusion rates.

To facilitate the laying of Optical Fibre Cable and mobile tower infrastructure by licensed telecom service providers, Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 has been notified on 15th November, 2016.

(b) The total number of broadband subscribers (Wireless and Wireline) in the country as on 31st December, 2016 is 236.09 million as per the existing definition of broadband. National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2012 aims to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed.

(c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has approved the following three Schemes for providing Digital Literacy to the masses:–

(i) In line with the objective of the 'National Policy on Information Technology 2012' to make one person in every household in the country e-literate, a scheme for IT Mass Literacy renamed as National Digital Literacy Mission) was approved in March, 2014 to train 10 lakh persons with a total outlay of ₹ 97.02 crore.

(ii) A scheme entitled 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' to make 42.50 lakh persons digitally literate in selected households throughout the country with a total

budget outlay of 380 crore was approved on 09.12.2014 under Digital India programme. The cumulative target of making 52.50 lakh persons digitally literate under the above two schemes has been achieved in December, 2016.

(iii) Government has approved 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (PMGDISHA) to make 6 crore rural households digitally literate to usher in digital literacy in rural India at an outlay of ₹ 2,351.38 crore. Under the PMGDISHA scheme, to ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates.

Interconnecting problems of BSNL and MTNL networks

3416. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for facing connectivity problem when migrating from BSNL to MTNL as both are owned by Government; and

(b) whether Government has a plan to merge BSNL and MTNL for better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Roaming services between Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are working properly in their respective licensed service areas.

No complaint on connectivity issue for migration from BSNL to MTNL has been received.

(b) At present, there is no proposal for merger of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Direct procurement of pulses

3417. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the buffer stock of pulses to protect the interests of farmers;

(b) whether Government has any plan to engage Central agencies to procure pulses directly from farmers; and

(c) whether Government has received any complaints that farmers are not getting MSP for Moong and Arhar pulses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government has approved creation of a buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). The domestic procurement of the pulses is from farmers/ farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi through designated agencies *viz.*, NAFED, FCI and SFAC. Government procured Arhar and Moong during KMS 2016-17 to extend MSP support to farmers and simultaneously build the buffer.

Production and distribution of foodgrains through PDS

3418. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains during last three years in the country;

(b) how much of that was distributed through PDS during these years and the current financial year; and

(c) what has been the increase in prices of food articles under PDS during last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total production of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarsegrain) in the country and distribution of foodgrains (rice wheat and coarsegrain) under Public Distribution System during last three years and current year are as under:–

(figure in million tonns)

Year	Production	Distribution
2013-14	245.79	46.07
2014-15	234.87	46.73
2015-16	235.22	51.47
2016-17	249.84*	52.23

*2nd advance estimates.

(c) There is no change in central issue price (CIP) of foodgrains under PDS during last three years and current year. Rice, wheat and coarsegrain continue to be distributed at ₹ 3/-, 2/- and 1/- per kilogram respectively.

Impact of sugar import on sugar industry

†3419. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding impact of import of sugar on Sugar industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for recession being faced by Sugar industry on account of sugar import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During last five sugar seasons, the production of sugar in the country has been in excess of domestic requirement and there has been hardly any import of sugar under Open General License (OGL) during the said period. However, domestic surpluses resulted in subdued sugar prices which affected the liquidity position of the sugar mills. Due to various measures taken by the Government, currently, there is no recession in the sugar sector.

Increase in prices of food items after demonetisation

†3420. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHADP:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in wholesale and retail prices of food items during the last three years and whether these items have become dearer after demonetisation;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for failure of Government machinery in tackling inflation;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons behind increase in prices after demonetization; and

(d) the details of impediments that come in the way of curbing increase in prices of essential food items, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Details of wholesale and retail prices of 22 essential food items during the last three years, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Government has not conducted any study on impact of demonetization on price changes. However, changes in prices of 22 essential food items *vis-a-vis* the prices on the day of demonetization are being monitored on daily basis. Prices show mixed trends after demonetization with prices of majority of these food items including pulses and vegetables recording a decline. Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to various factors such as shortfall in production, seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, increase in demand because of rise in population, per capita income and change in food habits. In addition, speculation, cartelization, black-marketing/hoarding also put pressure on prices. Government intervention through measures such as banning export of all pulses with some exceptions; permitting import of pulses at zero import duty; extending stock limit on pulses till 30.9.2017; setting up of a Group of Officers for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization; building buffer stock of pulses and releases therefrom etc. *inter-alia* have resulted in moderation of prices of essential commodities like pulses which were ruling high.

Statement-I

Details of All India Average Retail and Wholesale prices during last three years and % variation thereof

Commodities	All India Average Retail Price (₹/kg.)							All India Average Wholesale Price (₹/qtl.)						
	Price As On 28-03-2017	1 Year Ago 28-03-2016	2 years Ago 27-03-2015	3 Years Ago 28-03-2014	% Variation over			Price As On 28-03-2017	1 Year Ago 28-03-2016	2 years Ago 27-03-2015	3 Years Ago 28-03-2014	% Variation over		
					1 year	2 years	3 years					1 year	2 years	3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rice	28.95	27.17	27.25	27.28	6.55	6.24	6.12	2599.25	2453.73	2460.47	2468.13	5.93	5.64	5.31
Wheat	24.3	23.71	22.7	21.43	2.49	7.05	13.39	2170.53	2130.26	2051.82	1936.11	1.89	5.79	12.11
Atta (Wheat)	26.58	24.92	25.07	23.42	6.66	6.02	13.49	2349.52	2223.59	2220.71	2072.63	5.66	5.8	13.36
Gram Dal	88.49	65.51	49.84	49.11	35.08	77.55	80.19	8124.03	6050.21	4522.7	4383.25	34.28	79.63	85.34
Tur/Arhar Dal	88.19	134.3	82.47	70.04	-34.3	6.94	25.91	8140.07	12636.48	7788.69	6529.35	-35.6	4.51	24.67
Urad Dal	98.53	135.23	80.38	66.72	-27.1	22.58	47.68	9058.31	12731.93	7569.53	6193.7	-28.9	19.67	46.25
Moong Dal	79.26	99.96	99.65	86.92	-20.7	-20.5	-8.81	7217.78	9265.41	9310.07	8221.5	-22.1	-22.5	-12.21
Masoor Dal	74.93	77.8	73.24	60.75	-3.69	2.31	23.34	6760.66	7151.89	6807.68	5628.15	-5.47	-0.69	20.12
Sugar	42.36	34.97	32.4	34.91	21.13	30.74	21.34	3984.3	3268.36	2969.62	3243.52	21.91	34.17	22.84
Milk (per ltr.)	40.95	39.52	38.58	35.62	3.62	6.14	14.96	3774.59	3701.25	3668.2	3385.71	1.98	2.9	11.49

Groundnut Oil	133.23	123.28	119.49	121.41	8.07	11.5	9.74	12539.13	11493.35	11258.65	11237.63	9.1	11.37	11.58
Mustard Oil	109.07	108.99	99.37	97.51	0.07	9.76	11.86	10138.7	10091.18	9194.69	9033.4	0.47	10.27	12.24
Vanaspati	77.4	71.34	77.29	76.78	8.49	0.14	0.81	7102.01	6644.69	7132.96	7170.61	6.88	-0.43	-0.96
Soya Oil	85.51	80.59	84.28	84.56	6.1	1.46	1.12	7920.53	7385.56	7771.25	7956.29	7.24	1.92	-0.45
Sunflower Oil	93.32	95.2	94.81	95.59	-1.97	-1.57	-2.37	8775.03	8981.97	8921.35	8958.76	-2.3	-1.64	-2.05
Palm Oil	70.09	65.59	67.34	72.03	6.86	4.08	-2.69	6547.58	6124.49	6278.89	6809.15	6.91	4.28	-3.84
Gur	43.17	39.27	39.98	38.74	9.93	7.98	11.44	3847.51	3496.03	3569.1	3461.8	10.05	7.8	11.14
Tea Loose	198.66	196.3	203.79	202.43	1.2	-2.52	-1.86	17521.62	17563.29	18093.98	18021.33	-0.24	-3.16	-2.77
Salt	14.78	14.96	14.58	14.17	-1.2	1.37	4.3	1235.09	1273.21	1269.4	1200.07	-2.99	-2.7	2.92
Potato	13.44	15.74	15.44	16.65	-14.6	-13	-19.28	969.57	1236.74	1198.62	1227.94	-21.6	-19.1	-21.04
Onion	14.48	16.47	23.45	16.94	-12.1	-38.3	-14.52	1090.93	1275.11	1872.51	1251.1	-14.4	-41.7	-12.8
Tomato	17.38	16.88	20.81	16.34	2.96	-16.5	6.36	1328.93	1270.96	1550.22	1160.29	4.56	-14.3	14.53

Source: State civil supplies Departments.

Statement-II

Variation in All India Average Retail and Wholesale Prices as on 28.03.2017 over 08.11.16

Commodities	Retail Prices (₹/kg.)			Wholesale Prices (₹/Qtl.)		
	Price as on 28.03.2017	Price as on 08.11.16	Variation %	Price as on 28.03.2017	Price as on 08.11.16	Variation %
Rice	28.95	27.66	4.66	2599.25	2473.32	5.09
Wheat	24.3	24.14	0.66	2170.53	2151.71	0.87
Atta (Wheat)	26.58	25.8	3.02	2349.52	2281.08	3.00
Gram Dal	88.49	121.69	-27.28	8124.03	11394.63	-28.70
Tur/Arhar Dal	88.19	119.12	-25.97	8140.07	10969.16	-25.79
Urad Dal	98.53	120.55	-18.27	9058.31	11060.61	-18.10
Moong Dal	79.26	84.44	-6.13	7217.78	7607.45	-5.12
Masoor Dal	74.93	82.45	-9.12	6760.66	7460.74	-9.38
Sugar	42.36	40.81	3.80	3984.3	3805.03	4.71
Milk (per Itr.)	40.95	40.39	1.39	3774.59	3660.25	3.12
Groundnut Oil	133.23	134.45	-0.91	12539.13	12690.96	-1.20
Mustard Oil	109.07	110.32	-1.13	10138.7	10206.82	-0.67
Vanaspati	77.4	76.39	1.32	7102.01	7032.31	0.99
Soya Oil	85.51	84.29	1.45	7920.53	7696.22	2.91
Sunflower Oil	93.32	93.66	-0.36	8775.03	8756.32	0.21
Palm Oil	70.09	70.67	-0.82	6547.58	6502.03	0.70
Gur	43.17	43.57	-0.92	3847.51	3881.05	-0.86
Tea Loose	198.66	198.37	0.15	17521.62	17530	-0.05
Salt Pack	14.78	15.01	-1.53	1235.09	1243.21	-0.65
Potato	13.44	21.25	-36.75	969.57	1655.47	-41.43
Onion	14.48	15.8	-8.35	1090.93	1155.86	-5.62
Tomato	17.38	22.14	-21.50	1328.93	1705.61	-22.08

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

Fall in production of sugar

3421. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lowest sugar production is expected this year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures being initiated to avoid the possibility of its shortage and price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) With the carry over stock of 77 lac tons and estimated current season's production, availability of sugar is sufficient to meet the domestic consumption requirement at reasonable prices. The Government has imposed custom duty @ 20% on export of sugar to conserve stocks in the country and ensure its availability at a reasonable price. Besides, stock holding and turnover limits have been imposed on stockists/dealers of sugar to prevent speculative and hoarding activities.

Buffer stock of pulses

3422. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pulses procured by Government for buffer stock;

(b) whether the quantity of pulses for import has been increased by increasing the buffer stock; and

(c) if so, whether Government has adopted any new policy to control the rise of prices of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 28.03.2017, Government has procured around 16.88 lakh tonnes including 3.79 lakh tonnes of imports towards building the buffer stock of pulses of upto 20 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b), does not arise.

Transparency in PDS

†3423. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use Smart Card Technology in Public Distribution System (PDS), if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) whether Government has consulted the States in this regard, if so, the reaction of States thereto;

(c) the other steps taken by Government for effective implementation of PDS and to bring transparency in it;

(d) whether Government has decided to open outlets in all wards of Gram Panchayats across the country under PDS; and

(e) if so, the number of Panchayats in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) 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 12th 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 Govt, has also asked States/UTs to opt for any of the two models of Direct Benefit Transfer - Cash transfer of food subsidy into the bank account of beneficiaries or fair price shop (FPS) automation, which involves installation of Point of Sale (PoS) device at FPS, for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions. The cash transfer of food subsidy is being implemented in 3 UTs on pilot basis namely Chandigarh, Puducherry w.e.f. 1.9.2015 and partially in Dadra 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 1.84 lakh FPSs have been automated so far.

(d) and (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments wherein operational

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

responsibilities including the issuance of licenses to the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Details of the number of Panchayats in the Country (State-wise) are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of districts and Panchayats

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	District Panchayats	Intermediate Panchayats	Village Panchayats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	9	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	660	12920
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	20	178	1835
4.	Assam	33	11	191	2193
5.	Bihar	38	38	534	8398
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	146	10996
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	N.A.	20
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	N.A.	15
10.	Goa	2	2	N.A.	191
11.	Gujarat	33	33	223	14062
12.	Haryana	22	21	126	6205
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	78	3226
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	322	4341
15.	Jharkhand	24	24	263	4403
16.	Karnataka	30	30	176	6023
17.	Kerala	14	14	152	941
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1	N.A.	10
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51	51	313	22825
20.	Maharashtra	36	34	351	28031
21.	Manipur	16	4	N.A.	161

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Odisha	30	30	314	6776
23.	Puducherry	4	N.A.	10	98
24.	Punjab	22	22	147	13048
25.	Rajasthan	33	33	295	9894
26.	Sikkim	4	4	N.A.	176
27.	Tamil Nadu	32	31	385	12524
28.	Telangana	31	9	438	8695
29.	Tripura	8	8	35	591
30.	Uttarakhand	13	13	95	7956
31.	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	821	59030
32.	West Bengal	21	19	341	3342
33.	Meghalaya	11	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies
34.	Mizoram	8	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies
35.	Nagaland	11	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies	Tribal Local Bodies
36.	Delhi	11	No rural areas	No rural areas	No rural areas
	TOTAL	716	618	6604	249008

Linking of PDS with Aadhaar

3424. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the States have been requested to seed Aadhaar numbers in beneficiary database under Public Distribution System (PDS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of beneficiaries under PDS and other welfare schemes

along with the number of beneficiaries in whose case seeding with Aadhaar data has been completed, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All States/UTs have been requested to seed Aadhaar numbers in Ration Card database. At present, the Aadhaar seeding in Public Distribution System (PDS) at National level stands at 76.96% against the total 23.20 crore (approx) ration cards. Details of the total number of benenciaries under PDS where Aadhaar has been seeded (State-wise) are given in Statement-I (*See* below) and the details of other welfare schemes are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Ration Cards (under NFSA)	Aadhaar Seeding (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94,36,026	100
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	13,370	97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,76,342	44.5
4.	Assam	57,55,686	0
5.	Bihar	1,54,01,000	50
6.	Chandigarh	59,402	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	53,68,000	97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,536	94
9.	Daman and Diu	24,120	100
10.	Delhi	19,45,358	100
11.	Goa	1,38,361	89
12.	Gujarat	72,30,246	93
13.	Haryana	29,41,138	91

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,99,584	96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,97,288	62
16.	Jharkhand	57,56,766	96
17.	Karnataka	1,05,48,106	100
18.	Kerala	34,33,036	98
19.	Lakshadweep	5,110	98
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,15,37,855	89
21.	Maharashtra	1,48,28,050	87
22.	Manipur	5,17,093	1.28
23.	Meghalaya	4,21,548	0
24.	Mizoram	1,43,315	11.86
25.	Nagaland	2,83,581	6.50
26.	Odisha	86,13,870	86
27.	Puducherry	1,62,456	100
28.	Punjab	36,35,425	97
29.	Rajasthan	1,02,05,458	95
30.	Sikkim	96,911	73
31.	Tamil Nadu	98,29,111	100
32.	Telangana	49,27,847	100
33.	Tripura	5,90,117	93
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,41,20,299	75
35.	Uttarakhand	13,30,404	90
36.	West Bengal	6,01,85,092	62
	TOTAL	23,19,99,907	76.96%

* Information maintained Ration Cards-wise

Statement-II

Details of Welfare Schemes

1. Programme/scheme implemented by Ministry of HRD, Deptt. of School Education and Literacy

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/ scheme	Total No. of beneficiaries (i.e. school going children)	Position of Aadhaar Seeding/ Identity (as on 30.9.2016)	Remarks
(i)	Mid Day Meal Scheme	9.65 crores	3,48,18,772 (Aadhaar identity)	D/o Food & PD is providing foodgrains at subsidised rates For implementation of the Scheme.

2. Programme/scheme implemented by Ministry of Women and Child

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/ scheme	Total No. of beneficiaries as reported by States/UTs	Position of Aadhaar Seeding	Remarks
(i)	ICDS-Supplementary Nutrition Programme	9,93,58,952	Ministry has issued notification under Section 7 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 on 06.02.2017 and 16.02.2017	D/o Food & PD is providing foodgrains at subsidised rates For implementation of these Schemes.
(ii)	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	94,57,859		

Rise in price of sugar

3425. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic production of sugar has come down sharply in the current year leading to exorbitant price rise thereof;

(b) if so, the details of domestic production, consumption and price of sugar for the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to contain the rising prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Sugar production in the major sugar producing States namely, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, has been estimated to be low due to impact of drought during the last season. However, with the carry over stock of last season and estimated sugar production in current season, sufficient sugar is available to meet the domestic requirement at reasonable price. The details of domestic production, consumption and the range of All India Average Retail Price of sugar, for the last three sugar seasons are as under:

Particulars	Sugar Season (October-September)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sugar Production (in lakh tons)	245.54	284.63	251.21
Sugar Consumption (in lakh tons)	243	256	247.61
The range of all India Average Retail Price of Sugar (₹/Kg.)	34.28 36.47	29.35 35.87	30.55 40.59

(c) The Government has imposed stock holding and turnover limits on stockist/ dealers of sugar to prevent speculative and hoarding activities. The Government has also imposed export duty @ 20% to conserve sugar in the country.

Decentralization of procurement system

3426. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government for implementation of schemes for decentralized procurement in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken adequate measures or implemented schemes for doorstep delivery of foodgrains through TPDS outlets for ensuring, supply to entitled persons, if so, the details thereof:

(c) the number of digitalized ration cards made in last three years for online foodgrains allocation and status of online grievance redressal committee; and

(d) the funds allocated/utilised for centralized procurement during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) 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 the 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.

(b) Under the National Food Security Act, responsibility of the Central Government is to allocate foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System to States/UTs as per their entitlements and provide for its transportation to the depots designated by the Central Government in each State/UT. Thereafter, operational responsibilities for its Distribution to eligible households including delivery of foodgrains upto door-steps of fair price shops rest with the concerned State/UT Government. All the States/UTs had conformed arrangement for door-step delivery before starting implementation of NFSA.

(c) A total number of 23,19,99,907 digitized Ration cards have been issued in 36 States/UTs. Online Allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs.

Online grievance redressal facility and/or Toll-free helpline numbers have been implemented in all States/UTs.

(d) Funds allocated/utilized therefrom by FCI for Centralized Procurement including the excess take over stock of DCP states during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Fund allocated by GOI to FCI
2013-14	75500.02
2014-15	91995.35
2015-16	112000.00
2016-17	103334.61

Decline in production of sugar

3427. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of sugar mills across the country have been closed due to lack of cane availability, if so. the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of sugar is estimated to be at an all time low during the sugar season this year; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sugar prices are also sky rocketing in recent months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per reports received from the sugar producing States, out of about 480 sugar mills which commenced crushing operations during current sugar season 2016-17, about 284 sugar mills have been closed down up to 15th March, 2017 due to in sufficient sugarcane availability in their operational area.

(b) No, Sir. Though, sugar production during the current sugar season is estimated to be lower as compared to last sugar season but the lowest sugar production was noticed during 2008-09 sugar season *i.e.* 146.77 lac M.T. in the last 15 years.

(c) No, Sir. Due to sufficient availability of sugar stocks in the country, the all India average monthly retail prices of sugar have been in the range of ₹ 40.63-42.37 per kg. during the current sugar season.

Drive to give up subsidized commodities under PDS

3428. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has quietly begun a 'give it up' drive, covering all the essential commodities, that are being provided at heavily subsidized rates, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that though there is no formal announcement regarding the drive, any PDS beneficiary can give up all the commodities permanently or block them for a specified period, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the decisions taken by the Government, the 'Give Up' concept should be followed in other government schemes too whenever any scheme or assistance is given to any beneficiary, real cost of service and subsidy/benefit given by Government should also be communicated to him and the recipient should be encouraged so that 'Give up' amount can be given to other needy sections of our society. The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Accordingly, all States/UTs have been requested that 'Give up' concept should also be followed in TPDS Scheme. However, in this regard no response has been received from any State/UT.

Services under e-Governance

3429. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of services covered under e-Governance in the country, particularly at the infrastructure level;

(b) the details of benefits likely to be accrued to rural people through the scheme; and

(c) the time by which e-Governance facilities are likely to be provided across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) eTaal (Electronic Transaction Aggregation and Analysis Layer) portal has been developed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to measure overall view of e-Governance services (e-Services) being delivered across the country. eTaal portal is capturing the transactions of various eServices, which can be accessed at *http://etaal.gov.in.* The total online Central Services and State Services captured through eTaal portal for last one year are 241 and 3,660 respectively.

(b) The details of benefits likely to be accrued to rural people through various schemes are as follows:

- Transparent and timely delivery of Government and other eServices at affordable cost.
- Reducing citizens' efforts and resources in availing services within their localities by eliminating their visit to Government offices for the same.
- Information on various government initiatives and benefits to citizens including marginalised/ backward communities.
- Empowering rural citizens to get digitally empowered through skill development, education and trainings, financial inclusion.

(c) Enabling e-Governance services by respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Central Government is an ongoing process. Consistent efforts are being made by the Government to increase the portfolio of e-Services to be delivered to citizens.

Digital literacy rate

3430. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the digital literacy rate data of the country as a whole and State-wise separately;

(b) the number of smartphone users in the country, State-wise data thereof; and

(c) the avenues for the people to resolve any dispute that arises due to digital transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has published the 71st Round Survey Report titled 'Social Consumption - Education Survey 2014', which *inter-alia* covers IT Literacy. As per this report, the proportion of households in the Country having computer was around 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer). 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 dropped further to 4%. In the age group of 46-60 years, the percentage was just more than 1%. This highlighted that more than 15 crore rural households (@ 94% of 16.85 crore households) did not have computers and a significant number of these households were likely to be digitally illiterate. Details of State-wise proportion of households having access to computer are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the estimates of Indian Cellular Association (ICA), the current Smart Phone users in India are 27.50 - 30.00 crore (approx.). State-wise data is not available.

(c) (i) The digital payments ecosystem comprises of various stakeholders like RBI, NPCI, Banks etc. Each has a dispute/grievance redressal mechanism. Hence, dispute, if any arising during digital transactions can be taken up directly with the concerned stakeholder. Further, for digital transactions using BHIM, UPI, USSD and AEPS, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) has provide for grievance redressal in the App itself. The customer can also approach the traditional method of reaching out to the bank / branches and raise a complaint. As per Indian Banking Association (IBA), every bank has a grievance redressal cell to resolve all customer complaints/disputes including those pertaining to digital transactions.

(ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated draft rules on Security of Prepaid Payment Instruments under Information Technology Act, 2000. The draft rules have provision for redressal mechanism for grievances arising out of using electronic prepaid payment instruments. The draft rules provide that electronic prepaid payment issuer shall designate a Grievance Officer for receiving complaints from customers and the name and contact details of such officer as well as procedure for lodging complains shall be published on its website and its mobile application. The Grievance Officer shall act within 36 hours and shall resolve the complaint within one month from the date of receipt of such complaint. The draft rules have been published on MeitY website for inviting comments from public at large and all stakeholders *(http://meity.gov.in/content/draft-rules-security-prepaid-payment-instruments-under-provisions-it-act-2000-0).*

Statement

Details of State-wise proportion (per 1000) of households having access to computer

State	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Andhra Pradesh	25	232	91
Arunachal Pradesh	88	267	123
Assam	54	327	91
Bihar	23	207	42
Chhattisgarh	11	150	39
Delhi	296	342	341
Goa	464	529	503
Gujarat	71	311	175
Haryana	78	316	161
Himachal Pradesh	146	282	163
Jammu and Kashmir	67	255	109
Jharkhand	24	167	57
Karnataka	57	294	155
Kerala	257	379	313
Madhya Pradesh	32	256	91
Maharashtra	113	407	249
Manipur	60	184	102
Meghalaya	68	410	138
Mizoram	195	458	313
Nagaland	193	380	238
Odisha	21	207	55
Punjab	131	380	229
Rajasthan	86	301	144

State	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Sikkim	193	470	262
Tamil Nadu	130	262	197
Telangana	30	224	103
Tripura	32	133	55
Uttar Pradesh	50	267	103
Uttarakhand	63	253	112
West Bengal	31	232	95
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	279	222
Chandigarh	320	486	479
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	464	297
Daman and Diu	180	217	213
Lakshadweep	422	334	351
Puducherry	174	322	269
ALL INDIA	62	292	137

Source: 'NSS KI(71/25.2): Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education'

Making Aadhaar based e-KYC compulsory for mobile subscribers

3431. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make Aadhaar based e-KYC compulsory for mobile subscribers;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to restrict SIM cards for subscribers therein, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposal of Government on security check therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Department of Telecommunications has issued 'Aadhaar based Electronic Know Your Customer

(e-KYC) process for issuing mobile connections to subscribers' on 16.08.2016 after due consultations with Ministry of Home Affairs. This process is an alternative process to existing Proof of Identity/Proof of Address documents based process.

However, recently Hon'ble Supreme Court, while disposing off the Writ Petition No. 607/2016 filed by Lokniti Foundation *V/s* Union of India, *vide* its order dated 06.02.2017 has directed for re-verification of all existing mobile subscribers through Aadhaar based e-KYC process preferably within a period of one year. In compliance to these orders, instructions have been issued to all Telecom Service Providers on 23.03.2017 for 100% e-KYC based re-verification of all existing mobile subscribers.

Promotion and progress of digital transactions

†3432. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the unsatisfactory performance of NITI Aayog in promoting digital transactions, the said work has been entrusted to some other Ministry, the details thereof and;

(b) the details of month-wise progress in digital transactions subsequent to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. Government of India (GoI) *vide* notification dated 13th February 2017 has amended the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 in the SECOND SCHEDULE, under the heading "MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY" by inserting new activity "Promotion of Digital Transactions including Digital Payments"

(b) As per the information published by RBI, details of month-wise progress in digital transactions subsequent to demonetisation are given in Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of month-wise progress in digital transactions subsequent to demonetisation

Electronic Payment Systems - Representative Data (Updated as on March 29, 2017)

(Volume in million, Value in ₹ billion)

Data for the period	RTGS		NEFT		CTS*		IMPS*		NACH*		UPI*		USSD**		Debit and Credit Cards at POS*		PPI#		Mobile Banking		Total	
	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume (in thousand)	value (in ₹ thousand)	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value	volume
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Nov-16	7.9	78479.2	123.0	8807.8	87.1	5419.2	36.2	324.8	152.5	606.6	03	0.9	7.0	7302.6	205.5	352.4	59.0	13.2	72.3	1244.9	671.5	94004.2
Dec-16	8.8	84096.5	166.3	11537.6	130.0	6811.9	52.8	431.9	198.7	626.8	2.0	7.0	102.2	103718.4	311.0	522.2	87.8	21.3	70.2	1365.9	957.5	104055.3
Jan-17	9.3	77486.1	164.2	11355.1	118.5	6618.4	62.4	491.2	158.7	541.4	4.2	16.6	314.3	381760.2	265.5	481.2	87.3	21.0	64.9	1206.7	870.4	97011.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Feb-17	9.1	74218.8	148.2	10877.9	100.4	5993.9	59.7	482.2	150.5	592.0	4.2	19.0	224.8	357055.2	212.3	391.5	78.4	18.7	56.2	1080.0	763.0	92594.5
Mar-17 (as on 26th March 2017)	9.3	86458.5	143.2	11541.5	94.9	6172.5	56.2	458.5	135.0	598.3	4.9	19.7	179.5	290057.0	190.1	343.9	74.1	17.9	48.5	1193.6	707.9	105611.1

Notes: Data is provisional. Mobile Banking figures are taken from 5 banks. The total volume and value of electronic payment systems does not include mobile banking.

*: Source is NPCI.

**: Figures Negligible, Source is NPCI.

&: Card transactions of four banks.

#: PPI issued by 8 non-bank issuers for goods and services transactions only.

RTGS - Real Time gross Settlement

NEFT - National Electronic Funds Transfer

CTS - Cheque Truncation System

IMPS - Immediate Payment Service

NACH - National Automated Clearing House

UPI - Unified Payments Interface

USSD - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

POS - Point of Sale

PPI - Prepaid Payment Instrument.

Adverse effect on growth of IT companies due to change of USA Government policy

3433. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of IT companies has been affected adversely due to the policy change in USA after the changeover of Government there;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the negative situation is likely to reduce the jobs in IT sector; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), though various bills to effect changes in H-1B Visa policy have been introduced in the US Congress, no new Executive order relating to H-1B visa/ travel policy or wage increase has been released yet by the U.S. Government that may impact India. The Indian IT-ITES industry export revenue continues to grow at about 8.5% estimated to reach US $ 117.0 billion in FY 2016-17 as compared to US $ 107.8 billion in FY 2015-16.

(c) Government of India has undertaken a consultative approach with the industry associations including NASSCOM and industry members to discuss measures to improve the overall state of the IT industry and key challenges being faced. Besides, efforts are also being made to diversify global markets which include markets like Africa, South America, Australia, Israel, China and Japan.

Training and employment under Digital India Programme

†3434. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth targeted for providing employment every year under Digital India Programme and the amount allocated for this purpose, the details thereof;

(b) the number of students trained in pursuit of the target fixed for towns and villages for providing employment in IT sector and the number of students who have been provided employment, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the total amount allocated under India BPO Promotion Scheme and North East BPO Promotion scheme and the number of BPOs established, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) "Digital India" is an umbrella programme to transform India into digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. There are nine pillars of growth areas under the programme. Each of these pillars comprises of several schemes and cuts across multiple Ministries/Departments. Ministry/Department-wise employment target has not been fixed.

(b) The skilling target assigned to Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for FY 2016-17 is 3.96 lakh persons. MeitY has assigned a target of Skilling 4 lakh persons to National Institute of Electronics and IT (NEILIT) and target of 12,000 persons to C-DAC. Till January, 2017, NEILIT has trained 5.38 lakh persons out of which 3.38 lakh persons have been certified. C-DAC has trained 9010 persons up to December, 2016. National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) has trained 1,010 persons. Further under the ESDM Skill Development Project so far 43,504 persons have been trained. Hence up to January, 2017, the total number of persons trained and certified against the target of 3.96 lakh is 3.92 lakh.

(c) Under "IT for Jobs" pillar of Digital India programme, the Government has launched two BPO promotion schemes namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of investment in IT/ITES sector across the country particularly in small cities/towns, by incentivizing setting up of 48,300 and 5,000 seats BPO/ITES operations with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore and ₹ 50 crore respectively by 31.03.2019. The disbursement of support under these schemes is directly linked with employment generation by the unit and the full eligible support will be disbursed on providing employment to persons equal to 1.5 times the number of BPO/ITES seats operations. Under IBPS, till now about 70 companies have entered into a preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) (the implementing agency of IBPS) to setup BPO/ITES operations for a total of 14,900 seats distributed around 60 locations covering 19 States and 2 UTs. Under NEBPS, till now 10 companies have entered into a preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (implementing agency of NEBPS) to setup BPO/ITES operations for a total of 1,460 seats distributed across 5 States of NER. The time to commence BPO/ITES operations is six months from the issuance of In Principle Approval, which can be extended by three months with penalty. The State-wise details

of seats allocated and commencement of BPO/ITES operations under IBPS and NEBPS are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of seats allocated and commencement of BPO/ITES operations

(A) Seats allocated and commencement of operations reported under IBPS

State	Number of seats for which IPA accepted	Commencement Reported for number of seats	Number of units commenced operations
Andhra Pradesh	2350	2	
Bihar	1910	–	0
Chandigarh	100	100	1
Chhattisgarh	500	–	–
Gujarat	500	–	–
Haryana	300	–	–
Himachal Pradesh	250	100	1
Jammu and Kashmir	350	50	1
Karnataka	300	100	1
Kerala	200	100	1
Madhya Pradesh	100		
Maharashtra	1860	350	3
Odisha	750	100	1
Puducherry U.T.	100	–	–
Punjab	100	–	–
Rajasthan	100	–	–
Tamil Nadu	1900	300	3
Telangana	200		
Uttar Pradesh	2830	350	1
Uttarakhand	100	–	–
West Bengal	100	–	–
TOTAL	14,900	1850	15

(B) Seats allocated and commencement of operations reported under NEBPS

State	Number of seats for which IPA accepted	Commencement Reported for number of seats	Number of units commenced operations
Assam	660	100	1
Manipur	150	100	1
Arunachal Pradesh	50	–	–
Nagaland	400	–	–
Meghalaya	200	--	–
TOTAL	1460	200	2

Impact on Indian IT sector due to policy changes in USA and Europe

3435. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the developments that are taking place in the United States of America have a bearing on the Indian Information Technology sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Information Technology sector has been badly affected due to certain changes that are taking place in USA and European countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), though various bills to effect changes in H-1B Visa policy have been introduced in the US Congress, no new Executive order relating to H-1B visa/ travel policy or wage increase has been released yet by the U.S. Government that may impact India. According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), USA and European countries accounts for about 90% out of the total Indian IT-ITES exports from the country. The Indian IT-ITES industry export revenue continues to grow at about 8.5% estimated to reach US $ 117.0 billion in FY 2016-17 as compared to US $ 107.8 billion in FY 2015-16. Government of India has undertaken a consultative approach with the industry associations including NASSCOM and industry members to discuss measures

to improve the overall state of the IT industry and key challenges being faced. Besides, efforts are also being made to diversify global markets which include markets like Africa, South America, Australia, Israel, China and Japan.

New IT Investment Region

3436. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to develop a new Information Technology Investment Region, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the country would become self sufficient in IT equipment production by 2020, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) Policy Resolution, 2008 was notified on 28.5.2008 by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to promote investment in IT, ITeS and Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM). Two ITIRs were notified on 26.06.2013 and 13.11.2013 to be set-up at Bengaluru and Hyderabad respectively. As per direction of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), a proposal has been submitted for Amendment in ITIR Policy Resolution, 2008 for consideration of CCEA. Proposal for new ITIR will be considered after approval of Amendment in ITIR Policy Resolution, 2008.

(b) As per the National Policy on Electronics (NPE 2012), the demand for electronics in the Indian market is expected to reach USD 400 Billion by 2020. Promotion of electronics manufacturing is one of the pillars of Digital India Programme and the target to achieve "Net Zero import" is the manifestation of intent to provide thrust to this sector. In this regard, various initiatives have been taken that are holistic, investor friendly and market driven towards creating conducive environment to attract global and domestic companies to invest in electronics manufacturing sector in the country. Details of steps taken to promote manufacturing of electronic goods are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of steps taken by the Government to promote electronics manufacturing in the country

1. Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing is one of the pillars of Digital India campaign of the Government.

2. The National Policy on Electronics (NPE 2012) was notified in October, 2012 with the vision to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.

3. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector. The scheme was notified in July, 2012. The scheme provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure - 20% for investments in SEZs and 25% in non-SEZs. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects. For high technology and high capital investment units like Fabs, production subsidy @10% is also provided.

4. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The assistance for the projects for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore for 100 acres of land. For larger areas, *pro-rata* ceiling applies. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of ₹50 crore. For setting up of Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore is provided.

5. Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement is under implementation.

6. Approvals for all foreign direct investment up to 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.

7. For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. The export incentive for electronic goods is available @ 2-3% of FOB value of export. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.

8. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.

9. Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods, including *inter-alia* Televisions, Electronic Components, Set Top Boxes, LED Products, Medical Electronics, Solar PV Cells and Microwave Ovens.

10. To promote indigenous manufacturing of Televisions, baggage rules have been amended to ban duty free import of Flat Panel Television Sets w.e.f. August, 2014 under the baggage allowance.

11. Mandatory compliance to safety standards has been notified for identified Electronic Products with the objective to curb import of sub-standard and unsafe electronics goods. As of now, 30 electronic products are under the ambit of this Order.

Promotion of Innovation and R&D

12. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) policy has been operationalized to support Daughter Funds in the area of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Nano-electronics and IT. The fund is housed in Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd. The supported Daughter Funds will promote innovation, R&D, product development and within the country.

13. Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Conditional Access System, called iCAS has been developed to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 4-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks has already started.

14. An Electropreneur park has set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute to IP creation and Product Development in the sector.

15. National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D, Manufacturing ecosystems, entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resource development and to develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.

16. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.

17. Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.

18. An Incubation center with focus on medical electronics has been set up at Indian Institute of Technology-Patna.

19. An Incubation Centre at Kochi with focus on consumer electronics is being set up at IIITM.

20. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics and IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.

21. MeitY has approved a project to be implemented by Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA) to promote Innovation, IP, R&D and commercialization of products, etc. in the ESDM sector by providing funding support to an Industry, for doing collaborative research with an Academic Institute in the priority areas with a timeline of not more than two years.

22. MeitY has approved a project being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) to promote scientific and technological research in Medical Electronics sector in India to address the pressing challenges associated with the development of innovative medical electronics and making it available, accessible and affordable to the people at the bottom of the pyramid.

23. An Incubation Center at Hyderabad with focus on fabless chip design is being set up at IIT-Hyderabad.

24. The stakeholders of the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector through various levels of below the level (BTL) events such as conferences, seminars and workshop have been engaged to disseminate the Government initiatives and to make the country self sufficient in electronic manufacturing.

Poor technological competence of IRCTC website

3437. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRCTC website is a poor demonstration of India's technological competence and finesse;

(b) whether Architects of IRCTC system visited the website of private bus aggregators or public bus corporations such as KSRTC to learn a few simple tricks about online ticket management; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) E-ticketing website *www.irctc.co.in* has now become very popular and it now handles around 62% of total reserved tickets. In order to improve user experience, servers are augmented and software is modified from time to time. A new system with enhanced capacity and new features has been launched. The system has capacity to book about 15000 tickets per minute.

The scale and magnitude of Indian Railways is huge and its online ticket management cannot be compared to the system of bus corporations.

Development of food processing sector in North-East

3438. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions of National Mission for Food Processing; and

(b) the steps being taken for development of food processing sector in the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) - National Mission for Food Processing (NMFP) for implementation through States/UTs w.e.f. 01.04.2012. Under the Mission, funds were shared on 75:25 basis by Government of India and States; 90:10 in North-Eastern States and 100% grants for UTs. The components of the NMFP were (i) Technology Up-gradation/Setting up/Modernization of Food Processing Units; (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture Products;

(iii) Modernisation of Abattoirs; (iv) Human Resource Development; (v) Promotional Activities; (vi) Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas; (vii) Modernisation of Meat Shops; (viii) Reefer Vehicles; and (ix) Food Parks (old scheme). However, CSS-NMFP has been delinked from Central Government support w.e.f. 1.4.2015 except for UTs (up to 31.03.2016). The State Governments may decide to continue the scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2015 and onwards out of their increased resources resulting from the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various Central Sector Schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country including North-East, like (i) Scheme for Mega food Park; (ii) Scheme for Modern Abattoirs; (iii) Schemes for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iv) Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Infrastructure; (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.* For development of food processing sector in North-East, the Ministry is providing grants-in-aid at higher level as compared to general areas in all the schemes. Ministry is also organizing seminars/workshops every year in the North-East to create awareness about these schemes.

Budgetary allocation and expenditure in food processing sector

†3439. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total allocation under the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) for Food Processing Industry during five years of Twelfth Plan along with Plan and Non-Plan Budget Estimate for 2017-18;

(b) whether the total budgetary allocation (besides Non-Plan) for 2017-18 is ₹725 crore which is less than 50 per cent of the projected allocation (₹ 1606 crore) by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such huge difference between projected and actual allocation and its effect on implementation of schemes during the current financial year?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The details of total allocation under the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during five years of Twelfth Plan along with Plan and Non-Plan Budget Estimate for 2017-18 is as under:–

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate		Actual Expenditure	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2012-13	660.00	10.54	660.00	10.16	655.88	9.57
2013-14	708.00	11.11	550.00	14.32	527.96	13.98
2014-15	770.00	15.86	600.00	17.74	579.73	17.01
2015-16	487.00	18.51	487.00	37.61	467.03	37.41
2016-17	600.00	36.02	688.56	40.44	513.20	20.63
2017-18	725.00	75.00	-	-	-	-

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An allocation of ₹ 725.00 crore has been provided by the Government for various schemes of the Ministry during 2017-18 against the projection of ₹ 1606.76 crore. The budget allocation is made by the Government to different Ministries based on the overall resource availability. Accordingly, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been allocated ₹ 725.00 crore for the year 2017-18 for its various schemes.

R&D in food processing sector

3440. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has felt the need to focus attention on the Research and Development (R&D) in the food processing sector to make farmers earn more benefits;

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to make food processing sector more farmer friendly, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing scheme for Research and Development in the food processing sector. As per the scheme guidelines, Government organizations/ Institutions/Universities are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid for the cost of equipment, consumables and expenditure related to Junior Research Fellow/Senior Research Fellow/ Research Associate whereas private organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 50% grant-in-aid for the equipment cost in general areas and 70% grant-in-aid in difficult areas for conducting such research activities. Under the scheme, various areas such as product and process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc. have been supported.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Central sector schemes namely, Mega Food Parks Scheme; Scheme for Integrated Cold chain and Value addition Infrastructure; Scheme for Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs; Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of Food Processing Industries (Committed/spill over liabilities of cases received up to end of Eleventh Plan are being considered by MoFPI for sanction of Grant-in-aid during the Twelfth Plan as per availability of funds and merit of proposals).

Further, the decision of Government of India allowing 100% FDI in food processing under automatic route and 100% FDI in trading, including e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India, is likely to give impetus to farmer's income and also generate more employment through food processing logistics, retail chains and local sourcing.

Ongoing food processing projects

3441. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing food processing projects in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise along with their present status;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned,allocated and utilized for these projects;

(c) the details of achievements made under these projects so far; and

(d) the action taken by Government for timely completion of all pending projects for making them fully operational, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The status of ongoing food processing projects in the country and funds released to these projects, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has approved setting up of 42 Mega Food Park projects, 133 Cold Chain projects, 38 Abattoir projects, 101 Food Testing Laboratories and assistance to 7381 food processing industries for technology up-gradation/ establishment/modernization under major schemes of the Ministry. Out of the approved projects, 8 Mega Food Parks have been made operational, 97 Cold Chain Projects have been completed, 7 Abattoir projects have been made operational and 61 Food Testing Laboratories have been completed. On an average, each Mega Food Park attracts investment of about ₹ 100 crore in common facilities and leverage an additional investment of about ₹ 250 crore in processing units leading to an annual turnover of about ₹450 - 500 Crore and creation of direct/indirect employment of about 5000 persons. Each Mega Food Park on being fully operational also benefits about 25000 farmers. These completed Mega Food Parks have the capacity of 10.25 lakh MT of agri-horti produce processing of the value of ₹ 2,500 crore. Cold Chain infrastructure created by the MOFPI supported completed projects is 3.65 lakh MT of Cold Storage, Controlled Atmosphere (CA)/Modified Atmosphere (MA) storage. Deep Freezer, 81.90 MT per hour of IQF and Spiral Freezer, 81.35 MT per batch of Blast Freezer, 38.85 LLPD Milk storage and 528 numbers of reefer carriers. The completed abattoirs have the capacity for processing of 3405 large animals, 19650 sheep/goats, 2510 pig and 14000 polutry per day. Besides, the Ministry is also implementing schemes for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), Research and Development, Promotional Activities and Strengthening of Institutions to enhance capacity and competitiveness of the food processing sector.

(d) For timely completion of the projects, Ministry has suitably modified the guidelines of the schemes from time to time in consultation with the stakeholders, involved State Governments in the process of selection of the projects, making available affordable credit through NABARD, classified food processing as agriculture activity for primary sector lending and made available various fiscal concessions. The State Governments are also impressed upon to put in place an effective single window clearance system for one-point clearance of all the approvals. The regular project-wise monitoring is undertaken at various levels in the Ministry to expedite implementation.

Statement

Details of number of on-going food processing projects under various schemes and funds released since inception

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mega Food Parks		Cold Chain		Abattoirs		Food Testing Lab.		TUS Scheme*	
		No. of pro-ject	Am-ount	No. of pro-ject	Am-ount	No. of pro-ject	Am-ount	No. of pro-ject	Am-ount	No. of pro-posals	Am-ount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	64.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1.99
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1.02	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	45.00	1	2.16	0	0	2	1.98	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	14.56	1	2.44	0	0	0	0	1	0.28
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	1	0.84	0	0	2	0.18
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.53	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.17
11.	Gujarat	1	14.19	1	2.50	0	0	3	15.99	20	3.87
12.	Haryana	1	0	5	9.98	2	0.89	5	5.85	7	1.43
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14.01	3	6.27	0	0	1	8.50	4	1.08
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5.00	1	7.50	2	2.91	2	2.51	1	0.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Jharkhand	1	43.78	0	0	1	6.92	0	0	0	0
16.	Karnataka	1	48.22	0	0	4	2.85	0	0	16	2.59
17.	Kerala	2	30.00	1	1.55	1	11.49	0	0	15	2.92
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2	60.00	1	7.50	0	0	3	2.84	3	0.93
19.	Maharashtra	3	58.27	5	6.33	1	0	7	5.59	28	4.78
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.21
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	1	15.00	0	0	1	1.29	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	9.20	1	1.21	0	0
24.	Odisha	2	45.00	1	1.49	0	0	1	1.01	3	0.21
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	3	60.00	3	8.00	2	1.12	3	2.35	13	2.09
27.	Rajasthan	1	14.85	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	1.54
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	2.83	1	1.82	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	2	0.90	3	2.83	19	3.68
30.	Telangana	3	20.00	1	1.50	0	0	1	0.55	0	0
31.	Tripura	1	43.50	0	0.	0	0	1	0.91	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3	10.65	1	0	2	4.47	7	1.39
33.	Uttarakhand	2	79.79	7	24.94	0	0	0	0	1	0.02
34.	West Bengal	1	45.00	2	4.45	5	1.05	2	0.96	2	0.43

* TUS Scheme: Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of FPIs (spill over liabilities).

International standards in food processing sector

3442. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to improve/develop the standard of processed food industry of the country to international standards, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Standards for processed food industry are laid down by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. FSSAI have issued various regulations such as:

(i) Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011

(ii) Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011

(iii) Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011

(iv) Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

As per information received from FSSAI, all Food Business Operators in the country (including food processing companies) have to follow and comply with Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Rules and Regulations made there under.

Increasing employment in food processing sector

†3443. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the processing rate of various produces in the country is just 2 to 35 per cent, despite it being the largest producer of milk, pulses, sugarcane and tea, if so, whether Government has identified Food Processing sector so as to attract labour from agriculture to manufacturing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for increasing employment opportunities in Food Processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is providing financial assistance under the Central Sector Schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector thereby creating employment opportunities in the country. These are (1) Scheme for Mega Food Park (2) Scheme for Modern Abattoirs (3) Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (4) Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation (5) Scheme for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Quality Assurance (6) Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions. These schemes are demand driven and not specific to any region. 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 projects in the country.

Cold storage facilities

3444. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enough cold storage facilities to manage their demand in the country;

(b) the details of New Food Parks and cold storage units announced by the Ministry, region-wise;

(c) whether foreign companies have shown an increased interest in investing in cold storage units in the country;

(d) if so, the details of inflow of FDI over the past three years; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for building of cold storage units in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) A study was undertaken by National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in 2015 on All India Cold-Chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status and Gap) to assess the requirement for cold chain infrastructure in the country. The study has made the following gap analysis of cold chain infrastructure:

Type of Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirement (A)	Infrastructure created (B)	All India Gap (A-B)
1	2	3	4
Pack-house	70,080 nos.	249 nos.	69,831 nos.

1	2	3	4
Cold Storage (Bulk)	34,164,411 MT	31,823,700 MT	32,76,962 MT
Cold Storage (Hub)	9,36,251 MT		
Reefer Vehicles	61,826 nos.	9,000 nos.	52,826 nos.
Ripening Chamber	9,131 nos.	812 nos.	8,319 nos.

As per the NCCD study, against the cold chain requirement of 35.10 million MT, cold chain/storage infrastructure of 31.82 million MT has been created and there is gap in cold chain infrastructure of 3.27 million MT. The NCCD study was primarily based on requirement of fruits and vegetables and has excluded the requirement for milk, meat, marine and processed products.

(b) The Ministry has issued 'in-principle' approval to 8 new Mega Food Park projects under scheme of Mega Food Parks one each in the State of Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

Further, Government has approved 101 new integrated cold chain projects for financial assistance. State-wise details of these Cold Chain Projects are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment up to 100%, under the automatic route, is allowed in food processing industries including cold chain infrastructure. As per the data provided by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the Food Processing sector in the country has received US$ 5.67 billion worth of Foreign Direct Investment equity inflows from April, 2013 to December, 2016.

(e) The Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is a Central sector scheme for providing financial assistance for setting up cold chain units/projects. The Scheme is demand driven and not region specific. Therefore, State-wise/district-wise funds are not allocated under the scheme. Further, under this scheme Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up of cold chain infrastructure and not for stand-alone cold storages. The details of funds in the form of grant-in-aid approved and released to integrated cold chain projects in West Bengal under the said scheme by Ministry of Food Processing Industries are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of 101 Cold Chain Projects

State	Number of Integrated cold chain project announced/ sanctioned by Ministry on 27.03.2017	State	Number of Integrated cold chain project announced/ sanctioned by Ministry on 27.03.2017
Andhra Pradesh	8	Manipur	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nagaland	2
Gujarat	12	Odisha	1
Haryana	3	Punjab	6
Himachal Pradesh	2	Rajasthan	5
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Tamil Nadu	4
Karnataka	4	Telangana	2
Kerala	2	Uttar Pradesh	14
Madhya Pradesh	6	Uttarakhand	5
Maharashtra	21	West Bengal	1
		TOTAL No. of Projects Approved	101

Statement-II

Details of funds in the form of grant-in-aid approved and released to integrated cold chain projects in West Bengal under the said scheme by Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Sl. No.	Project	District	Sector	Date of Approval	Project cost (₹ In lakh)	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid (₹ in lakh)	Amount of grant relea-sed (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ascon Agro Products	Hooghly	F&V	27.03.2009	2127.00	643.78	643.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Exporters and Builders Pvt. Ltd.						
2.	Keventer Agro	North 24 Parganas	F&V	25.05.2011	3111.00	730.19	730.19
3.	Prime Cold Stores	Howrah	F&V	24.05.2011	2001.88	444.34	444.34
4.	Basukinath	Paschim Medinipur	F&V	08.06.2011	3392.00	508.78	508.78
5.	Shimla Horticulture	Howrah	F&V	5.12.2011	1480.42	569.29	426.97
6.	Revati Commercial Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	F&V	28.05.2015	1828	715.68	715.68
7.	Prithvi Multi-purpose Cold Storage Private Limited	24 Parganas	F&V	28.05.2015	2842	1000	0

Mega Food Parks

3445. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed new Mega Food Parks (MFPs) to some States and private firms for the development and promotion of Food Processing sector, thereby creating employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any target to develop basic infrastructure of MFPs across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has issued 'in-principle' approval on

03.01.2017 to following 8 new Mega Food Parks (MFPs) for creating modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicants	District	State
1.	M/s Doys Agri Resources Pvt. Ltd.	Dimapur	Nagaland
2.	M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mehsana	Gujarat
3.	M/s Favorich Infra. Pvt. Ltd.	Mandya	Karnataka
4.	M/s Kaushal Triveni Food Park Ltd.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
5.	M/s Chetak Enterprises Ltd.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
6.	M/s Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Medak	Telangana
7.	M/s Ratnatray Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
8.	Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited	Rohtak	Haryana

These 8 MFPs are in the process of meeting the conditions of final approval as per the Mega Food Parks Scheme guidelines dated 21.07.2016.

(c) and (d) A total of 42 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) have been approved by the Government to be set up to create modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market including transportation, logistics and centralized processing centres. The infrastructure facilities in these MFPs include Core Processing Facilities such as warehouse, specialized cold storage including Controlled Atmosphere Chambers, Pressure Ventilators, variable humidity stores, pre-cooling chambers, ripening chambers, reefer vans, packaging unit, irradiation facilities, steam sterilization units, steam generating units, food incubation-cum-development centers etc. at Central Processing Center (CPC), Primary Processing Centers (PPCs) and Farm Proximate Collection Centers (CCs), Standard Factory Sheds for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) etc. and Enabling Basic/Non-core Infrastructure such as industrial plots, boundary wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment plant, telecommunication lines, parking bay including traffic management system, weighbridges, administrative buildings, training center, creche, canteen, worker's hostel, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system, etc. at the PPC and CPC level.

Market orientation and skill development in food processing sector

3446. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to explore the option of commercialisation and market orientation methods in the Food Processing Industries through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and collaborations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to conduct training programmes for skill development of youth in different segments of the Food Processing Industries, *viz.*, dairy, confectionary, frozen foods and beverages, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Under various schemes of the Ministry, financial assistance is provided to the farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups, Private companies and State PSUs etc. to implement projects for creation of infrastructure and enhance food processing and preservation capacities. A majority of projects under the schemes of the Ministry are being implemented with the involvement of private sector. 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.*

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has made provisions for imparting training through two institutions under its administrative control *i.e.* National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) located at Kundli, Sonepat, Haryana as well as Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) located at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Besides academic programmes of Bachelor's, Master's and Ph. D. level in food processing sector, these institutes also conduct regular courses on skill development and entrepreneurship for the youth, farmers, Self Help Groups and industry. 42900 beneficiaries have been provided trainings by these institutes so far.

SC/ST/OBC Judges

†3447. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tribes and Other Backward Classes working in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Court-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of posts of Judges that have been recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium to the Government for appointment in Supreme Court and the High Courts; and

(c) the number of Judges, out of them, belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the details thereof, Court-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data of Judges is maintained. The Government has, however been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women. During 2016, 4 new Judges were appointed in Supreme Court, 131 Additional Judges have been made permanent and 126 fresh appointment of Judges have been made in the High Courts. During the current year, as on 27.3.2017, 5 new Judges have been appointed in Supreme Court, 9 fresh appointments of Judges have been made in the High Courts and 16 Additional Judges have been made permanent also.

Summary trial to cut down pendency of cases

3448. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that justice delivery system is very slow in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government is working on a proposal to drastically cut down time in court proceedings by introducing summary trial in most of the cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Trial of pending cases as also conduct of court proceedings are within the domain of judiciary. In civil matters, summary procedure has been prescribed under Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for trial of specified cases. Similarly, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 prescribes summary trial

by Magistrates under Chapter XXI in Section 260-265 of the Code. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 also prescribe summary procedure for conduct of proceeding.

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 court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

Strength of Judicial Officers

3449. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across a report of Supreme Court which claimed that there is a severe shortage of Judges in the lower judiciary;

(b) the sanctioned and actual strength of Judicial Officers in the lower Judiciary as on date in comparison to Civil Servants and police officers, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is going to increase the strength of Judicial Officers to deal with large number of pending cases based on the study and keeping in mind the future of growth in institution of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The report titled "Access to Justice in Subordinate Courts of lndia-2016" available on the website of the Supreme Court contains information concerning the manpower requirements of Indian Judiciary at District level and the related factors like infrastructure and supporting staff. The Report makes the projection for judicial manpower requirements in subordinate courts by the year 2025 and 2040 on the basis of Human Development Index and Literacy Rate Index besides Judge population ratio which has not found favour with the National Court Management System Committee in its report submitted to the Supreme Court in the matter of Imtiyaz Ahmed *versus* State of U.P. and Others (Criminal Appeal No (s). 254 – 262 of 2012).

It has been, *inter alia*, observed in the NCMS report 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, this 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 Government 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.

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, as per the Court News (July-September, 2016) of Supreme Court, the State-wise details of sanctioned and working strength of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Due to difference in jurisdictions, nature of duties and responsibilities, no comparison can be made in the sanctioned and actual strength of Judicial Officers, Civil Servants and Police Officers.

Statement

*Details of Sanctioned and Working Strength of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2016**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2262	1674
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	975	798
3(a)	Maharashtra	2257	2248
3(b)	Goa	57	46
3(c)	Diu and Daman	7	6
3(d)	Silvasa		
4(a)	West Bengal	1013	885
4(b)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
5.	Chhattisgarh	395	334
6.	Delhi	793	491
7.	Gujarat	1953	1133
8(a)	Assam	424	314

1	2	3	4
8(b)	Nagaland	34	25
8(c)	Mizoram	63	30
8(d)	Arunachal Pradesh	26	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	155	145
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	246	219
11.	Jharkhand	671	454
12.	Karnataka	1299	923
13(a)	Kerala	470	415
13(b)	Lakshadweep	3	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1461	1233
15.	Manipur	41	34
16.	Meghalaya	57	41
17(a)	Tamil Nadu	1038	948
17(b)	Puducherry	26	14
18.	Odisha	863	606
19.	Bihar	1825	1016
20(a)	Punjab	674	548
20(b)	Haryana	644	505
20(c)	Chandigarh	30	30
21.	Rajasthan	1203	1081
22.	Sikkim	18	14
23.	Tripura	106	78
24.	Uttarakhand	285	220
	TOTAL	21374	16528

*Court News (July-September, 2016) of Supreme Court

Regulation of legal profession

3450. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers any need to review all relevant aspects relating to regulation of legal profession in the country in consultation with all concerned;

(b) if so, the details of points of reference, if any, Government has made in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has appointed any Committee/Study Group/Expert Committee in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Law Commission of India has submitted its Report No. 266 titled "The Advocates Act, 1961 (Regulation of Legal Profession)" on 23.03.2017 for consideration of the Government. The Law Commission *vide* its said report has recommended that comprehensive amendment should be brought forth in the Advocates Act, not only keeping in view the present requirements, but such other requirements that may arise in future for the better management and regulation of the legal profession. The Commission submitted the said report with a view to facilitate the initiative of taking forward the reforms in legal profession. Decision on the recommendations contained in report no. 266 of the Law Commission is yet to be taken.

Financial assistance to poor in filing petitions

†3451. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been difficult for the poor and low income group people to file petitions in the Supreme Court due to high fee, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any scheme has been introduced by the Supreme Court for facilitating the filing of petitions and providing financial assistance to the poor and people belonging to low income group, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Poor and marginalized persons are entitled to free legal services under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 at all levels of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the judiciary starting from the Supreme Court to the Taluka level Court. Free legal services include payment of court fees, providing a panel advocate for legal aid, drafting applications including preparation of paper books and appearance in the court. The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted at the Supreme Court level under the above Act to provide these free legal services to the poor and marginalized persons.

Disposal of cases

3452. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the rate at which cases are disposed of by Courts;

(b) if so, by when huge arrears of cases will be disposed of; and

(c) if not, the steps Government intends to take to bring down the number of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. The time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules of procedure.

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 court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

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 *Vs* UP Public Service Commission.

(v) All State Governments have notified the State Litigation Policies so as to reduce Government Litigation. 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), as on date, 5 more Judges has 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 & Justice to make available the fund recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to judiciary from the additional fiscal space provided 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 regularly meet and monitor utilisation of plan funds and timely completion of infrastructure and e-Courts 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 have been requested to provide technical manpower for ICT upgradation.

(xiii) The Government *vide* letter dated 3 Feb. 2017, addressed to the Chief Justices of the 24 High Courts, raised 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 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 Strength of judges in 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 Feb. 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.

Establishing All India Judicial Service

3453. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with respect to the proposal to establish All India Judicial Service (AIJS) for appointment of District Judges through a common entrance exam to be conducted by the UPSC since the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts in 2013;

(b) how many State Governments and High Courts have given their views on AIJS till date; and

(c) by when the AIJS is expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. The names of High Courts and State Governments, which have given their views on AIJS are given in the Statement (*See* below). There was divergence of opinion among the State Governments and among the High Courts on the constitution of All India Judicial Service. While some State Governments and High Courts were not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service, some other State Governments and High Courts wanted changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government. The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 05th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject. The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges/judicial officers at all level was also included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015, wherein it was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously.

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.

Statement

Names of the High Courts and State Governments which have given their views on All India Judicial Service

Sl. No.	Name of High Court
1.	Allahabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bombay
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Delhi
6.	Gujarat
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Jharkhand
10.	Karnataka
11.	Kerala
12.	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Madras
14.	Manipur
15.	Meghalaya
16.	Odisha
17.	Patna
18.	Punjab and Haryana
19.	Rajasthan
20.	Sikkim
21.	Tripura
22.	Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of the State Government
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Bihar
3.	Chhattisgarh
4.	Haryana
5.	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Karnataka
8.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Maharashtra
10.	Manipur
11.	Meghalaya
12.	Mizoram
13.	Nagaland
14.	Odisha
15.	Punjab
16.	Uttarakhand

Computerisation under e-Courts Mission Mode Project

3454. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-Committee of the Supreme Court has prepared any policy document with the objective of enhanced ICT enablement of District and Subordinate Courts for Phase-II of the e-Courts Project, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the High Courts where e-filing of cases has been introduced;

(c) the number of District and Subordinate courts computerised under Phase-I of e-Courts Mission Mode Project, State-wise, including Odisha as also the number of Courts proposed to be computerised under Phase-II; and

(d) the benefits accrued/likely to accrue as a result of introduction of ICT in Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India has prepared the Policy and Action Plan Document which has been duly approved by the Chief Justice of India. Based on the Policy, the Government of India has approved Phase-II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project. The objective of the eCourts Project is to provide designated services to litigants, lawyers and the judiciary through universal computerisation of district and subordinate courts in the country and enhancement of ICT enablement of the justice system. The Project includes provisioning of basic infrastructure for ICT enablement and laptops, printers and connectivity to judicial officers and imparting ICT training to them. It also encompasses Process Re-engineering exercise which involves fundamental re-thinking and re-designing of judicial processes to bring about a significant improvement in performance. Additional features of the Project include delivery of the services, *inter alia*, case registration, causelists, daily case status, and final order/judgment. Further, e-filing of cases, e-payment of court fees, process service through email and through process servers having hand held devices, receipt of digitally signed copies of judgments are also some of the services.

(b) Presently, efiling, either in online or offline mode (*i.e.* e-filing of soft copy along with physical copy), is being carried out in the High Courts of Delhi, Bombay, Punjab and Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) High Court-wise number of computerised courts under Phase-I and Phase-II of the Project are as under:

Sl. No.	High Court Name	No. of computerised courts (Phase-I)	No. of computerised courts (Phase-II)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	1991	1733
2.	Andhra Pradesh	806	1078

1	2	3	4
3.	Bombay	1896	2079
4.	Calcutta	762	772
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	340
6.	Delhi	410	427
7.	Gauhati	294	442
8.	Gujarat	710	1108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98	118
10.	Jabalpur	1119	1203
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	218
12.	Jharkhand	430	351
13.	Jodhpur	778	978
14.	Karnataka	754	897
15.	Kerala	397	486
16.	Madras	668	988
17.	Odisha	423	509
18.	Patna	796	1025
19.	Punjab and Haryana	743	1018
20.	Sikkim	10	15
21.	Uttarakhand	152	185
22.	Tripura	57	62
23.	Manipur	27	30
24.	Meghaiaya	7	27
	TOTAL	13672	16089

(d) (i) The eCourts Project enables the Judiciary to use ICT enabled tools to improve court and case management and the availability of online database enables judiciary as well as Government to plan policy measures.

(ii) Judicial proceedings/ decisions of computerised district and subordinate

courts of the country are available on the e-Courts portal (http://www.ecourts.gov.in). The portal provides online services to litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments.

(iii) Currently litigants can access case status information in respect of over 7.8 crore pending and decided cases and more than 4 crore orders/judgements pertaining to these computerised district and subordinate courts.

(iv) Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 493 courts and 342 prisons under the Project.

(v) Judicial Service Centres (JSC) have been established at all computerised courts which serve as a single window for filing petitions and applications by litigants/ lawyers as also obtaining information on ongoing cases and copies of orders and judgments etc.

(vi) As part of the Change Management exercise, over 14,000 Judicial Officers and over 4,000 court staff have been trained in CIS software.

(vii) Furthermore, for the benefit of litigants and lawyers, as many as 7.24 crore system-generated SMSs have been sent to the litigants and lawyers.

Law officers/Advocates of SC/ST/OBC categories

3455. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Law Officers/Advocates appointed in the Supreme Court and various High Courts by the Government;

(b) the total number of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the details thereof, Court-wise and category wise; and

(c) the status of representation of Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Subordinate Courts/District Courts, the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Central Government has no role in this regard.

Representation of SC/ST/OBCs in higher judiciary

†3456. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons owing to which reservation system is not in place until now for the proper representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the higher judicial servies in all the States, the details along with the current status thereof State-wise;

(b) despite the provision of Indian Judicial Service in the form of first All India Service under Article 312 of the Constitution, why the All India Judicial Service has not been constituted till date; and

(c) the efforts put by the present Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under Article 235 of the constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of judicial officers in the State Judicial Service. Central Government has no role in this regard.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that the issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. There

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was divergence of opinion among the State Governments and among the High Courts on the constitution of All India Judicial Service. While some State Governments and High Courts were not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service, some other State Governments and High Courts wanted changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government. The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 5th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject.

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.

Electronic voting machines

3457. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) procured by the Election Commission during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with the cost thereof, year-wise;

(b) the details of the company which has supplied EVMs to the Election Commission during the said period, procurement-wise; and

(c) the details of the company which manufactures EVMs procured by the Election Commission along with the details of manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission has informed that they have not procured any Electronic Voting Machines during the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(b) and (c) The Commission has further informed that the Electronic Voting Machines used by the Commission are manufactured by M/s Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Defence) at Bangalore Unit and M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy) at Hyderabad Unit.

Code of conduct for public speech during elections

3458. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether we need a Code of Conduct for people holding high office and politicians, especially when they speak publicly as has happened in the recent Assembly elections;

(b) whether the beauty of democracy is that political parties can criticise each other without making personal attacks; and

(c) if so, the effective steps Government is going take in this regard during campaigns in the future election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Election Commission has informed that such issues are dealt with under Model Code of Conduct. In this regard, instructions and advisories are also issued from time to time. The Election Commission, under the Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates, has instructed that the criticism of other political parties shall be confined to their policies and programmes, past record and work. Parties and candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities, of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided. To ensure the compliance of the instructions, the Commission issued notices to leaders of various political parties for violation of Model Code of Conduct.

Foreign visits of Parliamentary delegations

3459. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Parliamentary delegations have gone abroad in the last three years; and

(b) the detailed list of representation of MPs of both Houses in these delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs exchanges Government Sponsored Goodwill Delegations of Members of Parliament with other countries. The details regarding such delegations are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of goodwill delegation visited abroad along with the names of MPs

Sl. No.	Country Name	Leadership	Member of Parliament
1.	26th October, 2014 to 7th November, 2014 (Mexico, Argentina & Chile)	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles; Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu, MP(LS) 2. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal, MP(LS) 3. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, MP(RS) 4. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh, MP(RS) 5. Shri Jitendra Chaudhury, MP(LS) 6. Shri Tariq Anwar, MP (LS) 7. Dr. Tapas Mandal, MP(LS)
2.	24th May, 2015 to 4th June, 2015 (Australia & New Zealand)	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	1. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, MP(RS) 2. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh, MP(RS) 3. Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil, MP(LS) 4. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal, MP(LS) 5. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, MP(RS) 6. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya, MP(RS) 7. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, MP (RS) 8. Shri Prasun Banerjee, MP (LS) 9. Shri Venkata Narashimham Thota, MP (LS)
3.	10-20 April, 2016 (Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia)	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Minority Affairs	1. Shri Kamlesh Kumar Paswan, MP (LS) 2. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, MP (RS) 3. Shri Rajeev Shankarrao Satav, MP(LS)

			4. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, MP(RS) 5. Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai, MP(RS) 6. Shri Balabhadra Majhi, MP(LS) 7. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao, MP(LS) 8. Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli, MP(LS) 9. Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik, MP(LS)
4.	(16-23 October, 2016) (Portugal and Spain)	Shri Ananth Kumar,Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	1. Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, MP(LS) 2. Shri Amar Shankar Sable, MP(RS) 3. Shri K. C. Venugopal, MP(LS) 4. Shri Kalyan Banerjee, MP(LS) 5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP(LS) 6. Shri Neeraj Shekhar, MP(RS) 7. Shri Srinivas Kesineni, MP (LS) 8. Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire, MP(LS) 9. Shri Cherasseri Parameswaran Narayanan, MP(RS) 10. Shri Amdayala Paddu Jithender Reddy, MP(LS) 11. Shri Santosh Kumar, MP(LS)

Chartered train/bogies

3460. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/organisations that utilized chartered train/bogies during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to reduce tariff for chartered train/ bogies for maximum utilization in the country; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce chartered freight train in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Chartered trains/coaches are utilized by other Ministries, State Governments, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and other organizations etc. Some of the prominent charter trains utilized are as under:-

Election Specials carrying para-military forces in association with Home Ministry, Science Express in association with Ministry of Science and Technology, Mukhyamantri Specials, Gyanodaya Express in association with Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation, Life Line Express in association with Impact India Foundation etc.

Also special charter trains/coaches are run on demand in favour of various parties on specific routes and dates on Full Tariff Rates (FTR). The approximate total number of FTR special trains/coaches run during the last two years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of FTR Special trains	No. of FTR Coaches
2014-15	615	1702
2015-16	543	1944
2016-17	689	1715

However, exact details of the number of persons who travelled in these chartered trains are not maintained.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration.

(c) Freight services on Indian Railways are already being provided like chartered services. Demands (Indents) are placed at various locations by customers and rakes

are made available by IR for transportation of the consignment to the destination.

Reconstruction of old railway bridge in Amritsar

3461. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to reconstruct Rego railway bridge in Amritsar which was constructed during British regime and is in a very dilapidated condition and cause danger to human life due to heavy traffic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Condition of Railway portion of Rego Road Over Bridge (ROB) in Amritsar is satisfactory as per the latest inspection conducted by Railway officials. However, there is a proposal from State Government fof widening of the Rego ROB on deposit terms. Technical scheme is under finalization with State Government.

Placement of Uttarakhand under two railway zones

†3462. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are States which have been placed under more than one railway zone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reasons for placing Uttarakhand under two railway zones;

(c) whether the State representatives had requested to keep Uttarakhand under one railway zone; and

(d) if so, the reservations Government has about placing the State under one railway zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Requests for keeping Uttarakhand under one railway zone have been received from time to time from various fora. The Zones and Divisions on Indian Railways are not based on the State or District boundaries. The jurisdiction of a Zone/ Division is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements, without any regional considerations, keeping in view the geographical contiguity of the divisions

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

forming a zone; smooth movement of traffic operations; with a view to providing better control and to improving the efficiency of the system. The suggestion to place Uttarakhand under one railway zone, when examined in the light of above, has not been found feasible.

Encroachment on railway land

3463. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:
MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding encroachment of railway land all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to make this land free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, out of 4.73 lakh hectare land assets available with Indian Railways, approximately 879.51 hectare (0.18%) land is under encroachment. The Railways do not maintain State-wise details of encroached railway land. However, zone-wise details/data are maintained by Railways and the same are as under:-

Zonal Railway	Land under encroachment (in Hectares)	Zonal Railway	Land under encroachment (in Hectares)
Central	59.31	Southern	60.49
Eastern	20.71	South Central	17.62
East Central	2.40	South Eastern	156.17
East Coast	15.28	South East Central	49.15
Northern	206.37	South Western	16.26
North Central	40.98	Western	41.44
North Eastern	25.63	West Central	36.68
Northeast Frontier	106.26	Production Units	5.74
North Western	19.02	Total	879.51

Railways carry out regular surveys and take action for removal of encroachments. If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachment) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, the same are got removed in consultation with and the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police. Removal of encroachment is a continuous process as a result of which, in last two years and current year (up to February'2017) 80.81 hectares of encroached land has been retrieved. Railways have taken measures to protect Railway land assets from encroachment which include licensing of land to Railway employees for Grow More Food (GMF) scheme, provision of boundary wall, fencing and tree plantation at vulnerable locations.

Air conditioned sleeper and general category coaches

†3464. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to air condition the sleeper and general category coaches;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Government is not considering to air condition the sleeper and general coaches at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Guarantee of loan taken by railway employees

†3465. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways release loans to its employees (Stakeholders) from cooperative committees/banks and Railways give guarantee of refund of this loan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the basis of this guarantee of refund of loan lended to employees by the cooperative committees/banks and when was the order passed in this regard; and

(c) whether Railway Administration will consider to provide the same facility as given in case of loan taken from cooperative committees/banks to those railway employees who borrow the loan from nationalised banks, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Indian Railways do not release loans to its employees from Cooperative Committee/Co-operative Banks. Moreover, Indian Railways do not give guarantee of refund of such loan taken by employees (in their individual/personal capacity) from Co-operative Credit Societies/Banks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Provision of local cuisines in running trains through Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

3466. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have partnered with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to provide local cuisines on running trains for the passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated employment generation from SHG and women empowerment expected throughout the country, with details; and

(c) the progress made so far, in introduction of local cuisines in trains, Zone-wise and express train-wise, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) 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 SHG cooked food through e-catering. Details of SHGs already empanelled by IRCTC and progress made regarding employment generation therefrom are given in Statement (*See* below). Further proliferation of the scheme, being a continuous process, has been mandated through IRCTC.

Statement

List of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) partnered with IRCTC to provide local cuisines on running trains are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Self Help Group	Name of Station	IRCTC Zone	The progress made so far, in introduction of local cuisines in trains	Estimated employment generation from SHGs and women empowerment*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Smt. V S Vani	Vijayawada	South Central	All trains originating / stopping at these stations are served by respective SHGs where they are empanelled.	10
2.	Spoorthy Janaabhivrudhi Samsthe	Mysore	South		04
3.	Cafe Kudumbashree	Ernakulam	South		05
4.	Cafe Kudumbashree	Ernakulam Town	South		05
5.	Laxmi Mahila Mandal	Saugor	West		04
6.	Sanskar Mahila Mandal	Saugor	West		04
7.	Prayas Swa-Sahayata Sangatham	Saugor	West		04
8.	Maher Lok Sanchalit Sadhan Kendra	Savantwadi	West		15

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Manorma Pariseba Sambay Samity Limited.	Adra	East		27
10.	Sri Srinivasa	Visakhapatnam	East		Not Available
11.	Sri Srinivasa	Anakapalle	South Central		Not Available
12.	Sri Srinivasa	Tuni	South Central		Not Available

* The numbers indicate the members of SHG.

Pending old railway projects

†3467. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ongoing rail projects are as old as 20 years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for indefinite delay in execution of these projects and the new time-limit fixed for their completion;

(c) whether these long pending projects are reviewed from time to time for viability and evaluation of project implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a mechanism is in place to give priority to the pending projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There are 11 New Lines and 4 Gauge Conversion ongoing projects which are more than 20 years old. Out of these, in two projects, main portion have been completed but Material Modification have been sanctioned subsequently.

(b) Railway projects are highly capital intensive and have long gestation period. The most important cause of delay in Railway Projects is time taken in land acquisition which needs real time reciprocation from concerned State Governments. Apart from that, every railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments, *i.e.* forestry clearance, shifting of utilities, clearances from local bodies for projects passing through urban areas, etc. Moreover, funds for the new line projects are allocated project-wise on yearly basis and is done

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as per availability of resources and progress of the project.

(c) and (d) All sanctioned projects are reviewed periodically both at Ministry and Zonal Railway level for which there exists well established mechanism. Railway projects have been prioritized in A to C category in order of their importance. Category A has been further sub-categorized as Al for National Projects, A2 for cost sharing projects with the State Governments, A3 for intermediate critical projects, A4 for medium critical projects and A5 for other important projects.

Capacity augmentation of Railways on major trunk routes

3468. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided a massive capacity augmentation on certain major trunk routes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which passengers are likely to get train ticket reservation on demand on all the premier and mail/express trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Upgradation and expansion of Indian Railways on all trunk routes is an ongoing process. Indian Railways have planned large scale infrastructure development and modernization for augmenting capacity including new lines, doubling, gauge conversion, electrification, construction of Eastern (Ludhiana to Dankuni) and Western (Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadri) Dedicated Freight Corridors, etc.

(b) On Indian Railways, the demand pattern is not uniform throughout the year and it varies during the peak and lean seasons. The demand for travel surges especially during the peak season like summer holidays, festivals etc. Indian Railways continuously strive to cater to the increased demand for travel by various measures like introduction of new trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains and attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains. Also, special trains are run for clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons, feastivals, special events, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility etc.

Strengthening safety infrastructure of Railways

3469. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made in the report of Safety Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar in February, 2016;

(b) the present status of action taken on the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to strengthen the poor safety infrastructure of Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The High Level Safety Review Committee (Kakodkar Committee) had made 106 recommendations covering various aspects *viz.* General Safety Matters, Organizational Structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety Related Works and Issues, Filling up of vacancies in critical safety categories and Manpower Planning Issues, Plugging the shortage of critical Safety Spares, External Interferences - Removal of Encroachment and Sabotage, Upgradation of Signaling, Telecommunication and Train Protection System, Upgradation of Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Elimination of Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with emphasis on Education and Training Institutes on Indian Railways, Eco-system and Safety Architectures on Indian Railways.

(b) Of the 106 recommendations of the High Level Safety Review Committee (Kakodkar Committee), 68 recommendations have been found fully acceptable, 19 partially acceptable and 19 not acceptable to the Ministry of Railways.

Of the accepted recommendations, 31 recommendations have been fully implemented and remaining recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

(c) 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, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

Complaints regarding poor food quality in long distance/premium trains

3470. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from passengers regarding poor food quality in long distance/premium trains during the last three years;

(b) whether such complaints have increased during the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiries have been conducted into such complaints, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of penalties imposed on contractors and number of contracts terminated in such cases;

(e) the role played by the Catering Monitoring Service Cell (CMSC) in addressing such complaints and imposition of said penalties; and

(f) the other steps being taken by Government to improve catering services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 6488 complaints related to poor quality of catering services in trains were received during the last three years (*i.e.* 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2016).

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Details of number of complaints related to poor quality of catering services in trains and action taken thereon including imposition of fine, termination of contracts etc. during the last three years, year-wise are given in Statement (*See* below). All the complaints were inquired into.

(e) A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) has been set up in Railway Board's office having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities by providing real time assistance to travelling public. The cell gives real time assistance to approximately 250-300 passengers every day. Further, on the same pattern Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional levels for daily monitoring of the catering activities.

(f) The other steps taken/being taken to improve catering services in trains and at stations, are as under:

I. Penal Action arising out of irregularities, complaints and inspections:

(i) Stringent action is taken by Railways and IRCTC against erring contractors. One contract has been terminated, one is under notice for termination while 16 contractors have been blacklisted for breach of terms of contracts in the last one year.

(ii) A fine of ₹ 1.8 crore (approximately) has been collected in 2108 cases in the last one year.

II. Catering Complaint Monitoring and Redressal

(i) Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering and for providing real time assistance to travelling public. This Cell gives real time assistance to 250-300 passengers per day.

(ii) Inspections at various levels are conducted in trains and stations wherein feedback from passengers through surveys for enhanced satisfaction of the passengers is taken.

(iii) A Twitter handle with the address @IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

(iv) Operation of All India Helpline (No. 138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/ suggestions of all types including catering services.

III. Other significant initiatives

(i) E-catering has been implemented at 357 Al and A category stations for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering fresh and hot food of their choice. Further proliferation at other major stations is being ensured.

(ii) Empanelment of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to provide healthy, wholesome regional cuisine at an affordable cost to the travelling public through e-catering has been initiated and 9 SHGs have been empanelled at 10 stations.

(iii) Introduction of 'Ready to Eat' (RTE) precooked food (optional) on trains has been mandated by Ministry of Railways through IRCTC to ensure supply of hot meals.

Statement

Details of number of complaints related to poor quality of catering services in trains and action taken thereon including imposition of fine, termination of contracts etc. during the last three as under:

Year	Fined				Action Taken					
	Total number of complaints received regarding poor quality of catering services	No. of cases wherein a fine is imposed	Amount of fine imposed (₹)	Warned	Termi-nation	Suitably Advised	Not Substan-tiated	D & AR Action	Any Other	Total
2014 (01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014)	2845	1099	60,00,750	1140	1*	282	71	33	219	2845
2015 (01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015)	1774	754	64,92,100	446	0	322	132	4	116	1774
2016 (01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)	1869	656	70,43,650	795	0	211	53	2	152	1869

* Train no.05037-38 Gorakhpur-Anand Vihar Jan Sadharan Exp., Name of Contractor:- M/s Hotel Rajasthan

Dynamic fare system

3471. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the dynamic fare system introduced recently by Railways;

(b) its effect on revenue in passenger segment, the details since introduction of the dynamic fares;

(c) whether there has been any adverse impact on seat bookings due to introduction of dynamic fares, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Railways have taken any other measures to increase its revenue in passengers segment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Recently Flexi fare system has been introduced in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains with effect from 09.09.2016. Under this system, the base fare increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold subject to maximum ceiling limit of 1.5 times in classes Second AC, Sleeper, Second Sitting (Reserved), AC Chair Car and 1.4 times in 3rd AC class. No change has been made in the fares for 1st AC and Executive class of travel.

(b) For the period from 09.09.2016 to 28.02.2017, earnings in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains in which flexi fare system has been introduced have increased by 13.93% in comparison to corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of reserved accommodation is not uniform. It varies over peak and lean periods, sector to sector and also over different types of trains. Hence, during peak periods, the trains run with higher occupancy (more than the berth potential) and sometimes during non-peak times, some berths remain vacant. Therefore, no conclusion can be drawn regarding occupancy based on the limited time for which this scheme has been in vogue.

(d) Apart from Flexi fare system, the following important measures have been taken to increase the revenue in the passenger segment:-

(i) Special trains on special charges run over and above the normal time-tabled trains. In addition to fare equivalent to regular Time Tabled trains, special charges are levied at the rate of 10% of basic fare for second class (reserved)

and 30% of basic fare for all other classes subject to minimum and maximum charges. However, unreserved class of Special trains on special charges is charged at par with the second class superfast Mail/Express fares.

(ii) Suvidha trains with variable fares run over and above the normal time-tabled trains to meet surge in demand during peak seasons, holiday seasons and festivals. Under this scheme, minimum fare of Suvidha trains is equal to Tatkal fare applicable for the class of accommodation for initial 20% of the berths and thereafter the fare increases for subsequent slabs of 20% of seats/berths booked subject to maximum three times of the Tatkal fare.

(iii) Permanent and temporary augmentation of coaches on trains based on demand /waitlist.

(iv) Increase in number of RAC berths in trains to facilitate more passengers to travel in reserved coaches.

Apart from above, evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalisation of passenger fare structure is an on-going process. Recently, in case of new trains such as Humsafar and Antyodaya due to higher capital cost and various additional facilities provided, higher fare has been fixed. In Humsafar trains, the fare has been fixed at 1.15 times the basic fare of AC 3-Tier superfast Mail/Express for the first passenger block of 50% and thereafter a 10% increase for every 10% increase in the passenger block for the remaining 50%. The fares of fully unreserved Antyodaya trains have also been fixed 15% higher in base fare than Mail/Express trains.

Increase in passenger and freight traffic

3472. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over the last 64 years, the traffic of both passengers and freight over the Railways network has increased by 1344 per cent and 1642 per cent respectively, but the route kilometres has grown by only 23 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sluggish rail network expansion;

(c) whether the growth of passenger and freight traffic has put undue burden on the existing infrastructure, leading to safety compromise and severe congestion; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to expand the rail infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in passenger and freight traffic *vis-a-vis* Route Kilometrage on Indian Railways over the last 64 years i.e. over the period from 1951-52 to 2015-16, in absolute terms as well in percentage is tabulated below:

	1951-52	2015-16	Absolute increase	%age increase
No. of Passengers (Millions)	1208	8107	6899	571.1 %
Freight Loading (Millions)	76.2	1101.51	1025.31	1345.6 %
Route Kilometres (in unit)	53661	66687	13026	24.3 %

(b) The reasons for sluggish rail network expansion are non-availability of funds, which is the greatest impediment, problems in land acquisition, delay in getting clearances viz. Environment, Wildlife etc. and inappropriate and untimely response from the State Governments.

(c) No, Sir. Each department defines its own safety parameters for assets installed and used on Indian Railways and monitors and maintains the parameters in the safe limit as defined. These safety limits are codified in manuals and assets are maintained as per laid down protocol. The operations are done as per G&SR (General and Subsidiary Rules). Concerted efforts are made for safe movement of trains as well as safety of passengers in trains and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. However, 722 out of 1216 sections of Indian Railways have line capacity utilization above 80%.

(d) Indian Railways have taken following measures to expand the rail infrastructure on congested routes. This includes:

(i) Sanction of about 12,600 km of Doubling/3rd and 4th line to overcome the problem of Congestion over high density network in the last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18.

(ii) Higher fund allotment for projects. The Capital expenditure for Railways has been increased from ₹ 58,718 crore in 2014-15 to around ₹ 93,795 crore in 2015-16. ₹ 1,21,000 crore has been provided in Budget 2016-17 and a plan size of ₹ 1,31,000 crore has been kept for 2017-18.

(iii) Delegation of Powers to the field officers for tenders and estimates: The zonal railways have now been delegated full powers with respect to works contracts. Full power has been given to General Managers of Zonal Railways with respect to sanctioning of estimates. This has also resulted in cutting down time for estimate sanctions and tenders.

(iv) Institutional financing by tying up loan with M/s Life Insurance Corpration of India Limited for ₹ 1.5 lac crore for assured funding of viable projects has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

(v) Further, to strengthen capacity augmentation over Indian Railways, 166 New Line Projects covering a length of 18,592 kms, 39 Gauge Conversion Projects of 8,470 km and 253 Doubling Projects covering a length of 21,337 km have been sanctioned as on 1.4.2016. Besides, two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC), i.e. Western DFC (Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadre-1504 km.) and Eastern DFC (Ludhiana to Dankuni-1856 km) have been taken up for implementation.

Derailment as cause of train accidents and casualties

3473. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether derailment is the second highest reason for consequential train accidents and casualties, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of train accidents occurred between 2003-04 to 2016-17 and how many of those accidents were due to derailment;

(c) whether reasons for derailment is defect in the track/rolling stock;

(d) the steps taken to maintain tracks in safe and fit condition;

(e) the laid down safety standards of rail tracks;

(f) the total track length and how many kilometers of tracks should be renewed annually; and

(g) the total track length renewed during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There were 2377 consequential train accidents (including

accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings (UMLC) caused due to the negligence of road vehicle users) over Indian Railways during the period from 2003-04 to 2016-17 (upto February, 2017). Out of these, 1273 consequential train accidents (about 53%) are on account of derailments.

Number of Consequential train accidents and derailments during the period from 2003-04 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 alongwith the casualties are given below:

Year	Total No. of consequential train accidents (including accidents at UMLCs)	Total number of consequential train derailments	Percentage of derailments (%)	Casualties in the consequential train derailments	
				Killed	Injured
2003-04	325	202	62.2	90	190
2004-05	234	138	58.9	15	117
2005-06	234	131	55.9	148	191
2006-07	195	96	49.2	8	130
2007-08	194	100	51.5	13	145
2008-09	177	85	48.0	10	142
2009-10	165	80	48.5	14	91
2010-11	141	80	56.7	4	55
2011-12	131	55	41.9	73	367
2012-13	122	49	40.2	5	159
2013-14	118	53	44.9	6	93
2014-15	135	63	46.7	104	265
2015-16	107	65	60.7	36	100
2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 28.02.2017)	99	76	76.7	196	327
TOTAL	2377	1273	Average-53%		

(c) There have been various reasons for train derailments. Defect in tracks and rolling stocks is also one of the factors.

(d) Steps have been taken/being taken to maintain railway tracks in safe condition as under:

- In order to improve safety, modern track structure consisting of Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC), 60kg, 90 or higher Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- Long rail panels of 260 M/130M length are being manufactured at the steel plant or in Flash Butt Weld plants to minimize number of Alumino Thermit joints in the track.
- Provision of Thick Web Switches (TWS) is planned for all important routes of IR. To expedite provision of TWS, procurement of Thick Web Switches has been decentralized to zonal railways.
- Cold weather patrolling of the railway tracks is done during the coldest part of the night in cold months of the year to look out for weld/rail fractures for ensuring safety.

(e) Track renewal is a continuous activity, which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual which are as under:

(i) Incidence of rail fractures/failures

(ii) Wear on rail

(iii) Maintainability of track to prescribed standards

(iv) Expected Service Life in terms of Gross Million Tonnes carried

(v) Plan based renewals

(f) and (g) Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works, which are sanctioned every year in the budget and execution of track renewal works is an ongoing process. Track Renewal works are planned in advance every year and their execution is prioritized according to the condition of track and overall availability of funds ensuring all the time that track is in a proper condition for safe running of trains. In case, any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons including

scarcity of funds, material etc., suitable speed restrictions are imposed to ensure safe running of trains. As on 31.03.2016, total track length on Indian Railways is 1,19,630 kilometres and details,.of track renewed during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	Track Renewed (in Kms)
2011-12	3300
2012-13	3296
2013-14	2885
2014-15	2424
2015-16	2794
2016-17 (Upto February, 2017)	2260

Illegal occupation of railway land/assets

3474. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total Railway land/assets under illegal occupation in the country;

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to prevent such illegal occupation of railway land and to get back the encroached land; and

(c) whether Government is preparing any road-map to check such incidents in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, out of 4.73 lakh hectare land assets available with Indian Railways, approximately 879.51 hectare (0.18%) land is under encroachment.

Most of the encroachments are in the approaches of the Stations in Metros and big cities. For these encroachments, Railways carry out regular surveys and take action for their removal. If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachment) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, the same are got removed in consultation with and the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the

assistance of State Government and police. Removal of encroachment is a continuous process as a result of which, in the last two years and the current year (up to February'2017), 80.81 hectares of encroached land has been retrieved. Railways have taken measures to protect Railway land assets from encroachment which include licensing of land to Railway employees for Grow More Food (GMF) scheme, provision of boundary wall, fencing and tree plantation at vulnerable locations.

Flawed water quality monitoring procedure

3475. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have admitted that it has persisted with flawed water quality, monitoring procedure with the result that drinking water available at platforms and in its staff flats is contaminated with bacteria;

(b) if so, whether the railway passengers have to use water available at platforms which causes stomach infections and diseases; and

(c) if so, the facts and the details thereof and the further steps Railways propose to take to ensure that the water available at platforms for poor commuters is safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Drinking water supplied to the railway passengers at platforms through drinking water taps is suitably treated, as per requirement, before the exit point of supply.

(c) Ministry of Railways has adopted the "Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol" issued by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Modernisation and manufacture of rail coaches

†3476. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to modernise the rail coaches in the last three years and status of their manufacturing and the target set for each of the next five years; and

(b) the zone-wise number of rail coaches at present and the programme and action plan for converting the old coaches into new ones?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Several measures have been taken by Indian Railways to modernize/ upgrade rail coaches of Mainline trains in the recent past. These include provision of improved interiors with upgraded fire retardant properties, Bio Toilets, Balanced Draft Gear for reducing the jerks in Centre Buffer Couplers (CBC) fitted coaches, Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting, Screw less Fibre-Reinforced Polymer (FRP) or Aluminium Composite Panel (ACP) paneling for interiors, etc. Besides, a policy decision has been taken to proliferate Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches. LHB type coaches are based on new technology and are of superior design as compared to conventional Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type coaches.

In addition to the above, Humsafar trains having additional amenities in the coaches have recently been introduced for providing comfortable Air-Conditioned III Tier travel. Humsafar coaches have better passenger amenities, improved aesthetics, passenger announcement system, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) based surveillance system, etc. Also, Antyodaya and Deen Dayalu coaches for unreserved travel, having additional amenities in the coaches, have been introduced in service. These coaches have features such as cushioned luggage racks, drinking water dispenser, pleasing interior and exterior with anti-graffiti measures, enhanced number of mobile charging points, etc.

Targets set for the manufacture of Humsafar/Deen Dayalu and Antyodaya coaches for the next three years, which are available now, are as under:

Type of coach	2017-18 (coaches)	2018-19 (coaches)	2019-20 (coaches)
Humsafar	200	200	200
Deen Dayalu	385	384	392
Antyodaya	160	200	200

The modernization/upgradation of rail coaches of Mainline trains as a continual process is carried out based on availability of capacities/funds.

(b) The zone-wise holding of coaches of Indian Railways, as on 31.03.2016 is as below:

Zonal Railway	Number of coaches
Central Railway	5241
Eastern Railway	4241
East Central Railway	3761
East Coast Railway	2572
Northern Railway	6659
North Central Railway	1473
North Eastern Railway	2702
Northeast Frontier Railway	2813
North Western Railway	2624
Southern Railway	6784
South Central Railway	4686
South Eastern Railway	3389
South East Central Railway	1146
South Western Railway	3439
Western Railway	4639
West Central Railway	1415
TOTAL	57584

Indian Railways undertakes Mid-Life Rehabilitation (MLR) of Mainline coaches in a programmed manner depending upon the capacity and availability of funds. During 2016-17 (upto February, 2017), 766 such coaches underwent MLR. It is planned to do MLR for around 1000 coaches in 2017-18.

As a part of MLR, selected number of coaches are being refurbished. Refurbished coaches with improved interiors, vibrant colour scheme, additional amenities, etc. have been inducted in the Mahamana Express running between New Delhi and Varanasi. Additional coaches are taken up for refurbishing based on sanctions under the Rolling Stock Programme and availability of capacities/funds.

Development of railway stations of Haryana

†3477. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop major stations of Haryana on the lines of Delhi railway station, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the requirement of escalators in railway stations having many platforms and terminals and whether any time bound programme has been commenced in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-limit set for the implementation of this scheme?

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 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. 1253 stations including 16 stations in the State of Haryana have been identified under Adarsh Station Scheme. Out of 16 railway stations, 11 railway stations have been developed and the remaining stations are planned to be developed by 2017-18.

(b) and (c) In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick and differently-abled passengers and for smooth access to platforms of major railway stations and for ease of movement, as per the existing guidelines, escalators/lifts are provided at 'A-1' category and escalators at 'A' category, 'C category stations and stations of tourist, importance, progressively based on techno-commercial feasibility and availability of funds. Provision of lifts and escalators at stations is a continuous process and is done as per need and priority of work.

As of now, two escalators have already been provided at Ambala Cantt. Railway Station. During the year 2017-18, one escalator at Faridabad and four escalators at Chandigarh station have been planned. In addition, for 2018-19, six escalators at Chandigarh and two escalators at Ambala Cantt. stations have also been planned in the State of Haryana.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Execution of Bhadrachalam-Kovvur-Manuguru-Ramagundam railway line

3478. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the Government of Telangana regarding allocation of sufficient funds and early execution of Bhadrachalam-Kovvur-Manuguru-Ramagundam railway line, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of the Ministry to the request, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bhadrachallam-Kovvur (151 km) new line was included in Budget 2012-13. The alignment approval is awaited from State Government. Funds of ₹ 5.75 crore have been allotted during 2016-17. An allocation of ₹ 7.0 crore has been proposed in 2017-18. Further, consent of Telangana State Government for cost sharing is awaited.

Manuguru-Ramagundam (199.63 km) new line work was proposed in Budget 2013-14 subject to requisite approvals. Railways is unable to take up this project at present, due to its un-remunerative nature, heavy throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of resources. State Government of Telangana has been requested for sharing at least 50% of the cost of new line besides providing land free of cost. Reply of Telangana State Government is awaited.

Installation of water coolers at railway stations

3479. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether free and clean drinking water facilities are installed at all railway stations of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, by when Government is planning to install the same at all stations;

(c) whether water coolers are installed at all railway stations of tier one, tier two and tier three cities of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when Government is planning to install the water coolers at railway stations of the aforesaid cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN

GOHAIN): (a) and (b) It is Railways' endeavour to provide free potable water at all railway stations. During summer season, when there is scarcity and existing sources are found inadequate to meet the water requirements at the stations, water supply is made through tankers.

(c) and (d) As per extant policy guidelines, water coolers are provided on those stations which deal with 1000 passengers or more (inward and outward) per day, on the average. The details of water coolers provided at stations over Indian Railways are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of water coolers provided at stations over Indian Railways

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Total no. of stations provided with water coolers	Total no. of water coolers provided
1.	Central	152	529
2.	Northern	140	479
3.	North Central	68	238
4.	North Western	177	413
5.	North Eastern	0	0
6.	Northeast Frontier	18	48
7.	East Coast	78	62
8.	Eastern	81	81
9.	East Central	78	183
10.	Southern	112	220
11.	South Central	57	155
12.	South East Central	70	194
13.	South Eastern	25	58
14.	South Western	81	143
15.	Western	219	523
16.	West Central	62	187
17.	Metro	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	1418	3513

Law against open defecation on railway tracks

3480. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make strict laws against open defecation on railway tracks considering that thousands of people defecate in open on railway tracks and it is a matter of serious concern which has been long ignored, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to stop people from defecating on railway tracks, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has created public toilets, especially in the peripheries of the towns and cities around the railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railways has already issued notification on 26.11.2012 in the Gazette of India on Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 to prohibit the activities affecting cleanliness and hygiene in the railway premises. Indian Railways has undertaken a series of measures to address the problem of open defecation alongside the railway tracks as under:

(i) Guidelines have been issued to zonal railways to permit provision of suitable mobile toilets/eco-friendly mobile toilets by the local Government for the use of encroacher in the railway land to avoid human defecation on the railway track and nearby.

(ii) Regular cleaning drives and awareness campaigns under Swachh Bharat Mission have been undertaken for keeping railway premises clean which include prevention of open defecation.

(iii) Indian Railways had actively associated with the Government of India's initiative for generating awareness for prevention of open defecation alongside the railway tracks in coordination with local Government on 25.09.2016.

(iv) At major trespass locations alongside the stations in the city areas, boundary wall has also been planned, wherever required/feasible.

(c) Adequate toilets as per norms have been provided at railway stations for the passengers.

Introduction of high speed rail between Mysore, Bengaluru, Chennai and Vijayawada

3481. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are contemplating on introducing a high speed railway network between Mysore-Bengaluru, Chennai and Vijayawada, linking the State capitals of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Railways to extend the High Speed Rail upto Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Railways in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As per the Joint Declaration of Intent signed between Ministry of Railways and the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Germany on 5th October 2015, Government of Germany has agreed to conduct feasibility study for High Speed Rail of Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysore Section with their own finances.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has requested Government of Germany to extend this feasibility study of Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysore from Chennai to Visakhapatnam.

Installation of ATMs at railway stations

3482. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to give space for about 2000 ATMs on the platforms in order to earn additional revenue;

(b) if so, whether the ATMs will be installed only at major railway stations or even at the not so popular stations and whether the stations covering rural and remote areas will also be covered; and

(c) who will be responsible for the safety of these ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tenders have been invited for installation of ATMs at

all Al, A, B, C and D category of stations which are approximately 2100 stations. These categories of stations also cover rural and remote areas.

(c) The concerned banks will be responsible for the security of ATMs.

Train branding packages to earn non-fare revenue

3483. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to offer train branding packages through bidding in a phased manner, starting with Rajdhani and Shatabdi services;

(b) whether it is in a bid to earn revenue from non-fare sources of Railways; and

(c) the other plans to Railways to earn revenue from non-fare sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways is inviting open and transparent bids for train advertisement on all important categories of trains, including Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains, to augment non-fare revenue.

(c) New policies related to Digital Content on Demand, Out of Home advertisement, ATMs and Unsolicited Non-Fare Revenue proposals have been issued to increase non-fare revenue.

Maintenance of passenger coaches and development of vacant railway land/yards

3484. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appreciates that maintenance of passenger coaches, irrespective of class, sanitation/cleanliness at railway stations and development of vacant railway land/yards is far from satisfactory wherein enough attention has not been paid in the past;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to bring improvements in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would identify only a few trains and railway stations for development as models in the first place, considering the gigantic nature of task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The maintenance of passenger coaches, sanitation/ cleanliness at railway stations and development of vacant railway land/yards are given the required attention by the Indian Railways.

Systems are in place to ensure that the passenger coaches are maintained regularly as per their prescribed maintenance schedules at the Coaching depots and Workshops of the Indian Railways.

Regular intensive campaigns/drives have been organized with the objective of bringing about significant and sustainable improvements in the cleanliness standards of Trains and Railway premises, including Railway stations. Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of sanitation/cleanliness are as follows:

(i) Bio-toilets, which prevent the discharge of human waste directly onto the track, are being fitted in coaches at an accelerated pace.

(ii) The facility of On-Board Cleaning has been extended to more than 800 pairs of trains and this is being monitored through a closed loop 'APP' based passenger feedback system.

(iii) SMS-based, Web-based and APP-based complaint redressal systems have been established. IVRS-based feedback is randomly being taken from about 1 lakh passengers every day.

(iv) To assess the impact of cleanliness efforts at major stations, third party surveys on cleanliness indicators have been done at 407 stations in 2016 involving feedback from 1.3 lac passengers.

(v) Additional toilets at Railway Stations, including Pay & Use toilets, have been provided.

(vi) The enforcement of the Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at Railway premises) Rules, 2012 is being monitored.

(vii) CCTVs are being used for the monitoring of cleanliness activities at major stations.

(viii) Intensive cleanliness drives are being carried out at various Railway stations, by the Zonal Railways.

(ix) Various theme-based drives have been undertaken from time to time with a focus on cleanliness in different areas of Railways.

The vacant land, which is mostly in the form of narrow strips along the tracks, is used for servicing and maintenance of track, bridges and other railway infrastructure. The vacant land is also utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways which include projects like doubling/tripling and traffic facilities works, etc. Railway's operations also necessarily require development of ancillary logistic support/infrastructure such as bulk oil installations and oil depots, steel yards, concrete sleeper plants, coal dumps, connectivity to private sidings, connectivity to ports and other infrastructure, commercial plots, vending stalls, etc. for which land is leased/licensed. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized in the interim period for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources.

(c) Indian Railways undertakes Mid-Life Rehabilitation (MLR) of Mainline coaches in a programmed manner depending upon the capacity and availability of funds. As a part of MLR, selected number of coaches are being refurbished. Refurbished coaches with improved interiors, vibrant colour scheme, additional amenities, etc. have been inducted in the Mahamana Express running between New Delhi and Varanasi. Additional coaches are taken up for refurbishing based on sanctions under the Rolling Stock Programme and availability of capacities/funds.

In addition to the above, Humsafar trains have recently been introduced for providing comfortable Air-Conditioned III Tier travel. Also, Antyodaya and Deen Dayalu coaches having better amenities, have been introduced in service for unreserved travel. Al and A class stations of Indian Railways have been identified for development under the Station Redevelopment Program.

Railway projects in Jharkhand and Gujarat

3485. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects which were approved/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the details of ongoing/running behind schedule/lying pending railway projects during the above period, State-wise, Zone-wise and Project-wise;

(c) the estimated cost, including the extent of cost overrun of these projects, Project-wise and Zone-wise;

(d) the reasons for excessive delay in completion of these projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to expedite completion of these projects within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Details of Railway projects approved/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year falling fully/partly in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat are as under:

(Cost in ₹ crore)

Year of sanction	New Line		Doubling		Gauge Conversion	
	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost
Jharkhand						
2013-14	02	2112	03	1003	00	00
2014-15	00	00	00	00	00	00
2015-16	00	00	06	9581	00	00
2016-17	03	4183	02	144	00	00
TOTAL	05	6295	11	10728	00	00
Gujarat						
2013-14	00	00	02	1309	00	00
2014-15	00	00	00	00	00	00
2015-16	00	00	02	13346	01	478
2016-17	01	280	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	01	280	04	14655	01	478

(b) to (e) As on 01.04.2016, Railways have taken up 166 new lines, 39 Gauge Conversion and 253 Doubling projects costing ₹ 4.83 lakh crore. Zone-wise details of these projects are available in Budget documents (Railways). Every railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/ Central Governments. These, *inter-alia*, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc; and also clearances

of Archaeological Survey of India if the alignment passes in vicinity of a protected monument, local bodies for projects passing through urban areas, etc which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances causes delay in completion of the projects. As a result, most of the ongoing projects are running behind schedule and facing cost overruns. In addition, as per the prevailing system, funds are allocated on yearly basis based on the Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance & internal generation. In view of the uncertainty with regard to funding, no timeframe for completion of projects can be fixed. Therefore, magnitude of cost overruns cannot be quantified.

To expedite completion of projects, Railways have arranged additional funds by way of loan from LIC for funding throughput enhancement projects and regular coordination meetings are held with Ministries/Department/State Government Authorities to expedite above-mentioned clearances. Other measures taken to expedite completion are prioritization of projects, delegation of powers at field level, inviting the State Governments to participate with Railways for resource mobilization for projects, nomination of nodal officers for improved co-ordination with the State Governments etc.

Digitalization of Railways

3486. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are problems in digitalizing the Railways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether waiver of service charges on purchase of railway tickets, digitally, would have an additional burden of ₹500 crore on Railways, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps the Ministry has taken to make Railways fully cashless and the timeline and details of additional financial burden which the Ministry will incur after this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) In order to help passengers and incentivize the payment through digital modes for booking of reserved tickets, service charge on online booking of tickets has been withdrawn for the tickets booked from 23.11.2016 to 31.03.2017. Approximately, an amount of ₹184 crore has not been realized from passengers on account of service charge and service tax thereon on reserved tickets booked online from 23.11.2016 to 28.02.2017.

With a view to promoting cashless transaction on Indian Railways, various initiatives have been taken including the following:

(i) The facility of online booking of reserved ticket has been provided through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website. The payment for tickets booked through IRCTC website is made through various cashless modes such as net banking, through credit/debit cards, cash cards and e-wallets. Further, to incentivize cashless transaction, service charge on online booking of tickets has been withdrawn for the tickets booked from 23.11.2016 to 31.03.2017.

(ii) The facility of booking unreserved ticket including journey, season and platform tickets through mobile phone has been introduced in all suburban sections of Central, Western, Southern, Eastern, South Central, South Eastern and Delhi-Palwal section of Northern Railway. Additional payment options under the digital modes have also been introduced to widen the scope of digital payments for purchase of unreserved tickets.

(iii) The facility of renewal of season tickets through IRCTC website has been provided for suburban train services on Western and Central Railways wherein payment is made through electronic mode.

(iv) It has been decided to install 10,000 Point of Sale (POS) machines in association with State Bank of India at various locations of Indian Railways *i.e.* PRS locations, UTS locations, Parcel/Goods locations. At present, more than 4100 POS machines have been installed over the Zonal Railways.

(v) An advanced Beta version of the mobile application for booking of reserved tickets has also been launched by IRCTC giving additional options of cashless payment.

(vi) Service charge applicable on transactions against credit/debit cards for purchasing journey tickets at Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS)/Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters has been withdrawn.

(vii) Online booking facility for accredited press correspondents on the basis of registered ID card has been launched.

(viii) International Credit/Debit cards issued outside India are accepted for booking of e-tickets through IRCTC website.

(ix) Free accidental insurance cover of upto ₹ 10 lakh for confirmed/RAC passengers in case of tickets booked online from 10.12.2016 to 31.03.2017.

(x) Provision of 0.5% discount on season tickets purchased through digital means with effect from 01.01.2017.

(xi) Provision of 5% discount on payment made online for availing services like online booking of retiring rooms with effect from 01.01.2017.

(xii) Catering stalls have also been instructed to provide options for making cashless payments.

As regards problems in digitalization, the issues noticed during implementation of the schemes are resolved appropriately based on the feedback. Since the initiatives to promote cashless transactions are in the evolving stage, it is not feasible to arrive at the total financial implication on this account. However, based on the service charge collected by IRCTC during the current Financial Year 2016-17 (upto 22nd November, 2016) and revenue foregone thereafter till 28.02.2017 and also likely growth of 5% in e-ticket booking in the next Financial Year, expected loss of revenue to IRCTC on account of non-collection of service charge in the next Financial Year may be approximately ₹ 600 crore if the service charge remains withdrawn.

Disinvestment of railway PSUs

3487. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three railway PSUs, *viz.*, Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, Indian Railway Finance Corporation and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation are set for disinvestment; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Railway PSUs like Indian Railway Catering Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC) and Ircon International Limited (IRCON) (formerly known as Indian Railway Construction Company Limited) have been identified for listing of shares in stock exchanges.

(b) Listing of Public Sector Enterprises helps foster greater public accountability and unlock the true value of these companies.

Details of railway projects in Telangana

3488. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects, *viz.* new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification under execution in Telangana;

(b) the projects completed within the Scheduled time and the number of projects pending for more than three years; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to complete these projects as per schedule, especially those located in the backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Details of railway projects, *viz.* New line, Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Electrification falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana including status of each project are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Year of Sanction	Anticipated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2016	Outlay 2016-17	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	New Lines					
1.	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 km)	2012-13	127	6.02	20.87	Final location survey completed. Detailed estimate of ₹117.75 crore sanctioned. Land acquisition has been taken up.
2.	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli	2010-11	337.50	1.13	25	Railways bear the cost of land required for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(53.20 km)					project and M/s. SCCL bear the cost of construction of new line. Land acquisition has been taken up.
3.	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151 km)	2012-13	1500	1.10	5.75	Part Estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. Alignment finalization has been taken up with State Government.
4.	Jaggayyapet - Mallacheruvu-Janpahad(48Km)	2006-07	450	347.36	149	Jaggayyapet-Mallacheruvu-Mathampalli(29 km) commissioned. Earth work and bridge works taken up on Mathampalli-Janpahad section.
5.	Kondapalli-Kothagudem (82 km)	2013-14	1400	-	-	Project included in the budget 2013-14 subject to requisite clearances.
6.	Macherla-Nalgonda (92 km)	1997-98	815	4	0.20	Land acquisition taken up.
7.	Manuguru-Ramagundam (200 Km)	2013-14	2000	0.35	0.60	Project included in the budget 2013-14 subject to requisite clearances.
8.	Manoharabad-Kotapalli (149 km)	2006-07	1051	1.74	11	Land acquisition has been taken up.
9.	Devarkadra-Krishna (66 km) of Munirabad-	1997-98	2641	618.69	179	Phase-I: Yedalpur-Yermaras (14.5km)-Doubling for a length of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mahbubnagar project.					16 km(Dn. line) between Yermaras and Krishna stations commissioned. Phase-II Devarkadra and krishana station(65.74 km): Devarkadra-Jakliyar(28 km) commissioned for passenger traffic.
10.	Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad (117.49 km)	1993-94	915	919.06	85.82	Completed and commissioned.
	Doubling					
1.	Kazipet-Balharshah 3rd line (201 km)	2015-16	2063	5	-	Detailed estimate for ₹ 2063.03 cr. sanctioned. Tenders for earthwork and bridges work taken up.
2.	Kazipet-Vijayawada (220km) 3rd line	2012-13	2200	87.33	55	Earthwork and bridge works taken up.
3.	Mancheryal-Peddampet Patch Tripling(4.37 km)	2010-11	110	74	31	Work is in advance stage of completion.
4.	Raghavapuram-Mandamari tripling (24.47km)	2008-09	165	157.63	8.20	Commissioned on 19.3.2016.
5.	Secunderabad (Falaknuma)-Mehboobnagar (85.24 km)	2015-16	728	-	140	Works included in 2015-16. Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Works transferred to RVNL. Tendering work is taken up.

Electrification

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Anticipated cost	Exp. incurred upto March, 2016	Outlay for 2016-17	
1.	Pagidipalli-Nallapadu (285 km)	295.31	0.20	16.61	Work has been entrusted to Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE) for execution.
2.	Pagidipalli-Lingampet-Jagityal (83 km)	84.55	0.20	16.51	Work has been entrusted to Central Organisation for Railway Electrification(CORE) for execution.
3.	Manmad-Mudkhed-Dhone (384 km)	863.71	0.20	10.01	Included in Railway Budget 2015-16 subject to obtaining requisite statutory clearances.

(b) and (c) Completion of projects depends on a number of factors such as acquisition of land, forestry and wildlife clearances, shifting of utility services etc. apart from 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 all the projects. However, to expedite completion of projects, various steps have been taken, which *inter-alia* include generating extra budgetary resources through institutional funding, better project monitoring mechanism and enhancing power of field units for award of contracts and sanction of estimates.

No Railway Electrification project is pending for more than three years in the State of Telangana. Moreover, to complete Railway Electrification projects, various steps have been taken, which *inter-alia* include award of turn-key contracts, cultivation of new agencies for works, 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 two to five.

Development of small stations

†3489. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make any special plan to develop small stations in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified the stations to be developed, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the amount earmarked by Government for the purpose; and

(d) whether Government has stipulated any time-frame, if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Modernisation/upgradation of railway stations is continuous and on-going process. At present, upgradation of stations has been undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. The scheme provides for development of stations, including small stations in the country. Selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities. 1253 stations have been identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme out of which 1022 railway stations have been developed so far and the remaining stations are planned to be developed by 2017-18. State-wise list of stations identified to be developed under the scheme is given in Statement (*See* below). The expenditure on works of development of railway stations is generally funded under Plan Head - 'Passenger Amenities'. ₹917.82 crores have been allocated under this Plan Head during the year 2016-17.

Statement

State-wise list of 1253 stations identified for development under the "Adarsh Station Scheme"

State	Names of Stations
Andhra Pradesh (44)	Adoni, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bobbili, Chittoor, Duvvada, Dwarapudi, Gudur, Guntakal, Guntur, Hindupur, Kakinada Town, Kurnool Town, Macherla, Machilipatnam, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Naupada, Nellore, Palasa, Parvathipuram, Piduguralla, Renigunta, Sattenapalli, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam, Vinukonda, Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Vizianagram. Chipurupalle,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Names of Stations
	Ichchapuram, Simhachalam, Markapur Road, Pendurti, Mantralayam Road, Kuppam, Donakonda, New Guntur, Nallapadu, Angadipuram, Ongole, Araku, Kisamudram and Gadwal.
Assam (28)	Badarpur, Barpeta Road, Basugaon, Bijni, Fakiragram Jn., Goreswar, Gosaigaonhat, Hojai, Jakhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., Kokrajhar, New Bongaigaon, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur Assam, Tangla, Tihu, Tipkai, Udalguri, Bongaigaon, Jagi Road, Furkating, Tatibahar and Narangi.
Bihar (59)	Abhaipur, Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya, Arariya Court, Bairgania, Bajpatti, Barauni Jn., Barsoi Jn., Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Biharsharif, Chhapra Jn., Dumra, Dumraon, Forbesganj, Garhpura, Ghogha, Ghora Sahan, Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Jamalpur, Janakpur Road, Jehanabad, Jiradai, Jogbani, Kahalgaon, Kharik, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Maheshkhut, Mansi Jn., Narainpur, Naugachia, Nawadah, Patna Sahib Jn., Rafiganj, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sheikhpura, Shivnarayanpur, Sasaram Jn., Simraha, Simribakhtiyarpur, Sitamarhi, Sultanganj, Supaul, Tehta, Thakurganj, Thanabihpur, Warsaliganj, Chakia, Makhdumpur, Buxar, Jamui, Narkatiyaganj, Harinagar, Bagha and Dharhara.
Chhattisgarh (17)	Ambikapur, Balpur, Bhilai Power House, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Korba, Mahasamund, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Jagdalpur, Tilda, Kirodimal Nagar and Usalapur.
Delhi (04)	Delhi Kishanganj, Subzi Mandi, Bijwasan and Shahabad Mohammadpur.
Goa (02)	Vasco-da-gama and Sanvordem Curchorem.
Gujarat (32)	Ambli Road, Bechraji, Bhaktinagar, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Dahod, Gandhigram, Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Kadi, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha,

State	Names of Stations
	Palanpur, Sabarmati, Siddhpur, Udhna, Una, Unja, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar, Vyara, Gandhidham, Gandhinagar Capital, Sabarmati BG, Patan and Kim.
Haryana (16)	Ambala Cantt. Jn., Bahadurgarh, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kalanour, Karnal, Kosli, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Rewari, Faridabad and Mahendra garh
Himachal Pradesh (02)	Jwalaji (Jawala Mukhi Road) and Una Himachal.
Jammu and Kashmir (05)	Hiranagar, Kathua, Udhampur, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra and Jammu Tawi.
Jharkhand (30)	Bokaro, Chakradharpur, Chakulia, Chandrapura, Chittarajan, Daltonganj, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa Road Jn., Gomoh Jn., Jagadishpur, Jasidih, Lohardaga, Madhupur, Pakur, Parashnath, Phusro, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Silli, Tatanagar, Tori, Latehar, Barwadih, Bokaro Thermal, Katrasgarh, Giridih, Gumia and Gola Road.
Karnataka (44)	Almatti, Badami, Bidar, Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Londa, Wadi, Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Hubli, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspura, Yelahanka Jn., Hole Narsipur, Belgaum, Kudachi, Ugar Khurd, Neralakatte, Bantawala, Subramanya Road, Bijapur, Mangalore Jn., Daroji, Mallapur, Gudgeri, Raichur, Davangere, Harihar, Tumkur, Kalas and Dharwad.
Kerala (77)	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamali for kaladi, Auvaneeswaram, Badagara, Chalakudi, Changanacheri, Charvathur, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chingavanam, Dhanuvachapuram, Etakkot, Ettumanur, Feroke, Guruvayur, Haripad, Irinjalakuda, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanhangad, Kanjiramittam, Kannapuram, Kannur, Karunagapalli, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam

State	Names of Stations
	jn, Kazhakuttom, Kochuveli, Kollam (Quilon), Kotikulam, Kottarakara, Kozhikkode, Kuruppantara, Manjeswaram, Mavelikara, Nilambur Road, Nileswar, Ochira, Kottayam, Mararikulam, Mulanturutti, Pappinisseri, Payyanur, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Pattikkadu, Payangadi, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri (Tellicherry), Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha, Trichur (Trisur), Tripunittura, Vaikam Road, Valapattanam, Vayalar, Vellarakkad, Wadakancheri, Ernakulam Town, Chirayinkil, Kannur South, Kumbla, Trikarpur, Bekal Fort, Kundara, Mulangunnathu-kavu, Vallathol Nagar, Ottappalam, Katpadi, Vellore Cantonment and Tiruvananthapuram Central.
Madhya Pradesh (44)	Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Bina, Biora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Chindwara, Dabra, Damoh, Gadarwara, Ghatera, Gwalior, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Junnordao (Jamai), Kareli, Katni Murwara, Khajuraho, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Meghnagar, Parasia, Patharia, Pipariya, Ratlam, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain, Umaria, Rewa, Bandakpur, Howbagh, Bheraghat, Titamgarh, Balaghat, Madsaur and Sihora Road.
Maharashtra (110)	Ahmednagar, Ajni, Amalner, Ambernath, Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Charni Road, Chembur, Chinchwad, Churchgate, Currey Road, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahanu Road, Dahisar, Devlali, Dhule, Diva, Dock Yard, Dombivli, Gangakhed, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, Hingoli, Itwari, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jayasinghpur, Kalmeshwar, Kamptee, Kandivli, Karad, Karjat, Kasara, Katol, Khadki, Khopoli, King's Circle, Kolhapur, Kopargaon, Kurla, Latur, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Marine Lines, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Multai, Mulund, Mumbai Central (Local), Nagarsol, Nahur, Naigaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkhed, Nasik Road, Nimbhora, Pandhurna, Panvel, Parbhani, Parli Vaijnath, Pokarni Narsimha, Puntamba, Purna, Ramtek, Sangli,

State	Names of Stations
	Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphale, Savda, Sewri, Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilaknagar, Turbhe, Udgir, Ulhasnagar, Umrer, Vangaon, Varangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambaug, Wardha, Dharangaon, Manmad, Amravati, Aurangabad, Odha, Gondia, Bhandara Road, Daund, Baramati, Nira, Majri, Khapri, Satara, Rahuri, Rajahmundry, Repalle, Washim and Dharmabad.
Nagaland (01)	Dimapur.
Odisha (47)	Angul, Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Banspani, Bargarh Road, Baripada, Belpahar, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jakhopura, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandali, Muniguda, Paradeep, Raghunathpur, Rairangpur, Rayagada, Rengali, Rourkela, Soro, Talcher, Titlagarh Jn. Raj Athgarh. Dhanmandal, Brahmapur, Chatrapur, Sambalpur, Basta, Barpali, Khallikot, Ganjam, Salegaon, Loisingha, Deogaon Road, Sompeta and Damanjodi.
Puducherry (02)	Mahe and Puducherry.
Punjab (32)	Abohar, Anandpur Sahib, Bareta, Barnala, Bathinda, Dera Baba Nanak, Dhuri Jn., Fazilka, Faridkot, Giddar Baha, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Khanna, Lehragaga, Maler Kotla, Mansa, Maur, Moga, Muktsar, Phagwara, Rajpura, Sangrur, Sunam, Tapa, Taran Taran, Dhandari Kalan, Bathinda Cantt., Jalandhar Cantt., Pathankot, Mohali, Batala and Tanda Urmar.
Rajasthan (40)	Abu Road, Alwar, Anupgarh, Balotra, Banner, Chittorgarh Jn., Choti Khatu, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Ladnun, Lalgarh, Lunkaransar, Nohar, Nokha, Rajgarh, Raisingh Nagar, Ratangarh, Ringas, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Dungar Garh, Sujan Garh, Tehsil Bhadra, Gogameri,

State	Names of Stations
	Sri Karanpur, Durgapura, Dakaniya Talav, Sri Vijaynagar, Mavli Jn., Beawar, Marwar Jn. and Neem ka Thana.
Telangana (25)	Adilabad, Aler, Bhongir, Ghanpur, Jammikunta, Jangaon, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Lingampalli, Mahbubnagar, Malkajgiri, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Shankarpalli, Tandur, Vikarabad, Warangal, Zahirabad (Medak), Basar, Moula Ali and Nagalapalli.
Tamil Nadu (48)	Arakkonam, Ariyalur, Avadi, Chennai Beach, Chennai Chetpet, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Coimbatore Jn., Hosur, Kanniyakumari, Korukkupet, Kudalnagar, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Pamban, Peelamudu, Perambur Carriage Works, Pudukottai, Rajapalayam, Royapuram, Salem, Sankarankoil, Senji Panambakkam, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Teni, Tenkasi Jn, Thiruverumbur, Tiruchchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin, Virudunagar Jn., Vridhdhachalam Jn., Kadayanallur, Kanchipuram, Thirupparankundram, Tirumangalam, Irugur and Kaniyapuram.
Tripura (01)	Pecharthal.
Uttar Pradesh (152)	Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Atarra, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Babhnan, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Bani, Barabanki, Baragaon, Barhni, Basti, Bhadaiyan, Bharat Kund, Bharwari, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Bilhar Ghat, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi, Chandpur Siau, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Chouri-Choura, Dapsaura, Daraganj, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Jaunpur, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gonda Jn., Haider Garh,

State	Names of Stations
	Hapur, Hardoi, Jais, Jakhania, Jaunpur City, Jhusi, Kalpi, Khalilabad, Khulpahar, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Kunda Harnam Ganj, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Lalitpur, Maghar, Manikpur, Mau Jn., Meerut Cantt., Meerut City, Mirzapur, Moth, Mughalsarai Jn., Munderwa, Musafir Khana, Muzaffarnagar, Naimisharanya, Naini, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Nautanwa, Orai, Padrauna, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur, Pilibhit Jn., Pokhrayan, Pratapgarh, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Rudauli, Rurah, Sadat, Sakoti Tanda, Salempur Jn., Sandila, Shahganj, Shamli, Shohrathgarh, Sikohabad, Sirathu, Sitapur, Sitapur Cantt., Sohawal, Sultanpur, Tundla, Unchahar, Vrindaban Road, Manduadih, Varanasi City, Barhaj Bazar, Nagina, Najibabad, Seohara, Hathras, Lakhimpur, Colonelganj, Faizabad, Unnao, Bhadohi, Vindhyachal, Aonla, Chanethi, Lambhua, Koiripur, Dabhaura, Goshainganj, Baraut, Bagpat Road, Khekra, Useka Bazar, Gorakhpur, Phaphund, Fatehgarh and Mahmudabad. Rasulpur Gogumau, Modinagar, Belthara Road, Bhatni Jn., Bhadohi, Maniram, Pipraich, Suraimanpur, Karimuddinpur, Chit Baragaon, Gaur, Phapha Mau, Ram Chaura Halt, Bamhrauli, Etawa, Goverdhan and Gomti Nagar.
Uttarakhand (08)	Doiwala, Kathgodam, Kotdwara, Ramnagar, Rishikesh, Roorkee, Harrawala and Raiwala.
West Bengal (383)	Adisaptagram, Adra, Agrapara, Ahmedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambalgram, Ambari falakata, Ambikakalna (Kalna), Amta, Anara, Andal, Andul, Aranghata, Asansol, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj City, Azimganj Jn., Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baghdogra, Bagnan, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Baidyabati, Bakhrabad, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Balichak, Ballalpur, Bally, Ballyganj Jn., Ballyghat, Balurghat, Bamangachhi, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Bandel, Baneswar, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Bankura, Banpur, Bansbaria, Banstala, Barabhum, Barakar,

State	Names of Stations
	Baranagar, Barasat Jn., Barddhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur Jn., Basirhat, Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Batasi, Bathnakrittiba, Bauria, BBD Bag, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Beldanga, Belerhat, Belgharia, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Belur, Belur Math, Berhampur Court, Betberia ghola, Bethuadaheri, Bhadreswar, Bhagwangola, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhimgarh, Bidhannagar, Bidyadharpur, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur, Bishnupur, Bisorepara Kodalia, Boinchi, Bolpur, Bongaon, Brace-Bridge, Brindabanpur, Budgebudge, Buniyadpur, Burnpur, Burobazar, Canning, Chakdaha, Chamagram, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chanchai, Chandannagar, Chandanpur, Chandpara, Chandrakona Rd., Changrabandha, Chas Road, Chatra, Chatterhat, Chengail, Chhatna, Chowrigacha, Chuchura, Contai Rd. (Belda), Cooch behar, Dainhat, Dakhineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni, Dantan, Darjeeling, Dasnagar, Debagram, Deula, Deulti, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhapdhopi, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Rd., Dinhata, Domjur, Dubrajpur, Dumdum Cantt, Dumdum Jn., Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Eklakhi, Falakata, Fuleswar, Gadadharpur, Galsi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gazole, Gede, Ghoksadanga, Ghoragata, Ghum, Ghutiarisharif, Gidhni, Girimaidan, Gobordanga, Gobra, Gokulpur, Gopal nagar, Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Gurap, Gushkora, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harishchandrapur, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hasnabad, Haur, Harua Road, Hijli, Hindmotor, Hooghly, Hotar, Hridaypur, Ichhapur, Jadavpur, Jagaddal, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamuria, Janai road, Jangipur Road, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Jhargram, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joychandipahar, Joynagar Mojilpur, Kaikala, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalinagar, Kalinarayanpur Jn., Kaliyaganj, Kalyani,

State	Names of Stations
	Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaguri, Kamarkundu, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kanthi, Kashinagar, Katwa, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khana, Khardah, Khemasuli, Khidirpur, Kirnahar, Kolaghat, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kulgachia, Kulpi, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Garden, Lakshmi Kantapur, Lalgola, Lilluah, Lohapur, Loknath, Madanpur, Madarihat, Madhusudanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhdia, Majher Gram, Malatipur, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manigram, Mankundu, Masagram, Maslandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mollarpur, Mourigram, Muragacha, Murarai, Murshidabad, Nabadwip ghat, Nabadwipdham, Nabagram, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn., Nalhati, Nalikul, Namkhana, Nandakumar, Narayangarh, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Narendrapur, Nasibpur, Nekurseni, Netra, New Alipore, New Alipurduar, New Barakpore, New Cooch Behar, New Domohani, New Farakka, New Mainaguri, Nischindpur, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palassy, Palla road, Palpara, Palsit, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panduah, Panjipara, Panskura, Park Circus, Patipukur, Patuli, Phulia, Pirtala, Prantik, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Purulia, Radhamohanpur, Raiganj, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Rampurhat, Ramrajatala, Ranaghat, Raniganj, Remount road, Rishra, Rupnarayanpur, Rusulpur, Sagardighi, Sainthia, Saktigarh, Salanpur, Salar, Salboni, Samsi (Chanchol), Samudragarh, Sangrampur, Sankrail, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Sardiha, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli, Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn., Simlagarh, Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sivok, Sodpur, Sonada, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur, Sondalia, Srirampur, Subhasgram, Sukna, Surjyapur, Taki Road, Tala, Taldi, Talit, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd., Thakurnagar, Tikiapara, Tildanga, Titagarh, Tollygange, Tribeni, Uluberia, Uttarpara, Naksalbari and Radhikapur.

Constitution of committee for monitoring of food served in trains

†3490. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are being received by Government about the food items being served in the trains, if so, the number of complaints received during the last two years;

(b) whether Government is contemplating constituting a special committee to check the quality and purity of food items being served in trains; and

(c) if so, the level at which such types of committees would be constituted and by when along with the details of the norms on the basis of which these committees would function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. 11,974 complaints related to catering services in trains were received during the last two years (*i.e.* 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2016). Year-wise details of the complaints related to catering services in trains and action taken thereon are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, to check the quality and purity of food items being served in trains, a new Catering Policy has been issued on 27.02.2017 wherein IRCTC has been mandated to unbundle catering service primarily by making a distinction between food preparation and food distribution. Meals for all pantry cars/train side vending are to be picked up from the nominated kitchens owned, operated and managed by IRCTC. IRCTC would retain the ownership and shall be fully accountable for all the issues pertaining to setting up and operation of base kitchens and quality of food. Officials of Railway Board, Zonal Railways and IRCTC have been authorized to inspect the kitchen units/mobile catering units. Violation of provisions of the policy or terms of Contract/Agreement, if any, invites stringent penal action against the licensee as per rules, depending upon the gravity of lapse. Further, new Catering policy also provides for Third Party Audit of mobile units and base kitchens to be done by Zonal Railways periodically by engaging independent agencies as per instructions issued by this Ministry from time to time.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Year-wise details of the complaints related to catering services in trains and action taken thereon

Year	Total number of complaints received	Action Taken									
		Fined			Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D & AR Action	Any Other	Total
		No. of cases wherein a fine is imposed	Amount of fine imposed (₹)	Amount realised (₹)							
2015 (01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015)	4,969	2,413	2,61,44,000	2,52,11,000	1,889	1	210	208	3	245	4,969
2016 (01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)	7,005	3,273	3,14,58,600	2,66,03,600	2,143	0	527	447	16	599	7,005

Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh

3491. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create special safety fund for railway passengers and railway safety under Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK);

(b) if so, whether this is the first of its kind in the Railways' history;

(c) if so, the plan details thereof and if not, the detail of the safety fund and the allocations and the use of such funds made during the last ten years; and

(d) the details of proposals for maintenance, replacement of railway tracks and coaches and upgradation of infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has announced in his Budget Speech for 2017-18 that a Fund namely 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK)' will be created with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of 5 years for critical safety related works. Accordingly, a provision of ₹20,000 crore has been made in Budget Estimates 2017-18 out of 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK)' to fund essential works for ensuring safety, which includes ₹5,000 crore from Budgetary Support, ₹10,000 crore from Central Road Fund and ₹5,000 crore out of Railways' internal resources. Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) has been allotted to safety works under various plan heads as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Plan head	Budget Estimates 2017-18
Traffic Facilities-Yard Remodelling and Others	914
Rolling Stock	1731
Road Safety Works-Level Crossings	705
Road Safety Works-Road Over/Under Bridges	4512
Track Renewals	9961
Bridge Works	738
Signalling and Telecom Works	2247
Other Electrical Works	40
Traction Distribution Works	501

Plan head	Budget Estimates 2017-18
Machinery and Plant	300
Workshops including Production Units	400
Training/HRD	70
Credits/recoveries	(-)2119
TOTAL OUTLAY	20000

(b) and (c) Earlier a Fund named as 'Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF)' was created in 2001-02. It was in operation till 2007-08 and the details of expenditure out of Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

	Actual 2001-02	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	Actual 2005-06	Actual 2006-07	Actual 2007-08
Rolling Stock	127.62	321.95	306.14	820.72	799.99	470.56	361.62
Track Renewals	1347.63	2006.67	1943.84	2294.05	1251.94	681.77	238.04
Bridge Works	44.15	151.61	157.09	274.25	248.62	246.71	251.85
Signalling and Telecom Works	155.92	353.40	495.04	563.51	618.01	651.08	674.56
Other Electrical Works		0.03	0.80	0.36	2.01	6.02	0.32
Machinery and Plant	0.00	3.17	16.22	33.55	44.70	21.51	2.80
Other Specified Works			0.05	7.39	16.80	6.44	10.63
TOTAL	1675.31	2836.84	2919.19	3993.84	2982.09	2084.10	1539.83

Further, 'Railway Safety Fund (RSF)' which is credited with Railways' share out of diesel cess as per the provisions of Central Road Fund Act was set up in 2001-02 for funding road related safety works. Details of expenditure out of RSF over the years are shown in the following table:-

(₹ in crore)

	New Lines (Const-ruction)	Gauge Conver-sion	Road Safety Works-Level Crossings	Road Safety Works-Road Over/Under Bridges	Track Renewals	Total
Actual 2001-02			53.31	87.01		140.32
Actual 2002-03			81.95	82.12		164.07
Actual 2003-04			81.25	84.94		166.19
BE 2004-05			150.00	251.00		401.00
Actual 2004-05			86.29	115.28		201.58
Actual 2005-06			117.26	145.62		262.88
Actual 2006-07			145.13	215.14		360.27
Actual 2007-08			185.83	347.72		533.55
Actual 2008-09			249.68	315.89		565.57
Actual 2009-10			341.24	465.94		807.18
Actual 2010-11			414.23	687.22		1101.44
Actual 2011-12			518.94	810.12		1329.06
Actual 2012-13			527.56	1056.53		1584.09
Actual 2013-14			503.96	1482.35		1986.31
Actual 2014-15			442.00	1791.66		2233.66
Actual 2015-16			469.56	2133.02		2602.58
BE 2016-17	4912.48	2869.58	555.30	2442.94		10780.30
RE 2016-17	2216.00	2117.71	679.30	3066.17	2803.07	10882.25
BE 2017-18	668.37	14.77				
Funds transferred for being credited to 'RRSK' = ₹10,000.00 crore						10683.14

(d) Number of works charged to Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) included in Pink Book 2017-18 is as under:—

Plan Head	New Works	Works-in-progress	Total
16-Traffic Facilities	18	216	234
21-Rolling Stock	25	287	312
29-Level Crossings	47	315	362
30-Road Over/Under Bridges	170	2037	2207
31-Track Renewals	616	2882	3498
32-Bridge Works	87	314	401
33-Signalling and Telecom Works	56	523	579
36-Other Electrical Works	7	5	12
37-Traction Distribution Works	41	214	255
41-Machinery and Plant	–	167	167
42-Workshops including Production Units	3	93	96
65-Training/HRD	4	46	50
TOTAL	1074	7099	8173

Plantation of trees in vacant railway land

†3492. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to plant trees in the vacant land belonging to Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Railway's commitment towards environmental improvement through afforestation and also with a view to safeguarding the precious railway land against unauthorized occupation/encroachment, tree plantation is being done on Railways land on regular basis. At present 39542 hectares of railway land is under afforestation. Besides this, Ministry of Railways has also finalised a model agreement in consultation with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to be entered between Zonal Railways and respective State Forest Department in January, 2016 for plantation of trees on railway land along the railway track and station yards

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

without transferring the ownership of the land in favour of State Forest Department. As per the provisions of the model Agreement, cost of the plantation including its protection and maintenance can be borne by State Forest Department or Railway Administration or can be shared by both. The plantation work on railway land along the railway track has already been started under this agreement in some of the States. During the year 2016-17 (up to February, 2017) 1.22 crore saplings have already been planted.

Laying of second railway line from Madurai to Kanyakumari

3493. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of laying a second railway line from Madurai to Kanyakumari;

(b) by when Government proposes to complete the project in view of very high utilization of line capacity in this section;

(c) whether adequate funds have been allocated to this project; and

(d) if so, whether Southern Railway has utilized the entire allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Madurai-Tuticorin (80 km.), Maniyachi-Nagercoil (170 km.) and Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari (85 km.) doubling projects have been included in the Budget 2015-16 with the *proviso* to incur expenditure on these projects after obtaining requisite approvals of the Government. 'In Principle Approvals' (IPA) for the three projects have been granted and the projects are being processed for further requisite approvals.

(b) No target date for completion of aforesaid projects is fixed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Gauge conversion and electrification of railway lines

†3494. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have conducted any survey in various States, including Bihar and Jharkhand, for laying new railway lines, gauge conversion and electrification of old railway lines;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the location-wise details of the length of new railway lines to be laid, the length of railway line to be considered for gauge conversion and electrification in various States, including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(c) the plan of Government for laying new railway lines, gauge conversion and electrification of railway lines in current financial year; and

(d) whether Railways propose to construct a dedicated freight corridor, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Since Railway projects generally straddle over more than one State, these are neither surveyed nor sanctioned State-wise. Survey for new lines, gauge conversion of Meter Gauge lines to Broad Gauge and feasibility study for Railway Electrification is a continuous and ongoing process of Indian Railways and are done based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railway's own requirement. Projects are taken in Uttar Pradesh 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.

During the last three years and the current year i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, surveys for 176 new lines and 8 gauge conversions have been conducted throughout the country including those falling fully/partly in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand.

As on 01.04.2016, a total of 166 new line projects totaling 18,592 km. 39 gauge conversion projects totaling 8470 km. and 99 railway electrification projects totaling 23,666 route km. spread across the country including the States of Bihar and Jharkhand have been taken in Uttar Pradesh. Details of the projects are available in Pink Book laid on the Table of the House alongwith Budget papers.

(b) Out of 166 new line projects, 33 projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar and 12 projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand. Out of 39 gauge conversion projects, 5 projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar and 1 project is falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand. Out of 99 railway electrification projects, 8 projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar and 7 projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand. Details of such projects are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Target length of various Railway projects is fixed on annual basis. For 2016-17, a target of 2,800 km. for commissioning of new track has been fixed. For electrification, a target of 2,000 kms. has been fixed.

(d) Yes, Sir. The work on two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) *i.e.* Western DFC (Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadri-1,504 km.) and Eastern DFC (Ludhiana to Dankuni-1,856 km.) has already been taken Uttar Pradesh for implementation.

For expediting the freight movement following additional freight corridors have been identified (i) East-West Corridor (2,328 kms.) (Kolkata-Mumbai); (ii) North-South Corridor (2,343 km.) (Delhi-Chennai); and (iii) East Coast Corridor (1,114 km.) (Kharagpur-Vijaywada). These will relieve the existing corridors of fast growing freight traffic and make them available for introduction of more passenger trains.

Statement

Details of on going new lines, gauge conversion and railway electrification projects in Bihar and Jharkhand as on 1.4.2016

(A) Ongoing New Line Projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	State	Project	Length (in km.)
1.	Bihar	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali *via* Susand	188
2.	Bihar	Nawada-Laxmipur	137
3.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97
4.	Bihar	Fatuha-Islampur in Materal Modification (MM) extn. of New Line (NL) from Neora to Daniawan, Daniawan to Biharsharif to Barbigha, Shekhpura	171.5
5.	Bihar	Ara-Bhabua Road	122
6.	Bihar, Jhakhand	Gaya-Daltonganj *via* Rafiganj	136.88
7.	Bihar, Jhakhand	Koderma-Tilaiya	68
8.	Bihar	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya & Natesar-Islampur	67
9.	Bihar	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur	84.65
10.	Bihar	Kosi Bridge	21.85
11.	Bihar	Bihta-Aurangabad *via* Anugrahanarayan Road	118.45
12.	Bihar	Sakri-Hasanpur	79
13.	Bihar	Hajipur-Sagauli *via* Vaishali	148.3

Sl. No.	State	Project	Length (in km)
14.	Bihar	Araria-Supaul	92
15.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	66.9
16.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road	66.55
17.	Bihar	Motihari-Sitamarhi	76.7
18.	Bihar	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarsthan	70.14
19.	Bihar	Kursela- Biharganj	35
20.	Bihar	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan	44
21.	Bihar	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4
22.	Bihar	Bikramshila-Katareah (Pirpainthi-Naughachia)	18
23.	Bihar, WestBengal, Jharkhand	Rampurhat-Mandarhill *via* Dumka with new material modification for Rampurhat-Murarai.	159.48
24.	Bihar	Pirpainti-Jassidih	97
25.	Bihar	Deogarh-Sultanganj incl. Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road	147
26.	Bihar	Sultanganj-Katuria *via* Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar	74.8
27.	Bihar	Bariapur-Mananpur *via* Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat	67.78
28.	Bihar	Maharajganj-Masrakh with MM for NL between Masrakh-Rewaghat	65.49
29.	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road	62.5
30.	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64
31.	Bihar	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj)	100
32.	Bihar, West Bengal	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj	50.077
33.	Bihar, Nepal	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal)	18.6

Sl. No.	State	Project	Length (in km)
B.	**Ongoing New Line Works in Jharkhand**		
1.	Jharkhand	Koderma-Ranchi	189
2.	Jharkhand	Giridih-Koderma	102.5
3.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97
4.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Daltonganj *via* Rafiganj	136.88
5.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Koderma-Tilaiya	68
6.	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand	Rampurhat-Mandarhill *via* Dumka with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai.	159.48
7.	Bihar, Jharkhand	Pirpainti-Jassidih	97
8.	Bihar Jharkhand	Deogarh-Sultanganj incl. Banka-Barajat and Banka-Bhitiah Road	147
9.	Jharkhand	Hansidha-Godda	30
10.	West Bengal, Jharkhand	Chitra-Basukinath	37
11.	Jharkhand	Gooda-Pakur	80
12.	Chhattigarh, Jharkhand	Barwadih-Chirmari	182
C.	**Ongoing Gauge Conversion Works in Bihar**		
1.	Bihar	Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj	294
2.	Bihar	Mansi-Saharsa, incl. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepur-Purnia	171
3.	Bihar, Nepal	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. Bet. Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal)	69
4.	Bihar	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj	206.06
5.	Bihar, West Bengal	Katihar-Jogbani with extn. upto Radhikapur Radhikapur, Katihar-Tejnarayanpur & new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola.	277.43
D.	**Ongoing Gauge Conversion Works in Jharkhand**		
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori	113

Sl. No.	State(s)	Name of Project	Route kilometre (RKM)
E.	**Ongoing Railway Electrification Works in Bihar and Jharkhand**		
1.	Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal	Bokaro Steel City - Muri - Hatia - Bondamunda - Bimlagarh - Kiriburu / Barsuan incl. Purulia-Kotshila	434
2.	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	Barabanki-Gorakhpur-Barauni; incl. Siwan-Thawe	757
3.	Assam, Bihar and West Bengal	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati incl. Katihar-Barsoi	836
4.	Jharkhand and West Bengal	Kumedpur - Malda - Singhabad & Pakur - Malda	153
5.	Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh	Garwa Road - Chopan - Singrauli	257
6.	Bihar	Manpur-Tilaiya-Bakhtiarpur	132
7.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Chhapra-Ballia-Ghazipur-Varanasi-Allahabad	330
8.	Jharkhand	Koderma - Hazaribagh - Barkakana - Ranchi	203
9.	Bihar	Kiul - Tilaya	87
10.	Bihar and Jharkhand	Bonidanga Link Cabin / Bonidanga - Barharwa - Sahibganj -Kiul incl. Tinpahar - Rajmahal	247
11.	Bihar	Valmiki Nagar - Narkatiaganj - Sugauli - Muzaffarpur incl. Sugauli -Raxaul	240
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi- Lohardaga-Tori	116
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar-Chopan	100
14.	Bihar	Mansi-Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura -Purnea-Katihar	172

Decline in freight earnings of Railways

3495. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report points out that the annual growth rate of freight earnings has declined from 12.66 per cent to 3.23 percent for the year ended March, 2016; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to increase the annual growth of freight earnings, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to increase the earnings of Railways in freight transportation and to improve the efficiency of Freight Traffic specially for non-conventional traffic in high capacity and special purpose wagons, the following schemes have been introduced by Indian Railways for procurement of rakes for transportation of freight traffic by inviting private investment through Private Partnership (PPP):

(i) Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme:

So far, approval for procurement of 68 rakes has been accorded to various customers by Ministry of Railways. Out of these, 32 rakes have been procured/inducted and are running on the system.

(ii) Wagon Leasing Scheme:

Two Companies have been registered as Wagon Leasing Companies under the policy. They have procured 12 rakes of BLC wagons and 1 BTAP rake and approval for 4 new BLC, 1 BTAP and 6 BFNS(22.9t axle load) rakes has been accorded:

(iii) Special Freight Train Operators Scheme:

So far, 3 rakes of BRNA wagons have been inducted and approval for procurement of 3 rakes of BFNS (22.9t axle load) has been given.

(iv) Automobile Freight Train Operators Scheme:

Under this scheme, License has been given to two companies to work as AFTO and they have procured 9 rakes till date.

Further, to facilitate rapid development of network of freight terminals with private investment to provide efficient and cost effective logistics services with warehousing solution to end users, a scheme namely Private Freight Terminal (PFT) has been introduced.

Apart from the above, the Railway has initiated various freight rationalization measures to increase growth rates in freight earnings. Some of these steps are as under:

1. Withdrawal of Port Congestion Charge from 13.04.2016.

2. Extension of Automatic Freight Rebate scheme for traffic loaded in empty flow direction upto 31.03.2017.

3. Withdrawal of Busy Season Charge for traffic loaded in BCN group and BCNHL wagons w.e.f. 01.05.2016 till 30.06.2016.

4. Withdrawal of dual freight policy for iron ore w.e.f. 10.05.2016.

5. Re-introduction of short lead concession and reduction of minimum distance for charge from 125km. to 100 km. w.e.f. 15.07.2016.

6. Rationalization of Coal Tariff has been done with reduction in freight for long lead power houses w.e.f. 22.08.2016.

7. BCN group permitted for two point booking and mini rake w.e.f. 15.03.2016.

8. Distance for mini rake increased from 400 km to 600 km. w.e.f. 15.03.2016.

9. A liberalized policy with delegation of power to Zonal Railways introduced for two point booking of covered wagons in which any two stations within a distance of 200 km. in busy season and 400 km. in lean season have been permitted for two point booking w.e.f. 22.07.2016.

10. Rationalization of Merry-Go-Round (MGR) system w.e.f. 01.04.2016, which has led to reduction in freight rate to the extent of 80%.

11. Proliferation of Roll-On Roll-Off (RORO) service launched on ECR from 25.05.2016 and subsequently on other Zonal Railways.

12. Permission to notify Group I and Group II station/goods sheds as CRTs for lift on-lift off operations w.e.f. 12.07.2016.

13. Charging of commodities for transportation by containers has been liberalized. 43 additional commodities de-notified for charging at FAK rates w.e.f. 02.09.2016.

14. Guidelines for Station to Station Rate policy issued on 29.09.2016.

15. Class of various commodities have been rationalized and new commodities have been added in Goods Tariff.

16. Instruction for movement of HSD Oil in BTPN rates from Numaligarh refinery siding (NRSR) to Parbatipur, Bangladesh has been issued w.e.f. 13.03.2016.

17. The system of transportation to Bangladesh through 'Dump' and 'load adjustment' has been discontinued.

18. Withdrawal of levy of congestion charge for stone traffic transported from Eastern Railway to Bangladesh *via* Darsana/Benapole.

19. Weighment of Standard Bagged consignment policy has been rationalized.

20. Discount on loading of bagged consignment in open and flat wagons w.e.f. 24.10.2016.

21. Policy on Long Term Contracts with key freight customers launched.

22. Proliferation of 25T axle load routes to increase throughput per train.

23. Encouraging longer lead traffic by pcraultiug movement from Talcher to Southern Power Houses through all rail route.

24. Electronic Registration of Demands and Electronic Transmission of Railway Receipt.

25. Innovative policies to enhance the ease of doing business such as simplifying rules and procedures, efficient weighment system and shift to digital and e-based procedures including cashless payment system.

26. SAMVAD- A process of structured dialogue between customers and top Railway authority has been initiated at Railway Board as well as zonal level to take continuous feedback from customers. Ten key Customer Managers at Railway Board level have been nominated to liaise with major freight stakeholders.

27. Introduction of time-tabled freight trains to attract traffic to rail.

28. Besides, following measures are being planned for 2017-18:

(i) New delivery models like- Running of double stack dwarf container under-wire.

(ii) Expansion of freight basket.

Losses on passenger fares and addition of extra coaches

3496. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware tnat Railways incurred a loss of ₹33,821.70 crore on passenger fares and for addition of extra coaches during 2014-15;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to hike passenger fares to recover operating costs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any other steps to recover costs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. During 2014-15, Railways incurred an overall loss of ₹33,490.95 crore on passenger (suburban and non-suburban) and other coaching services.

(b) and (c) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalisation of passenger fare structure is an on-going process. Recently, in case of new trains such as Humsafar and Antyodaya, due to higher capital cost and various additional facilities provided, variable fare structure has been introduced. In Humsafar trains, the fare has been fixed at 1.15 times the basic fare of AC 3-Tier superfast Mail/Express for the first passenger block of 50%, and thereafter, a 10% increase for every 10% increase in the passenger block for the remaining 50%. The fares of fully unreserved Antyodaya trains have also been fixed 15% higher in base fare than Mail/Express trains.

Apart from above, following steps have also been taken to increase the earnings:-

(i) Augmentation of ticket selling capacity through operation of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVM), ticket booking through mobile phones, utilizing the services of ticketing agents like Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS), Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA), Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) etc. to save on manpower cost.

(ii) Organising intensive ticket checking drives including fortress checks etc. to check ticketless travel.

(iii) Augmentation of capacity by attachment of additional coaches, running of special trains during festivals and holidays, running of Suvidha trains with higher fare structure.

(iv) Introduction of schemes like booking of tickets under Tatkal Quota, Premium Tatkal Quota, Flexi-fare system, Special trains on special fare, Suvidha trains on variable fares, increase in RAC berths per coach etc.

Bio-toilets in trains and at railway stations

†3497. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bio-toilets installed in passenger coaches and at railway stations in the country and the number of bio-toilets installed in coaches and at railway

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

stations before the introduction of Green Train Corridor Scheme, Year-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of bio-toilets targeted to be installed in passenger coaches during the year 2017-18 and the amount allocated for this purpose, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As on date, about 67,000 bio-toilets have been installed in passenger coaches and 45 bio-toilets have been set up at railway stations. Prior to the launch of first Green Corridor scheme between Rameswaram and Manamadurai in July 2016, about 43,000 bio-toilets were installed in coaches till 31.07.2016.

Year-wise tentative details of bio-toilets installed in coaches and set up at railway stations are as under:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Bio-Toilets in coaches	57	169	1337	8024	10159	15442	31988	67176
Bio-toilets at stations	-	-	-	-	11	7	27	45

(b) During 2017-18, it is targeted to install 40,000 bio-toilets in passenger carrying coaches and funds of ₹ 600 crore have been allocated in Railway Budget 2017-18 for Environment Friendly Coach Toilet systems.

Release of sufficient funds for completion of Armur-Adilabad railway line

3498. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the Government of Telangana regarding allocation of sufficient funds in the present budget for completion of Armur-Adilabad *via* Nirmal railway line, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have taken the request into consideration, if so, the details of the funds allocated therefor in the present budget; and

(c) the steps being taken for early execution of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. New line work of Armoor-Adilabad *via* Nirmal (136 km)

has been included in Capital Investment Programme 2017-18 with an anticipated cost of ₹2720 crore. Work included in Capital Investment Programme, is to be taken up by Joint Venture Company with State Government. Joint Venture Agreement has already been signed with Government of Telangana for formation of the Joint Venture Company.

(c) Further, State Government is being followed up for formation of Joint Venture Company.

Establishment of wagon factory in Odisha

3499. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when will the Ministry establish a wagon factory at the identified patch of land in village Sitapalli of Ganjam district as this is a railway sanctioned work of the year 2011-12 and yet, not a brick has been laid on the spot; and

(b) the status report and plan of action for commissioning this factory as Government of Odisha has kept aside over 100 acres of land for giving free-of-cost to Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Setting up of wagon factory at Sitalapalli in Ganjam, Odisha has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2012-13. However, the existing wagon manufacturing capacity including both private and public sector units is adequate to meet the current demand for new wagons based on traffic projections. As a result, setting up of this wagon factory has not been commenced.

Manufacturing of train sets

3500. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways will soon manufacture its own train sets that can run at a maximum speed of 160 kilometre per hour, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this initiative was on account of Railways' failed attempt to elicit positive response to its global bid, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Two train sets have been included in Production Programme of coaches for 2017-18 for Integral Coach Factory (ICF).

(b) Two stage bidding process was carried out for procurement cum maintenance of EMU Train Sets. Five bidders qualified in the Request for Qualification (RFQ) stage. However, no bid was received in the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage on the bid due date of May 02, 2016. Issue of fresh RFQ has been processed for approval.

Criteria for selection of a railway station for developing as Adarsh station

†3501. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed criteria to select a railway station for developing as an Adarsh railway station;

(b) the details of additional facilities provided at Adarsh railway stations; and

(c) the details of those railway stations which have been approved for their development as Adarsh railway stations in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Station' is based on the identified need for upgradation of passenger amenities.

(b) Adarsh stations are provided with basic facilities such as drinking water, adequate toilets, catering services, waiting rooms and dormitories especially for lady passengers, better signage etc.

(c) 201 stations have been identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme during the last three years. The Zone-wise details of stations identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme during the last three years is as under:

Zonal Railways	Name of Stations
Central Railway (10)	Amravati, Baramati, Daund, Khapri, Majri, Manmad, Nira, Odha, Rahuri and Satara.
Eastern Railway (2)	Giridih and Dharhara.
East Central Railway (13)	Gomia, Katrasgarh, Bagha, Harinagar, Narkatiyaganj, Bokaro Thermal, Jamui, Buxar, Barwadih, Latehar, Tori, Makhdumpur and Chakia.
East Coast Railway (19)	Ganjam, Khallikot, Barpali, Sambalpur, Chatrapur, Brahmapur, Dhanmandal, Raj Athgarh, Pendurti,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Zonal Railways	Name of Stations
	Simhachalam, Ichchapuram, Chipurupalle, Salegaon, Jagdalpur, Loisingha, Deogaon Road, Sompeta, Araku and Damanjodi.
Northern Railway (33)	Tanda Urmar, Batala, Mohali, Pathankot, Jalandhar Cantt., Bathinda Cantt., Khekra, Bagpat Road, Baraut, Goshainganj, Koiripur, Lambhua, Chanethi, Aonla, Dhandari Kalan, Shahabad Mohammadpur, Bijwasan, Una Himachal, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra, Harrawala, Roorkee, Bhadohi, Unnao, Faridabad, Faizabad, Seohara, Najibabad, Nagina, Modinagar, Raiwala, Bhadohi, Phapha Mau and Jammu Tawi.
North Central Railway (9)	Phaphund, Dabhaura, Vindhyachal, Hathras, Rasulpur Gogumau, Bamhrauli, Etawa, Titamgarh and Goverdhan.
North Eastern Railway (19)	Mahmudabad, Fatehgarh, Gorakhpur, Useka Bazar, Colonelganj, Lakhimpur, Barhaj Bazar, Varanasi City, Manduadih. Belthara Road, Bhatni Jn., Maniram, Pipraich, Suraimanpur, Karimuddinpur, Chit Baragaon, Gaur, Ram Chaura Halt and Gomti Nagar.
Northeast Frontier Railway (8)	Radhikapur, Tatibahar, Naksalbari, Furkating, Jagi Road, Bongaigaon, Pecharthal and Narangi.
North Western Railway (10)	Sri Vijaynagar, Durgapura, Mahendra Garh, Sri Karanpur, Gogameri, Rewari, Mavli Jn., Beawar, Marwar and Neem Ka Thana.
Southern Railway (21)	Tirumangalam, Thirupparankundram, Ottappalam, Vallathol Nagar, Mulagunnathukavu, Kundara, Kanchipuram, Kadayanallur, Mangalore Jn., Bekal Fort, Trikarpur, Kumbla, Kannur South, Chirayinkil, Ernakulam Town, Irugur, Kaniyapuram, Angadipuram, Katpadi, Vellore cantonment and Tiruvananthapuram Central.

Zonal Railways	Name of Stations
South Central Railway (17)	Nallapadu, New Guntur, Nagalapalli, Moula Ali, Raichur, Donakonda, Aurangabad, Mantralayam Road, Basar, Markapur Road, Rajahmundry, Ongol, Repalle, Kisamudram, Gadwal, Washim and Dharmabad.
South Eastern Railway (02)	Gola Road and Basta.
South East Central Railway (08)	Howbagh, Durg, Bhandara Road, Gondia, Kirodirhal Nagar, Balaghat, Tilda and Usalapur.
South Western Railway (18)	Harihar, Davangere, Gudgeri, Mallapur, Daroji, Kuppam, Sanvordem Curchorem, Bijapur, Subramanya Road, Bantawala, Neralakatte, Ugar Khurd, Kudachi, Belgaum, Hole Narsipur, Tumkur, Kalas and Dharwad.
Western Railway (07)	Dharangaon, Gandhinagar Capital, Gandhidham, Sabarmati BG, Madsaur, Patan and Kim.
West Central Railway (05)	Dakaniya Talav, Bheraghat, Bandakpur, Rewa and Sihora Road.

Measures to strengthen railway safety

3502. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken certain measures to step up the safety of passengers in the light of increasing number of accidents and terror attacks during the last one year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some experts have suggested certain measures to improve the railway safety, particularly from Korea and Japan agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the railway safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Improvement in safety and security is a continuous process. For improving safety, 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.

For improving Security:- Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains and security of railway tracks, tunnels & 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.

Besides, the following steps are also being taken by the Railways to provide security:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 344 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
4. An Integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Luggage Scanner including other Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
5. Sniffer Dog squads are utilized at some important stations for anti-sabotage checks.
6. Joint drives by Commercial Department and RPF are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
7. Close liaison is made by RPF with the State Police/ GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.

(b) and (c) A Korean and a Japanese delegations had visited India in the month of January, 2017 and reports of these delegations are awaited.

Indian Railways accord highest priority to safety in train operations. Safety measures taken on Indian Railways is a continuous process which envisage accident prevention and mitigation directed towards continuous reduction in risk level to its customers. This is done by adopting new technologies and improvement in asset reliability to reduce human dependency. In the Budget 2017-18, setting up of a Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) has been announced with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of 5 years. A provision of ₹ 20,000 crore has been made in Budget 2017-18 towards RRSK to fund essential safety works.

Gauge conversion on Lucknow-Sitapur section

3503. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gauge conversion work on Lucknow-Sitapur section is going at a slow pace and will not be able to complete as per scheduled time;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far on this section; and

(c) the estimated time by which train services would be made available to the public on Sitapur-Lucknow route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) A Railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, *inter-alia,* include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Departments, Irrigation canals etc, and also clearances of Archaeological Survey of India if the alignment passes in vicinity of a protected monument, local bodies for projects passing through urban areas, etc which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances causes delay in completion of the projects. In addition, as per the prevailing system, funds are allocated on yearly basis based on Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance. As many factors responsible for completion of a project are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, it is not feasible to fix time frame for completion of all projects. However, the work of gauge conversion of Lucknow-Sitapur section has been expedited by providing sufficient funds in 2016-17. An outlay of ₹503.53 crore has been provided in Railway Budget 2016-17 for Lucknow-Sitapur-Pilibhit gauge conversion project.

Earthwork, bridge work, ballast supply and track linking have been taken up on the section. Overall physical progress is 85%.

Efforts are being made to complete gauge conversion of Lucknow-Sitapur section during 2017-18.

Pending railway projects in Bihar

†3504. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to strengthen the Railways, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when pending railway project being carried out from Samastipur to Darbhanga and from Sakri to Sarajgarh *via* Nirmali is likely to be completed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) It is always Railways' endeavour to complete the ongoing projects expeditiously. Indian Railways have taken various initiatives to increase pace of execution of projects as detailed below:

1. The capital expenditure for railways has been increased from ₹58,718 cr in 2014-15 to around ₹93,795 cr in 2015-16 21,000 crore has been provided in Budget 2016-17 and a plan size of ₹1,31,000 crore has been kept for 2017-18.

2. Delegation of Powers to the field officers for tenders and estimates: The zonal railways have now been delegated full powers with respect to works contracts, and powers with respect to sanctioning of estimates have also been enhanced. This has resulted in cutting down time for estimate sanctions and tenders.

3. Institutional financing by tying up loan with M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for assured funding of viable projects has increased Railway's capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

4. Initiative for formation of Joint Venture Company with State Governments which makes the States a partner in growth of railway infrastructure in the States.

(b) Details of two railway projects (i) Samastipur-Darbhanga Doubling and (ii) Sakri-Saraigarh alongwith status thereof are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Projects	Sanctioned cost	Status
1.	Samastipur-Darbhanga Doubling	491	Requisite approval has been obtained and detailed estimate amounting to ₹491 crore sanctioned on 18.11.2015. Execution of work has been taken up.
2.	Sakri-Saraigarh Project	620	Construction work of Kosi bridge has been completed. However, Railway line from Sakri to Saraigarh through Kosi bridge can be commissioned only after completion of Sakri - Nirmali and Saharsa - Forbesganj Gauge Conversion project which has been taken up for execution.

Completion of a project depends upon several factors including availability of funds, complete handing over of encumbrance free land by the State Government, forestry clearances, shifting of utilities, Road over/under bridges, canal and electrical crossings etc. Since most of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, no time-frame has been fixed for completion of the projects.

Computerized railway reservation counter at Bidhan Nagar and Durgapur

3505. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a computerized railway reservation counter was decided to be opened at Bidhan Nagar and Durgapur;

(b) if so, the present status of the project and the expected date of opening of the same; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider opening of a reservation centre there, considering the concentration of several educational institutes and super-speciality hospital in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Computerized railway reservation counters are already available at Bidhan Nagar and Durgapur.

In addition, computerized railway reservation counter had also been sanctioned for commissioning at Bidhan Nagar Municipality Administrative Building. However, it could not be commissioned due to non-provision of resources by Municipality as per policy.

Re-introduction of Amritsar-Katra train

3506. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Amritsar-Katra train, which was introduced to facilitate poor people who cannot afford luxury travel, was discontinued due to low occupancy of passengers;

(b) whether Government had undertaken feasibility study before and after introducing this train;

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

(d) the reasons this train cannot be re-introduced as a non-AC train to facilitate common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) A special train was introduced as a pilot project to know the availability of passengers from Amritsar to Katra which was discontinued due to less number of passengers.

(d) At present, 04 pairs of train services are available from Amritsar to Jarnmu Tawi out of which one pair of train service is providing direct connectivity from Amritsar to Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra. These available services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

Direct train between Amritsar and Ahmedabad

3507. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce a direct train between Amritsar and Ahmedabad to facilitate trade and traders in view of the fact that more than 30,000 M.T. tonnes of rice move to Kandla Port in Gujarat through trucks and providing direct connectivity will help Railways earn handsome revenue; 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) Presently Amritsar is not open for goods traffic. However, Goods loading can take place from nearby stations like Chheharta, Beas, Tarn Taran, Batala, etc. Goods train can directly reach Ahmedabad from these stations.

Setting up of powerloom mega cluster at Erode, Tamil Nadu

3508. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode in Tamil Nadu is held up due to one reason or the other, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is taking any corrective measures for effective coordination with the State Government to complete this project within a definite time-line; and

(c) if so, the details of such steps taken or proposed to be taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Under Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme, the Powerloom Mega Cluster Project-Phase-I at Erode has three components - the Weekly Market, the Daily Market and the Exposition Hall. Of these components, the Weekly Market is in operation; in the Daily Market, 228 shops have been allotted; and the Exposition Hall is under construction.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme guidelines, the project is monitored by a Cluster Coordination Committee headed by the District Collector. Further, the Ministry of Textiles has held review meetings with the SPV and the Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA). Also, Textile Commissioner has held coordination meetings with stakeholders and State Government officials. Penalty has been imposed on the SPV and CMTA for delay in completion of the Project.

Clearance of proposals of Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board

†3509. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board during the last one year, the details thereof;

(b) the number of proposals that have been approved so far and by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for delay in giving approval to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Scheme wise number of proposals from Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board received and sanctioned during 2016-17:

(i) Under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana Scheme (AHVY), one proposal for Baseline survey, Training programme, Design and Technical Development Workshop, Tool kits distribution, Integrated Design and Technical Development Support was received and sanctioned.

(ii) Under Design and Technical Development Scheme, two proposals for 08 Design Development workshop projects were sanctioned.

(iii) Under Marketing and Service Support Scheme, 16 proposals for marketing events like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaar and Exhibitions were received during 2016-17. 14 proposals have been sanctioned. Two proposals were not approved.

(iv) Under Infrastructure and Technology Support scheme, 15 proposals were received and out of which 4 proposals have been sanctioned. 11 projects have been given in-principal approval.

(v) Under Mega Cluster Scheme, one proposal for Integrated Development and promotion of Handicrafts has been received. Some clarifications/documents have been sought from Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board which are awaited.

Incentives to powerloom industry

3510. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey for ascertaining the number of powerlooms functioning in the country as on date, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of deteriorating condition of Powerloom industry as also the decline in their number, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for giving incentives to the Powerloom industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A baseline survey was carried out by Government of India throughNielsen India Private Limited, which submitted its report on May, 2014. Details of number of powerlooms State/UT-wise as per the survey are given in Statement (*See* below). Due to increase in input costs and slump in demand, there has been partial impact on the Powerloom sector during the lean season.

(c) Government has been implementing several schemes for the development and modernization of the decentralized Powerloom Sector which include:-

(i) The *In-situ* upgradation scheme for upgradation of plain powerlooms;

(ii) Group Workshed Scheme for giving assistance for constructing workshed for powerloom sector;

(iii) The Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) for extending support in the form of Buyer Seller Meet, Yarn Banks, setting up of Common Facility Centres, organising Seminar/ Workshop regarding Government schemes; and

(iv) Group Insurance Scheme for social security;

Statement

State-wise details of Powerlooms as per AC Nielsen survey

Sl. No.	State	Total looms
1.	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	190874
2.	Rajasthan	22980
3.	Haryana	25510
4.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	14511
5.	Madhya Pradesh	39979
6.	Gujarat	524102
7.	Maharashtra	948891
8.	Chhattisgarh	166
9.	Odisha	1793
10.	West Bengal	12690
11.	Bihar	20511
12.	Assam/North-East region	464

Sl. No.	State	Total looms
13.	Tamil Nadu	562513
14.	Andhra Pradesh	48176
15.	Karnataka	68795
16.	Kerala	4463
	TOTAL	2486418

Diversifying market for handloom and handicraft products

3511. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to incentivize local artisans and weavers in the handloom and handicraft clusters across the country to diversify their markets beyond the local sale of their products, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has officially partnered with e-commerce companies for marketing and sale of handloom and handicraft products from local artisans and weavers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, especially the Memoranda of Understanding, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir. Ministry of Textiles has launched digital marketing portal *www.indiahandmadebazar.com*, in order to connect local artisans and weavers in handicrafts and handloom clusters across the country with buyers beyond the local sale of their products. This initiative is to provide direct market access facility to genuine handicrafts and handloom artisans working in the far flung areas. Any handicrafts artisan or handloom weaver registered under PEHCHAN or Handloom Office can utilize this portal for marketing his product.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Textiles has framed an e-marketing policy frame work for Handicrafts and Handloom Sectors under which any willing e-commerce platform entities with good track record can participate in online marketing of handicrafts and handloom products. At present 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for online marketing of handloom products as per the e-commerce policy frame work. Apart from this, organizations like Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India

Ltd. (HHEC), Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC) and some State Government Handicrafts Development Corporations are using e-marketing platform to facilitate buyers and sellers to procure/sell as well as to promote product categories both in domestic as well as international markets.

Clearance of proposals of Chhattisgarh Government for development works

†3512. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES 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 delay in the execution of proposals hampers the development works; and

(e) how the cost overruns are adjusted, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) In handloom sector, six viable proposals have been received under Block Level Cluster, a component of National Handloom Development Programme during 2015-16 from Government of Chhattisgarh. All the proposal have been considered and a sum of ₹ 889.344 lakhs sanctioned as total project cost, consisting of Central Share of ₹ 811.754 lakhs, Beneficiaries' Share of ₹7.590 lakhs. This sanction is for setting up of 6 Block Level Clusters at Balod Block, Distt Balod; Balauda Block, Distt Janjgir-Champa; Navgarh Block, Distt Janjgir Champa; Chhuriya Block, Distt Rajnandgaon; Dabhara Block, Distt Janjgir Champa and Bamnidh Block, Distt Janjgir Champa. A sum of ₹ 342.500 lakhs has been released as 1st installment out of Government of India Share.

Details of Scheme-wise proposals received/sanctioned in handicrafts sector are given in Statement (*See* below).

Based on the proposals received from the Department of Sericulture, Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Chhattisgarh, Ministry of Textiles/ CSB has provided Central funds to Chhattisgarh for sericulture development activities during the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) as per details given below:

Funds Released to Chhattisgarh during the last 3 years (₹ in crores)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(under CDP)	(under CDP)	(under CSS)
2.27	3.20	2.24

(c) to (e) Proposals are sanctioned as per the Scheme guidelines/parameter and timelines of the scheme. Normally there is monitoring mechanism in each scheme to ensure time bound implementations. Costs are determined as per scheme guidelines and other relevant guidelines of the Government.

Statement

Details of Scheme-wise proposals received/sanctioned in Handicraft Sector

Scheme	Proposals received/ sanctioned	Entities covered under the scheme	Time period	Sanctioned amount
1	2	3	4	5
Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana Scheme (AHVY)	01 proposal sanctioned	Base Line survey, Training programme, Design and Technical Development. Workshop, Tool kits distribution. Integrated Design and Technical Development Support	2014-15 to 2016-17	₹47.20 lakhs
Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	46 proposals sanctioned	Design Development workshops. Integrated Design & Technical Development projects, Capacity Building	2014-15 to 2016-17	₹136.60 lakhs
Human Resource Development Scheme	21 proposals sanctioned	Handicrafts Technical Training Programme	2014-15 to 2016-17	₹ 115.22 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
Research and Development Scheme	02 proposals sanctioned 04 proposals sanctioned	Research Study Workshop/Seminar	2015-16	₹50.87 lakhs
Marketing Support and Service Scheme	53 proposals received out of which 04 are not sanctioned	Marketing events like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaar, Exhibitions	2014-15 to 2016-17	
Infrastructure and Technology Support scheme	18 proposals have been received, out of which 5 proposals have been sanctioned, 11 projects have been given principal approval and 2 proposals are not considered by the Project Approval Monitoring Committee (PAMC)		2015-16 to 2016-17	₹2201.52 lakhs
Mega Cluster Scheme	01 proposal received	Integrated Development and promotion of Handicrafts	2016-17	₹2308.74 lakhs

Pan India census of handicraft artisans

3513. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether any Pan India census of handicraft artisans is conducted by the Ministry, if so, the latest details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): A special Nation-wide Artisans Identity Card campaign namely 'Pehchan' has been launched on 7th October, 2016 to register handicrafts artisans from all over the country. The details of State-wise artisans registered so far are given in Statement.

Statement

Status report as per Regional Director Record

States	Total Application Forms collected as on till date (17.03.2017)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	875
Andhra Pradesh	46486
Arunachal Pradesh	1662
Assam	29198
Bihar	37674
Chhattisgarh	5479
Delhi	7473
Goa	3357
Gujarat	49264
Haryana	6188
Himachal Pradesh	5172
Jammu and Kashmir	29122
Jharkhand	15952
Karnataka	15939
Kerala	22681
Madhya Pradesh	60553
Maharashtra	29159
Manipur	18475
Meghalaya	1913
Mizoram	1292
Nagaland	1912
Odisha	19172
Puducherry	6258
Punjab	9100
Rajasthan	26517

1	2
Sikkim	1932
Tamil Nadu	20454
Telangana	16744
Tripura	8302
Uttar Pradesh	602507
Uttarakhand	17579
West Bengal	38369
TOTAL	1156760

Revival of closed spinning mills

†3514. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills closed down every year during the last three years and this year till now, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of plans envisaged by Government for the revival of spinning mills lying closed in the country since long;

(c) whether Government is aware of the miserable condition of workers due to closure of these mills;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy to resuscitate these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The details of State wise cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) closed during /last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below). No textile mill of National Textile Corporation has been closed during the last three years and during the current year.

(b) The Government has no scheme/programme to revive these mills at present.

(c) and (d) In order to give relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of Non-SSI Textile Mills in private sector, Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme (TWRFS) has been introduced by Govt, of India with effect from 15.09.1986. The objective of the TWRF Scheme is to give interim relief to the workers rendered jobless for a period of three years on a tapering basis, wage equivalent to 75% in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 05.06.1985 are covered under TWRFS.

(e) The Government implements a large number of schemes such as the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, North East Textile Promotion Scheme and Handloom, Handicraft, Powerloom sector schemes to provide a conducive environment for revival of textile units in the private sector.

Statement

No. of Mills (cotton, man made fiber) closed in the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2013-14 Unit	2014-15 Unit	2015-16 Unit	2016-17 (Apr.16-Jan.17) Unit	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	3	1	9
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Haryana	1	1	0	1	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Karnataka	1	0	3	0	4
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	2	1	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	15	12	4	6	37
24.	Telangana	0	1	1	0	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2
26.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	2
27.	West Bengal	2	0	0	0	2
	TOTAL	24	18	16	9	67

Tie-up with Ministry of HRD for education of weavers

3515. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a tie-up between the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the provision of education to weavers and their children through a specially designed curriculum, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of weavers in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the courses which would be offered and the funds allocated for this scheme; and

(d) the alternative measures undertaken to boost the weaving industry and to hone the traditional skills of weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Development Commissioner for Handlooms under Ministry of Textiles has entered into two separate Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) on 7th August, 2016 for providing education to handloom weavers and their children through open schooling and distance learning. IGNOU offers continuing education programs and NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education. The MoUs further provide for exploring new courses especially relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers for career progression.

(b) As per handloom census 2009-10, there are 43,31,876 weavers and allied workers across the country. State/Union Territory-wise the number of weavers and allied workers in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) All the willing handloom weavers and their children who fulfill the eligibility conditions of these institutions can avail the learning opportunities. IGNOU has identified two academic programmes. Bachelor Preparatory Programme (BPP) and Computer Literacy Programme (CLP). NIOS is offering Secondary and Senior Secondary level education. ₹ 10 Lakhs has been sanctioned to NIOS for conducting the survey in connection with the designing of courses exclusively for handloom weavers and their children.

(d) To boost the weaving industry and hone the traditional skills of the weavers, 288 Block Level Clusters under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) have been taken up during 2015-16 and 2016-17. Under Block Level Clusters various interventions such as skill up-gradation, technological up-gradation, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC) including Common Service Centres (CSC), engagement of textile designer-cum-marketing executive, construction of worksheds, appointment of Cluster Development Executives (CDE), etc. are taken up.

Statement

State-wise total Handloom weavers and Allied workers, as per 3rd Handloom Census (2009-10)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of handloom weavers and allied workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355,838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,041
3.	Assam	1,643,453
4.	Bihar	43,392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,191
6.	Delhi	2,738
7.	Gujarat	11,009
8.	Haryana	7,967
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13,458
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,209
11.	Jharkhand	21,160
12.	Karnataka	89,256
13.	Kerala	14,679
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14,761
15.	Maharashtra	3,418
16.	Manipur	218,753
17.	Meghalaya	13,612
18.	Mizoram	43,528
19.	Nagaland	66,490
20.	Odisha	114,106
21.	Puducherry	2,803
22.	Punjab	2,636
23.	Rajasthan	31,958
24.	Sikkim	568
25.	Tamil Nadu	352,321
26.	Tripura	137,177
27.	Uttar Pradesh	257,783

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of handloom weavers and allied workers
28.	Uttarakhand	15,468
29.	West Bengal	779,103
	TOTAL	4,331,876

Production and consumption of cotton

3516. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Association of India has maintained the cotton crop for the 2016-17 season at 341 lakh bales of 170 kg. each, the same as in the previous year; and

(b) whether the Cotton Association of India has increased cotton consumption to 295 lakh bales for the ongoing crop year against previous estimate of 290 lakh bales, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Cotton Association of India (CAI) have indicated the cotton crop as 345 lakh bales for the cotton season 2016-17 as against 337.75 lakh bales for the cotton season 2015-16. Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), a body constituted by the Government of India to advise on matters pertaining to production, consumption and marketing of cotton, estimates the cotton crop based on the input received from the stakeholders of the cotton economy *viz.* Directorate of Cotton Development (DOCD), Cotton Association of India (CAI), Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), Indian Cotton Federation (ICF) and Indian Cotton Association Ltd. (ICAL). CAB in its meeting held on 24.10.2016 estimated the cotton crop for the cotton season 2016-17 at 351 lakh bales of 170 kg. each as against 338 lakh bales of the previous cotton year 2015-16.

(b) CAB in its meeting held on 24.10.2016 estimated the consumption of cotton for the cotton season 2016-17 at 313 lakh bales of 170 kg. each as against 312 lakh bales of the previous cotton year 2015-16. Cotton consumption estimates are not obtained from the Cotton Association of India which is a trader association.

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

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty one minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are on Private Members' Resolution. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad to continue his speech. Yes, Vishambhar Prasadji, you can continue.

Need for taking welfare measures for farmers in Bundelkhand region and steps for overall development of region - *Contd.*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बुंदेलखंड की समस्याओं के बारे में अपना संकल्प रखा था, उस पर मैं अपनी चर्चा जारी रखता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड की हालत बहुत खराब है, वहां हर तीन साल में एक बार सूखा पड़ जाता है और बरसात में नदियों में बाढ़ के कारण सैंकड़ों गांव तबाह हो जाते हैं। भारत सरकार ने अभी तक कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई, जिससे वहां के निवासियों के पीने के पानी की समस्या और सिंचाई की समस्या का समाधान हो सके। मैं यह संकल्प इसलिए लाया था कि भारत सरकार एक नीति बनाए, कानून बनाए और बुंदेलखंड के लिए अलग से कम से कम एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज देने का काम करे। बुंदेलखंड की हालत इतनी पतली है कि वहां के लोग पलायन करते हैं और आत्महत्याएं भी कर रहे हैं। हम आपके माध्यम से एक बात रखना चाहते हैं कि जब देश में रिजर्व पुलिस की व्यवस्था है, रिजर्व आर्मी की व्यवस्था है, तो रिजर्व पानी की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है? पीने के पानी की कमी से लोग प्यास से मरते हैं, उसके लिए भी केन्द्र सरकार को रिजर्व वाटर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड के हालात ऐसे हैं कि -

"पोखर को मैदान बनाया, मरता हुआ किसान बनाया।
शहर बनाए गांव मिटाए, जंगल और पहाड़ हटाए।
जहर मिले दुकानों में, मरना कितना आसान बनाया।
यह कैसा बुंदेलखंड बनाया, कैसा हिंदुस्तान बनाया?"

मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड की अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति है, वहां की हालत खराब है, दाने-पानी की मुश्किलों के बीच प्राकृतिक आपदाओं ने लोगों को टूटने पर मजबूर कर दिया है। पलायन उनकी नीयत बनती जा रही है, बैंक और साहूकार के कर्ज तले दबा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, लेकिन बुंदेलखंड को लेकर जो छाती पीटने की तेज आवाजें आ रही हैं, विलाप के सुर सुनाई दे रहे हैं, दरअसल ये उन गिरोहों के हैं, जिन्होंने बुंदेलखंड के अकाल को अपने लिए उद्योग बना लिया है। किसानों की चिंताओं से उनके घर के चूल्हे दहक रहे हैं। तमाम योजनाएं बनती हैं और वे केवल कागजों में रह जाती हैं। बुंदेलखंड का सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। यहां सभ्यता और

* Further discussion on Resolution moved by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad on the 17th March, 2017.

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

संस्कृति की विरासत को देखा और समझा जा सकता है। यहां गांवों में छोटी-छोटी चौपालें बैठती हैं। इन चौपालों में कभी आल्हा और ऊदल की वीरता के गीत गाए जाते थे। पर आज पानी बिना सब कुछ सून होता जा रहा है। दूर-दूर तक पानी नहीं है, जमीन के नीचे भी पानी नहीं है। पानी की कमी के कारण फसलें उग नहीं रही हैं और पानी की कमी से जानवर मर रहे हैं। यह सूखे का मौसम बुंदेलखंड में न जाने कितनी मौतें देने वाला है। जानवर से लेकर इंसान तक झुलसती गर्मी का सामना पानी के बिना नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस समय गर्मी का मौसम चालू हो गया है। मान्यवर, वहाँ temperature 50 डिग्री तक पहुँच जाता है। पानी न तो जमीन के नीचे है और न ही आसमान में है। बुंदेलखंड में पेयजल की स्थिति बड़ी विकराल है। स्वच्छ पीने योग्य पानी के प्रबंधन में घोर उदासीनता है। सरकार द्वारा पेयजल, स्वच्छ पानी की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। बरसात में जिस प्रकार बाढ़ आती है और उसके लिए योजनाएँ चलाई जाती हैं, उसी प्रकार पीने योग्य पानी के लिए तमाम योजनाएँ चलाई जाती हैं, परन्तु योजनाएँ अपना निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर पाती हैं। मान्यवर, हम जानते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड में बेतवा और केन नदी को जोड़ने का एक प्लान बनाया गया था। उस समय माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, लेकिन पता नहीं उस पर अभी तक काम क्यों शुरू नहीं हुआ? अगर उसको पूरा कर दिया जाए, नदियों को तालाबों से link कर दिया जाए, नदी की बाढ़ का पानी कुओं में डाला जाए और तालाबों की तलहटी में कुएँ बनाए जाएँ, तो वहाँ की पानी की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

मान्यवर, वहाँ फसलें न होने से किसान परेशान हैं। उनके पास आमदनी का कोई और ज़रिया न होने से लोग या तो गाँवों से पलायन कर रहे हैं या फिर सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत कर्ज ले रहे हैं। कर्ज न चुका पाने के कारण किसान आत्महत्या के लिए विवश हो जाते हैं। अगर आप बुंदेलखंड के हालात का जायज़ा लें, तो आप देखेंगे कि वहाँ आए दिन आत्महत्या की खबरें छपती हैं। मान्यवर, पूरे बुंदेलखंड में अभी तक आँकड़ा आया था कि बाँदा में रबी की फसल का करीब 1.70 अरब का बीमा किसानों द्वारा दाँव पर लगाया गया था। वहाँ लोग क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से लोन लेते हैं और इसके लिए अपनी जमीन को बंधक रखने का काम करते हैं। इसमें जिले के 9 बैंकों ने 39,948 किसानों की 51,800 हेक्टेयर भूमि का बीमा किया था। बीमा कम्पनियाँ मनमाने ढंग से सर्वे कर रही हैं। वहाँ बरसात के पानी से अलसी की फसल होती है, लेकिन बीमा कम्पनियों के द्वारा अलसी की फसल बीमा से मुक्त कर दी गई है। आँकड़ों के मुताबिक बुंदेलखंड में 80.53 फीसदी किसान कर्जदार हैं। बाँदा में कुल बीमा राशि 1 अरब 70 करोड़ 90 लाख 62 हजार रुपए है, जिसका premium 6 करोड़ 96 लाख 35 हजार 268 रुपए है। अगर इन बैंकों के किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर किसानों की खेती का क्रेडिट कर्ज में देखा जाए, तो 6 अरब रुपए की फसल किसानों ने कर्ज से पैदा की है, जिसे 90 फीसदी मौत के मौसम ने बरबाद कर दिया है।

मान्यवर, अगर किसान को आत्महत्या से बचाना है, तो उसकी जमीन, मवेशी और चारे को बचाना होगा। अगर उसे सक्षम बनाना है, तो पहले उस तक बीज, खाद और तकनीक को वाजिब दाम में पहुँचाना होगा। भंडारण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करनी होगी, बाजार की समझ पैदा करनी होगी। आँकड़े

बताते हैं कि फल और सब्जियों के मामले में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादन होने के बावजूद भारत कुपोषित है। यहाँ कुल उत्पादन की 40 फीसदी सब्जियाँ और फल उपभोक्ताओं के पास पहुँचने से पहले ही सड़ जाते हैं और बेकार हो जाते हैं। मान्यवर, यह स्थिति है। हमें ऐसा देखने को मिलता है, बड़ी विडंबना है। पानी की बरबादी रोकने के लिए, लोगों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए, कम पानी वाली फसलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यहाँ कोई तकनीक या उस तरह की फसलों का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे बरसात के पानी में वहाँ की फसलें उगाई जा सकें। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश के सागर संभाग के ओरछा तथा दतिया और उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी संभाग के सभी जिले बुंदेलखंड भूभाग में हैं। बुंदेलखंड की विडम्बना है कि यह एक सामाजिक एवं भौगोलिक क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद दो राज्यों मध्य प्रदेश एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में बंटा हुआ है। लगभग 1.60 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के इस इलाके की आबादी 3 करोड़ से अधिक है। यहां हीरे और ग्रेनाइट की बेहतरनी खदानें हैं। इस क्षेत्र के जंगल आंवला और तेन्दू पत्ते से अटे पड़े हैं, लेकिन इनका लाभ स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं मिलता है।

महोदय, दिल्ली, लखनऊ और पंजाब तक जितने भी निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं, उनमें वहां के अधिकांश लोग गारा, गुम्मा, गिट्टी और ईंट का काम करते हैं। इसके कारण बुंदेलखंड से लोग इन क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्यों को करने हेतु पलायन करते हैं। पोषण, पलायन और भुखमरी को तो वे अपनी नियति समझते हैं, जबकि खनिजों और अन्य सामानों से बुंदेलखंड, दोनों राज्यों की सरकारों को आवश्यकता से अधिक आमदनी देता है, लेकिन इन सरकारों द्वारा उस इलाके के विकास पर 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

महोदय, बुंदेलखंड के पन्ना में हीरे की खदानें हैं। इस क्षेत्र में पाया जाने वाला ग्रेनाइट दुनिया में धूम मचा रहा है। यहां की खदानों में गोरा पत्थर, सीमेंट का पत्थर, रेत और बजरी के भंडार हैं। इलाके के गांव-गांव में तालाब हैं, जहां की मछलियां कोलकाता के बाजार में आवाज़ लगाकर बिकती हैं। इस क्षेत्र के जंगलों में मिलने वाले तेंदू पत्ते को green gold कहा जाता है। आंवला और हर्र जैसे उत्पादों से जंगल लदे हुए हैं। वहां के आदमियों की मेहनत के साक्षी खजुराहो, झांसी और ओरछा जैसे पर्यटक स्थल हैं, जहां पूरे विश्व के लोग भ्रमण करने आते हैं। पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र से कुल मिलाकर दोनों राज्यों को लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की सालाना आय होती है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र का विकास बिल्कुल जीरो है। बुंदेलखंड के सभी कस्बों और शहरों की बसावट एक ही पैटर्न पर है। चारों ओर ऊंचे-ऊंचे पहाड़ हैं और पहाड़ों की तलहटी में दर्जनों छोटी-छोटी ताल-तलैया हैं और उनके किनारों पर बस्ती है। टीकमगढ़ जैसे जिले में भी अभी तीन दशक पहले तक एक हजार से ज्यादा तालाब थे। पक्के, हरियाली से घिरे विशाल तालाब बुंदेलखंड के हर गांव और कस्बे की सांस्कृतिक पहचान हुआ करते हैं।

मान्यवर, आजादी में भी हमारे बुंदेलखंड का इतिहास रहा है। आजादी की लड़ाई में वहां के लोगों ने अपना योगदान दिया है। हमने बुंदेलखंड की सिंचाई की समस्या को हल करने के लिए दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर, 2014 को सदन में एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि 'प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना' के अंतर्गत बुंदेलखंड के चित्रकूट, हमीरपुर, महोबा, बांदा, झांसी, जालौन सहित दोनों राज्यों के किन-किन क्षेत्रों के खेतों को सिंचित करने की व्यवस्था है? सरकार ने कहा कि अभी स्कीम मंजूर की जानी है। अभी

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

तक इनकी स्कीमें कागजों पर ही चल रही है। अभी वे धरातल पर ही नहीं उतरी हैं। जिस तरह से इन्होंने सपना दिखाया, लेकिन उस हिसाब से काम नहीं किया गया। अब इनकी दोनों जगह सरकारें हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बीजेपी की सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी बीजेपी की ही सरकार है। वैसे तो नया राज्य बनाने की बात भारतीय जनता पार्टी करती रही है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अलग राज्य बनाने से पहले वहां की स्थिति को देखिए और वहां की जो परेशानियां हैं, जो वहां भुखमरी है, उसका हल ढूंढ़िए। वहां जितने भी तालाब हैं, उन पर अतिक्रमण किया जा चुका है। इस बारे में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का आदेश है कि तालाबों को अतिक्रमण से मुक्त किया जाए, लेकिन बार-बार आदेश होने के बावजूद जितने भी पुराने तालाब थे, उन सभी पर अतिक्रमण किया जा चुका है और उन्हें पाटकर आबादी बनाई जा रही है। इसके कारण आज बुंदेलखंड के लोग तमाम सुविधाओं से वंचित हो रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड की समस्या को लेकर सरकार हर साल पैकेज के नाम से करोड़ों रुपए अवमुक्त कर रही है, पर उस धनराशि को उपयोग में न लाकर समस्या को बरकरार रखा जा रहा है। यदि केन्द्र से मिलने वाली इस धनराशि को पूर्णरूप से व्यय कर दिया गया होता, तो वहां आज किसान जिन हालात से गुजर रहे हैं, वैसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। यदि आप पिछले छः साल के पैकेज के आंकड़ों को देखें, तो तस्वीर साफ हो जाएगी। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि समूचे बुंदेलखंड में किसानों की इस हालत का जिम्मेदार और कोई नहीं, बल्कि जिला प्रशासन और वहां के अधिकारी हैं। वे जिस तरह से estimate बनाते हैं... पिछला पैकेज गया, उन लोगों ने तमाम चेक डैम्स बनाए, लेकिन ऐसी जगह चेक डैम बनाए, जहां पर पानी नहीं रुकता है। ऐसे ही किसानों के खेत में तालाब बना, लोगों से कहा कि आप तालाब बनाइए, लेकिन ऐसी जगह तालाब बना दिए, जहां पर पानी पहुंच ही नहीं सकता है। इस पर करोड़ों रुपए बरबाद हो गए।

मान्यवर, हम देखते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड में खास तौर से पाठा क्षेत्र में पानी की बहुत समस्या है। यह सबको पता है कि गर्मी आते ही बुंदेलखंड में पानी की समस्या देखते ही देखते विकराल रूप ले लेती है। वहां पर पानी का जो टैंकर आता है, वह मुश्किल से आधे घंटे के अंदर खत्म हो जाता है यानी एक टैंकर पानी तुरंत उड़ जाता है। वहां पर पानी की लूट होती है। उसमें भी जो असरदार लोग हैं, वे लोग पानी के पूरे के पूरे टैंकर को लूट कर अपने-अपने घरों में पहले ले जाते हैं और जो गरीब आदमी है, जो लड़-झगड़ नहीं सकता है, वह एक लीटर पानी के लिए भी तरसता रहता है। उसको अपनी बारी का इंतजार करना पड़ता है। पता चलता है कि उसको पीने के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिल पाता है।

मान्यवर, जल विभाग का कहना है कि जब बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलती है, तब हम पानी कहां से लाएं? चूंकि जो जल निगम है, जल संस्थान है, ये पानी का इंतजाम करते हैं, लेकिन ये अपना बहाना बता देते हैं कि हमारा tubewell खराब है। बिजली वाले कहते हैं कि उसकी यांत्रिक मोटर खराब है और यांत्रिक वाले कह देते हैं कि बिजली सप्लाई नहीं आ रही है। इस तरह से तमाम जो tubewells लगाए भी जाते हैं, जिनमें पानी की सप्लाई होती है, चाहे वे सिंचाई के लिए हों या पीने के पानी के लिए हों, वे सही ढंग से नहीं चल पाते हैं।

मान्यवर, मानिकपुर क्षेत्र से लेकर पूरे इलाके में, जिसको पाठा क्षेत्र कहा जाता है, आज वहां 4-4, 5-5 किलोमीटर तक कहीं पानी नहीं है। अभी हमने कहा था कि जैसे हमारे पास रिजर्व पुलिस की व्यवस्था है, रिजर्व आर्मी की व्यवस्था है, उसी तरह से केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए, आज़ादी के 70 साल बीत गए, रिजर्व वाटर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि हर आदमी के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाए। वैसे तो सबको मकान, सबको शिक्षित करने का काम, सबको चिकित्सा देने का काम केन्द्र सरकार को करना चाहिए था, लेकिन चुनाव के गणित में देखने को मिलता है कि जहां इनकी सरकार होती है, वहां तो अतिरिक्त मदद मिल जाती है और जहां इनकी सरकार नहीं होती है, वहां उतनी भी नहीं मिल पाती है, जितनी मांग की जाती है। पिछली बार हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से सूखे से निपटने के लिए पैसा मांगा और बुंदेलखंड पैकेज में जो शेष पैसा पड़ा था, वह मांगा था, लेकिन समय से पैसा नहीं मिला, इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसानों को समय से जो राहत मिलनी चाहिए, जो अनुदान मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाया।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत रकम निर्धारित की है, वह बहुत कम है। आप इसके लिए एक लाख रुपए देते हैं, आज महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा हो गई कि एक लाख में एक छोटा सा मकान दस बाय दस का नहीं बन पाता है। सीमेंट, लोहा, बालू और लेबर इतना महंगा है, इसलिए इस राशि को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में 'डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया आवास योजना' के तहत 3 लाख 5 हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं, उसी तरह हम केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में जो भी पात्र लोग हैं, बीपीएल धारक लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं हैं, उनको मकान देने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड पैकेज के तहत लघु सिंचाई विभाग को रिचार्ज, डीपनिंग/रिनोवेशन ऑफ डग वेल के लिए हर साल लाखों करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए जाते हैं। इस योजना के तहत सूखे कुओं को ब्लास्टिंग कर उनको गहरा करके पानी उपलब्ध कराने का काम होता है, लेकिन देखने को मिलता है कि वह काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। उसमें बारिश के पानी से रिचार्ज करने की भी योजना शामिल है ताकि बारिश के पानी को बरबाद न होने दिया जाए, बल्कि उसे धरती के सीने में पहुंचाया जाए। मान्यवर, वैसे तो 2010 से 2015-16 तक तमाम योजनाएं बनीं और उनके लिए पैसा भी दिया गया, लेकिन 6 सालों में जारी की गई धनराशि के बारे में देखें, 2010 से लेकर 2016 तक, जो कुल 25,965.23 लाख रुपए आबंटित किए गए, उसकी तुलना में 4301 लाख रुपए ही वहां उपलब्ध हो पाए। जिस तरह की वहां अवस्थाएं हैं, उन्हें ठीक करने के लिए ही मैंने यह संकल्प सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। हमारे यहां जानवरों से भारी दिक्कत है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां नीलगायें और देसी गायें दोनों भारी संख्या में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बुंदेलखंड के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो गाय पालते हैं, जब तक गाय दूध देती है, तब तक आप उसे रखते हैं, उसका बछड़ा बांधकर रखते हैं, लेकिन जब गाय दूध देना बंद कर देती है तो आप उसे छेड़ देते हैं। इस मामले में क्षेत्रवासी भी बराबर के दोषी हैं। अगर कोई गाय पालता है तो गाय के चारे, भूसे और पानी का इंतजाम भी करना चाहिए, अन्यथा गाय मत पालिए। देखने में आता है कि हजारों देसी गायें वहां ऐसे ही घूमती रहती हैं, जो अपने मालिक किसान का ही खेत चर जाती हैं। किसान क्या करता है - अपने खेत की रखवाली करता है। जैसे ही

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

गायें आईं, उन्हें एक खेत से दूसरे खेत में धकेल दिया जाता है। कुछ लोग गांवों में रखवाली करते हैं। वे लोग भी अपने गांव से गायों को दूसरे गांव छोड़ आते हैं। जब दूसरे गांव वालों को पता चलता है, तो वे इनके गांव में छोड़ जाते हैं। इस तरह गायें एक दूसरे की फसलों का नुकसान करती रहती हैं। हमारी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार को ऐसा इंतजाम करना चाहिए जिससे प्रत्येक न्याय-पंचायत में एक गौशाला या पशु आश्रय केन्द्र बन सके। उसमें ग्राम पंचायतों का contribution भी रहे और केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों का भी रहे, जिससे रखवाली करने का काम, गौशाला में अंशदान करने का काम हो सके। यदि किसी के पास भूसा ज्यादा है तो वह गौशाला को दान में दे दे। यदि ग्राम पंचायत में गौशाला बन जाए तो किसानों की फसल भी बरबाद होने से बचेगी और देश की उपज भी बढ़ेगी जिससे हमारा देश खाद्यान्न में खुशहाल बन सकता है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां कुटीर उद्योग-धंधों की भारी कमी है। बुंदेलखंड के लिए सरकार को विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आज बुंदेलखंड से किसान पलायन कर रहा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है। इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसका सर्वे कराए। जब तक हम सर्वे नहीं कराएंगे, हमें उनकी basic problems पता नहीं चल पाएंगी। किसान के पास खेत तो हैं, लेकिन सिंचाई के साधन न होने के कारण उत्पादन नहीं होता, जिससे वह कर्जदार हो जाता है। वहां के बैंक और साहूकार दोनों मिलकर किसानों का शोषण करते हैं। कोई बैंक बिना पैसा लिए, बिना दलाली लिए किसान का Credit Card तक नहीं बनाता। यदि Credit Card बन गया तो उसका renewal करने में भी पैसा ले लेता है। वहां चूंकि भोले-भाले गरीब लोग हैं, मैं यहां बुंदेलखंड के लोगों से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि गांव में जितने दलाल हैं, जो बैंकों में बैठते हैं, सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सभी बैंकों को दलाल-मुक्त बनाए। हर बैंक में CCTV कैमरे लगाए जाने चाहिए ताकि पता चल सके कि कौन लोग हैं, जो बार-बार वहां आते हैं और मैनेजर के पास बैठे रहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों के कारण ही जितनी केन्द्र की योजनाएं हैं, उनका सही तरीके से क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पाता। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

आपने कानून बनाया है कि मनरेगा में जो घपला करेगा, गड़बड़ी करेगा, हम उसे जेल भेजने का काम करेंगे। मनरेगा में अभी 100 दिन का रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था है। वहां की पंचायत मिलकर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सुनिए। आपको बोलते हुए 45 मिनट हो गए हैं। पिछले दिन भी आपने कहा था। अब conclude कीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मेरी मांग है कि जिस उद्देश्य से मैं यह संकल्प सदन में लाया हूं, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The total time for this is two hours. If you alone speak, then, there will be no supporters for you. You leave some time for your supporters also.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मेरी मांग है कि बुंदेलखंड में जो मनरेगा योजना चल रही है, वहां के लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं, उन्हें 100 दिन के स्थान पर 300 दिन के काम की व्यवस्था सरकार करे, जिससे लोगों का पलायन रुक सके। मेरी मांग है कि 24 घंटे वहां बिजली मिले और लोगों को केन्द्र की विशेष योजनाओं का लाभ मिल सके, इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से की जाए। आप वृद्ध लोगों को 300 रुपए पेंशन के रूप में देते हैं। अनेकों वृद्धाएं वहां खड़ी हो जाती हैं। मेरी मांग है कि उस राशि को बढ़ाकर कम से कम 1,000 रुपए किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मान्यवर, आपकी जो 300 रुपए की पेंशन योजना है, हम देखते हैं कि गाँवों में वृद्धाएँ उस 300 रुपए के लिए लाइन में खड़ी रहती हैं, इसलिए उसको कम से कम 1,000 रुपए प्रति माह कर दें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, मैंने यह संकल्प इसलिए प्रस्तुत क्या है कि वहां के लोगों का पलायन रुक सके, वहाँ आत्महत्याएँ रुक सकें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः निषाद जी, हो गया। अब आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मैं अपने संकल्प पर बल देते हुए माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि ये सरकारी विधेयक लाएँ और बुंदेलखंड के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज देने का काम करें, जिससे वहाँ की गरीबी, पलायन और आत्महत्याएँ रोकी जा सकें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all, Mr. Nishad. Thank you. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You take maximum ten minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): I will take fifteen minutes. Sir, you are putting restrictions even on this!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three other speakers.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, you are much more liberal today, because today is March 31st.

Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, जब बुंदेलखंड याद आता है, तो हमें इतिहास के तहत मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्री रामचन्द्र जी द्वारा मैया जानकी और भाई लक्ष्मण जी के साथ मिलकर बनाई गई उनकी कर्मभूमि चित्रकूट की याद आती है। जब बुंदेलखंड की याद आती है, तब राजा विक्रमादित्य याद आते हैं, राजा छत्रसाल याद आते हैं, झांसी की रानी याद आती हैं और मस्तानी वाले पेशवा बाजीराव भी याद आते हैं। उस इतिहास की बात याद आने के बाद और आज, मेरे भाई विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी का भाषण देहादि-ध्वनि से सुनने के बाद बुंदेलखंड के हालात के बारे में हमें बहुत दुःख हो रहा है। अयोध्या से पवन पावन, मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम जी ने सरयू पार होने के लिए उस ऐतिहासिक मौके पर एक निषाद भाई का सहारा लिया था। रामचन्द्र जी का चित्रकूट होने के बावजूद वह इतना

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

3.00 P.M.

दुःख में है कि हम सोच भी नहीं सकते। यह चैत्र नवरात्र है और विक्रम सम्वत् के तहत नववर्ष शुरू हुआ है। 70,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्रफल और 14 जिलों वाले बुंदेलखंड का विस्तार उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश, दोनों राज्यों में है। बुंदेलखंड के आज का जो दुःख है, वह पूरे भारतवर्ष और भारत सरकार को अपनी ओर ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता को महसूस कराता है।

I am interested in Bundelkhand as I belong to Telangana. When we were struggling to attain Statehood to our Telangana from the then united State of Andhra Pradesh, we used to understand and connect with the ground realities of Marathwada and Bundelkhand.

My leader, Vice-President of Congress Party, Shri Rahul Gandhi, travelled extensively into the interiors of Bundelkhand and made out a programme to address the complications of Bundelkhand to contain the distress of the people there. But, as per the latest reports, in India, if we have to understand the rural distress, the dire picture is available only of Bundelkhand. हम गाय के लिए तरस रहे हैं, मगर बुंदेलखंड के कृषक भाई नीलगायों की वजह से दुःख से घिरे हैं।

There is a problem of widespread destruction of the agricultural fields by *neel gais*. The State Governments of both the States, now and then, ensure certain programmes, but they are not creating any clusters to contain the destruction of fields by checking the movement of *neel gais.* Until and unless you have a feeder programme, until and unless you provide water for the *neel gais* and other livestock population, they will simply move into the villages.

Bundelkhand is not only a mountainous region, as mentioned by Nishadji, it is also having a lot of mineral resources. It is having the agricultural originality. Even after that, why are we not able to alleviate the complications and distress of the farming community and the migrating community of Bundelkhand? We need to have case-by-case study of all the districts. The ethnobotanical studies are revealing plants' complications. The *neel gai* complication has been highlighted not only through the national media, but also international media. Even after having the great heritage and the very hardworking people, those who are known for day-in-day-out manual labour, they are not able to feed their stomach. That is why the prevalence of suicides and burning of fields and killing of *neel gai* and other cattle are throwing a human challenge to the advanced human civilization, that is, India. The Indian Government, while taking the ground realities and reports from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and

Madhya Pradesh, shall come out with a detailed proposal for the comprehensive development of the people and their livelihood standards. If we assess through the Human Development Index or even if we assess through the Human Poverty Index, the region of Bundelkhand will throw a very pathetic picture. Their health conditions, their educational standards are not at all improving. These parameters are before you. Why are you not able to evolve a programme? आपके पास सिर्फ नारा है, आपके पास कार्यक्रम नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश का संकट, बुंदेलखंड के, मध्य प्रदेश के प्रांतों का संकट यहां बैठे वरिष्ठ नेता, माननीय मंत्री श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत जी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं। Why are we not able to pinpoint the problem and find a solution? When we are having a scope to make water available from the Narmada and the Yamuna rivers, why are we not able to evolve an irrigation programme in order to ensure a perennial water source? Why have we not identified sanctuaries to contain the spreading of *neel gais?* Why are we not having any programme to deal with the severe drought? As I enquired from both the States, the State of Madhya Pradesh and the State of Uttar Pradesh, there is no fodder support programme to cater to the needs of the Bundelkhand region. Though we, the people of Telangana, were having great catchment areas of the Krishna and Godavari, yet we had continuously faced the problem of irrigation because of similar reasons. But that is a different saga of deprivation and denial. Wherein, here, we need to have a programme and also maximum financial support to evolve, so that there is a perennial water source, with which they can move forward. Today, even for a glass of water, Bundelkhand rural areas are struggling. They are not going to have any relief because there is no immediate support programme from both the Governments. This is time for the Union Government to focus on this and come out with a comprehensive programme. Summers will come and go; droughts are coming and going; and, people like Nishadbhai are taking up and raising their issues before the House; but, they are just going into the records of the Indian Government and the Indian Parliament. Today, though the people in Bundelkhand are having the festive season of Chaitra Navratri, they are not in a position to celebrate their festival. They are not in a position to celebrate the forthcoming festival, Sri Rama Navami, which is the event to conclude the Chaitra Navratri. But, by that time, at least, if you are seriously concerned with the Chitrakoot, its heritage and history, please look into it and try to alleviate the worries, complications and the problems of Bundelkhand. This is the specific urge. The proposal initiated by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad is genuine and it must be supported with a proper mechanism so that the relief and support goes to every nook and corner of Bundelkhand. Thank you.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभापति जी, आदरणीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने बुंदेलखंड, जो सात-आठ साल से एक प्रकार से अकाल की स्थिति में है, वहां की दयनीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार के सामने तुरंत उनकी कुछ समस्याओं का निदान करने की दृष्टि से कई मांगें रखी हैं। नीलगाय के कारण कई समस्याएं हैं, जानवरों के लिए चारा नहीं होने के कारण गायों का रास्ते पर छोड़ दिया जाता है, खुद के खाने के लिए नहीं है इसलिए सब बुंदेलखंड से पलायन करके, बुंदेलखंड खाली करके, लाखों लोग बाहर जाकर जी रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की एक विशिष्ट परिस्थिति के अंदर अपनी मनोवेदना को आदरणीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने बहुत सुंदर ढंग से हाउस के अंदर प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं उनकी वेदना को समझता हूं और सरकार भी इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचे, यह मेरी विनती है।

मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर माननीय उपसभापति के माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आज हम इस बुंदेलखंड की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कभी हम मराठवाड़ा की चर्चा उधर से सुनते हैं, तो वहां पर जो सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं होती हैं, हम अकाल की दयनीय स्थिति मराठवाड़ा में देखते हैं, तो दिल दहल उठता है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र ने अपने तेलंगाना के बारे में कहा कि किस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति में तेलंगाना को अपने अस्तित्व के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। कुछ साल पहले इसी सदन के अंदर 371 (जे) के नाम से एक बिल पास किया गया, जो हैदराबाद-कर्णाटक कहा जाता है, आज वहां के लोग उसे कल्याण कर्णाटक नाम से कहते हैं। आदरणीय ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस ने भी उस दिन कन्नड़ में बात करते हुए, उस प्रदेश के 371 (जे) के बारे में समर्थन किया था। कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन वहां जारी नहीं होते हैं। जो कानून वहां पर 371(जे) के तहत बना है, आज तक एक बार भी वहां के elected representative की मीटिंग नहीं हुई, जबकि कानून में यह लिखा हुआ है कि साल में एक बार मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए, वैसा ही विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने कहा है। कई बार सरकार का बजट आता है, बांध बनते हैं, लेकिन सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके ऐसी जगह पर बांध बनते हैं, जहां पर एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं रुकता है। तो कहीं-न-कहीं गड़बड़ हो रही है। देश की अनमोल संपत्ति ओडिशा में है, झारखंड में है, लेकिन वहां के लोग अपने हाथ आंसुओं से धोते हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इसलिए कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी सोच व कार्य-प्रणाली में गड़बड़ है। विशेषकर यूरोप और अमेरिका से भौतिक सुख का एक कल्चर हमारे देश में आ गया है, उस के कारण हम अपने अंदर की ताकत को भूल गए हैं और केवल बाहरी सुविधा की बात करते हैं। मैं यह निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आवश्यकता से अधिक भौतिक सुविधा किसी को देने से वह इंसान बिगड़ता है, सुधरता नहीं है। जब तक उसकी आंतरिक शक्ति को जाग्रत नहीं किया जाता है, उस के अंदर emotional quotient नहीं भरा जाता है, तब तक वह प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। सर, उस प्रदेश के लिए आदरणीय विशम्भर प्रसाद जी ने 1 लाख करोड़ की मांग रखी है, मैं कहूंगा कि 1 लाख करोड़ नहीं, 2 लाख करोड़ देने के बाद भी बुंदेलखंड का वास्तविक विकास नहीं हो सकता है। फिर उस के लिए हमें क्या करना होगा? बुंदेलखंड की स्थिति ऐसी है कि उस के 7 जिले मध्य प्रदेश् के अंदर और 7 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हैं। उनकी संस्कृति को तोड़ दिया गया है और बार-बार politically जिले बदले जाते हैं, जनपद बदले जाते हैं, जिस कारण उन्हें कोई ठोस मालिक समझ नहीं आता है। बच्चे कभी एक विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते हैं और कभी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी बनते हैं। इस तरह आज

बुंदेलखंड एक दयनीय स्थिति में खड़ा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह उनकी भौतिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए तुरंत सहायता दे, वहां के किसानों की समस्या के लिए, वहां की गौ संपत्ति की समस्या के लिए सहायता दे। वहां एक जमाने में 400 तालाब थे, वे कहां गए? वहां बहुत हरियाली थी, वह कहां गयी? वहां हीरे-पन्ना थे। पन्ना जिस नाम से जाना जाता है, आज क्यों ऐसी दयनीय स्थिति वहां हो गयी है? जिस धरती का नाम लेकर छत्रसाल महाराज का हम नाम लेते हैं, वैसी धरती में हम रानी झांसी का नाम लेते हैं, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जैसे श्रेष्ठ कवि वहां हुए, बनवारी लाल जैसे श्रेष्ठ साहित्यकार व कवि वहां पैदा हुए, ऐसे महान पुरुषों की आंसू बहा रही धरती के बारे में बात करने के लिए हम आज यहां खड़े हैं। इसलिए कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी सोच में गड़बड़ है। मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह तुरंत वहां की कनिष्ठतम भौतिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर कुछ-न-कुछ सुविधा दे, परंतु वस्तु की गहराई में जाना भी जरूरी है। यह तेलंगाना की समस्या हो सकती है, मराठवाडा की समस्या हो सकती है, कल्याण कर्णाटक की समस्या हो सकती है, बुंदेलखंड की समस्या हो सकती है और बहुत बड़ी खनिज संपदा से भरपूर झारखंड और ओडिशा की समस्या हो सकती है। इन के पास इतना सब होते हुए भी आज ये आंसू क्यों बहाते हैं? इसलिए वहां की जनता की आत्मा को जगाने के काम किए बिना बाहर से कितनी भी सुविधा दी जाएगी, उस से इंसान निकम्मा बनेगा, वहां के लोग नकली बांध बनाएंगे और करोड़ों रुपया ऐसे ही पानी में बह जाएगा। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा, भारत सरकार के सांस्कृतिक मंत्री से एक विनती करूंगा कि आप लोग अपने मंत्रालय द्वारा पूरे बुंदेलखंड का सर्वे कराएं। इतना ही नहीं, जितने भी ऐसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का नाम आता है, वहां पर एक बार टोटल सर्वे कराएं कि वहां का सांस्कृतिक महत्व क्या है, वहां का ऐतिहासिक महत्व क्या है, वहां के जन-जीवन की विशेषता क्या है? जब तक इस तरह से गहराई में नहीं जाएंगे और केवल ऊपर से पॉलिश करेंगे तो समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा। मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि इस तरह वहां के मनोविज्ञान को समझकर लोगों के जन-जीवन में एक नयी जान लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। सर, मैं रोज सदन में केवल भौतिक सुख की चर्चा ही सुनता हूं। दुनिया के अंदर, नॉर्वे, फिनलैंड और स्वीडन ऐसे देश हैं, जहां इंसानियत अच्छी है। लोग मेहनत करके जीते हैं, दुनिया में ह्यूमन क्वालिटी में नम्बर one, two पर आते हैं। हमारे यहां रोज भौतिक मांग करते हैं, लेकिन रोज हम पशुता की तरफ चले जा रहे हैं। क्या हम अपने आपको इंसान कहलाने लायक नहीं हैं? मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से इस नाते से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि जब वे जवाब दें, तो बताएं कि अगर आप बुंदेलखंड की समस्या का सच्चा निराकरण करना चाहते हैं, तो उसका ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, वहां का पौराणिक इतिहास और वहां की धरती, वहां की जो तीन प्रकार की मिट्टी है, उस मिट्टी का चिंतन - और वहां के 400 तालाब कहां गए? आज ऐसी दयनीय स्थिति क्यों आई, किन विकृतियों के कारण यह विकृति आई है, इसे कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? भारत सरकार एक दूरदृष्टि की योजना बनाकर केवल बुंदेलखंड ही नहीं, बुंदेलखंड को आधार बनाकर पूरे भारत में इस प्रकार सदन में रोज आंसू बहाने की बात सुनते हैं, तो इसका कहीं-न-कहीं निदान करना होगा। जब कभी महाराष्ट्र की बात आएगी, तो मराठवाड़ा के लोग खड़े हो जाएंगे, जब तेलंगाना की बात आएगी, तो वहां के लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं, जब हैदराबाद और कर्णाटक की बात आएगी, तब हम खड़े हो जाते हैं। काफी बड़ी सम्पदा रख कर ओडिशा, झारखंड के लोग आंसू बहाते हैं, वहां भी ऐतिहासिक

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

महापुरुष हुए हैं। वहां की धरती में भी अनमोल ताकत है। वहां भी असाधारण व्यक्ति रहे हैं। उनकी आत्मा को जगाएंगे, उनके पुरुषार्थ को जगाएंगे, तो उनकी कर्मठता बढ़ेगी। उसके कारण कल जो भी पैसा आएगा, उसका सदुपयोग होगा और जनता के हित में खर्च होगा तथा लोग परिश्रमी बनेंगे। इसके कारण वहां के जनजीवन में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आ सकता है। इसीलिए मैं विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी के इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं, परन्तु इस भौतिक समर्थन से ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सुविधा से सामने होता है। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं कि सदन में जो प्रदेश बार-बार चर्चा में आते हैं, इनके बारे में वे गहराई से अध्ययन करें, उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखें और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से बात करें। इस सदन में बार-बार आंसू बहाकर, अपने दुख को प्रकट करने की स्थिति न हो, अगर सरकार ऐसी कोई ठोस योजना बनाकर काम करेगी, तो समस्या को लम्बे समय तक सुलझाने का मौका मिलेगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... ऐसा श्रेष्ठ काम करें, इसलिए मैं विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि केवल इन मांगों से समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। मैं आप से विनती करता हूं कि इन मांगों के साथ आप सरकार से विनती कीजिए कि वहां का पूरा अध्ययन करके स्थायी समस्या के हल के लिए कोई ठोस काम करे। अभी तुरंत किसी चीज की जरूरत है, तो वहां की राज्य सरकारों से बात करके, वहां की जनता से बात करना जरूरी है। इस प्रकार से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा, इतना कहते हुए मैं एक बार फिर सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि एक अनन्त काल का सॉल्यूशन निकालने की दृष्टि से प्रयास करें, धन्यवाद।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आज श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी बुंदेलखंड की भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और किसान की समस्या के संबंध में चर्चा के लिए जो संकल्प लाए हैं, मैं सबसे पहले उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि इन्होंने वहां के किसानों, नौजवानों और महिलाओं के बारे में बताया है। आज वहां कितने किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है और कितने नौजवान वहां पलायन हुए हैं, इस पर भी इन्होंने विस्तारपूर्वक अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है। इसके साथ ही मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड, जो ऐतिहासिक रहा है, जो इतिहास से जुड़ा हुआ है, जब हम बचपन में थे और रामायण का पाठ वगैरह होता था, तो चित्रकूट के लिए कहा जाता था कि,

"चित्रकूट के घाट पर, भई संतन की भीर,
तुलसीदास चंदन घिसे, तिलक करे रघुवीर।"

आज उस बुंदेलखंड की क्या स्थिति है, इसकी ओर देखने की जरूरत है। जैसा अभी हमारे आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी बोले हैं, हमारे पाटिल साहब बोले हैं, उस हिसाब से परिस्थिति, खास कर पानी की परिस्थिति बहुत ही खराब है, जबकि उस क्षेत्र में पंचनद मौजूद हैं। वहाँ पाँच नदियाँ बहती हैं। वहाँ पर मुख्य रूप से केन नदी बहती है। उस नदी को बरबाद करने वाले लोग कौन हैं? जहाँ पाँच नदियाँ बहती हों, आज वहाँ के लोग पानी के लिए त्राहिमाम् हैं। जहाँ पाँच नदियों का समागम हो, जहाँ पाँच नदियाँ बहती हों, वहाँ का किसान पानी पाने के लिए मजबूर हो, यह कैसी परिस्थिति है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी चाहूंगा कि इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है या नहीं?

वहाँ पर बालू माफिया है, जिसने वहाँ से बालू छान-छानकर, बालू निकाल-निकाल कर उन नदियों को बरबाद कर दिया है। जो छोटी-छोटी नदियाँ हैं, इन नदियों को यह बालू माफिया बरबादी की ओर ले गया है, जिसके कारण आज किसान पानी के लिए बरबाद हो रहे हैं। वहाँ पर किसान के साथ-साथ आम नागरिक भी बरबाद हो रहे हैं। अगर जीने के लिए किसी चीज़ को आवश्यकता में गिना जाता है, तो पानी को गिना जाता है। आप इस पानी को वहाँ पर बना सकते हैं, आप पानी को एक तरह से ऐसे बना सकते हैं कि आने वाले समय में इन पाँच नदियों को और दुरुस्त कर दिया जाए, उन पर खर्च कर दिया जाए। आप ऐसा करेंगे तो लोग वहाँ से पलायन नहीं करेंगे, नौजवान पलायन नहीं करेगा, कोई भुखमरी नहीं होगी और हमारे किसान भी आत्महत्या नहीं करेंगे। आपको इसकी ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वहाँ पर, मूल रूप से जो बालू माफिया है, उस बालू माफिया के कारण पूरी नदी बरबाद हुई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की आजकल एक घोषणा है। वे बहुत जोर-शोर से बोल रहे हैं कि हम खैरात नहीं देंगे, खैरात देना, यानी गुलाम बनाना। हम रोजगार देंगे, अवसर देंगे, हम अवसर के लिए रोजगार देंगे। आपके सामने बुंदेलखंड सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है आप चाहें, तो उसे रोजगार से जोड़कर यह कर सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह जो घोषणा है कि हम अवसर देंगे, उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज बुंदेलखंड के नौजवानों को, किसानों को उस अवसर की जरूरत है।

आज, अभी हमारे विशम्भर प्रसार निषाद जी बोल रहे थे कि आप वहाँ पर घर बनाने के लिए पैसा देते हैं, इंदिरा आवास में जो पैसा देते हैं, मैंने कई बार इस संबंध में, सड़क पर और संसद में भी बोला है कि आप जो घर बनाकर देते हैं - हम लोग सामाजिक व्यक्ति हैं, हमारे पास लोग आते हैं कि हमें इंदिरा आवास दिला दीजिए, किसी को इंदिरा आवास दिला दीजिए, आज उसका बेटा भी हमारे पास आ रहा है कि हमें इंदिरा आवास दिला दीजिए। देश ने कहाँ विकास किया है? देश के किसान, गरीब आदमी ने कहाँ विकास किया है? आज घर बनाने के लिए उसे इंदिरा आवास पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की सोच के लिए उनको दाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने सोचा है कि मैं अवसर दूंगा, खैरात नहीं दूंगा। खैरात देने की बात है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज बुंदेलखंड को खैरात चाहिए भी नहीं, वहाँ के लोगों को अवसर चाहिए। आप पानी के लिए वह अवसर दीजिए, आप किसान को वह अवसर दीजिए। आप उनको अवसर दीजिए और ऐसा अवसर दीजिए कि आने वाले दिनों में वहाँ का किसान बुलंद हो और अन्न उपजाकर देश को मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ाने का काम करे। बुंदेलखंड के लोगों को यह अवसर चाहिए। मुझे वह बात याद आती है, जब उसका बाप मेरे पास आता था कि हमें इंदिरा आवास दिलवा दीजिए, लेकिन आज 20, 25 या 40 बरस के बाद उसका बेटा भी उसी राह पर खड़ा है कि हमें इंदिरा आवास ही चाहिए, इसका मतलब है कि स्थिति वही है। हमें खैरात नहीं चाहिए, इसलिए आप सिर्फ अवसर देने का काम करें। यह अवसर कब मिलेगा? आप इन पाँच नदियों को ठीक कीजिएगा, पाँच नदियों को माफियाओं से बचाइएगा, आने वाले दिनों में आप इन पाँच नदियों को जोड़ने का काम कीजिएगा। वही केन नदी यमुना में आकर मिलती है, जो यमुना नदी दिल्ली तक आती है, तो उस पानी को सिंचित करके किसान को दिया जा सकता है। वहां सबसे बड़ी समस्या पानी की है और फिर दूसरी समस्या नीलगाय की है।

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

महोदय, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की एक बड़ी समस्या नीलगाय को लेकर है। किसानों के साथ यह सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि नीलगाय के साथ गाय जोड़ दिया गया है। अगर नीलगाय के साथ गाय न जोड़ा जाता, तो उसको हिन्दू भी मार कर खा जाता, लेकिन गाय का नाम हिंदू की मानसिकता के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए उसे नहीं मारा जाता है। हमारे बिहार में कई जगहों पर नीलगाय को मारने का काम किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से, इस माननीय सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप नीलगाय से किसान को बचाने के लिए कोई नियम बनाइए, जिससे किसान को नीलगाय से बचाया जा सके। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड, एक प्रकार से राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूपे से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। मैं कई बार बुंदेलखंड गया हूँ, बांदा गया हूँ, चित्रकूट गया हूँ, वहां के लोगों को मैंने देखा है, वहां गरीबी बहुत है। उस गरीबी को दूर हटाना है। गरीबी हटाओ, हटाओ, हटाओ बहुत बार नारा लगा, लेकिन गरीबी आज तक हट नहीं सकी। क्या किसी को गरीबी हटाने के लिए अवसर नहीं मिला? गरीब बनाओ, बनाओ, बनाओ, गरीब को कितना गरीब बनाओ, इसी पर राजनीति चलती है और सिर्फ वोटों के टाइम पर गरीबी हटाओ का नारा होता है। मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले दिनों में आप प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच के अनुसार पूरे बुंदेलखंड में लोगों को अवसर दीजिए, ताकि आने वाले समय में लोगों को किसी का मोहताज न रहना पड़े, अपने बल पर वहां का आदमी खड़ा हो सके। इन्हीं चंद सुझावों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर मंत्री महोदय जरूर ध्यान देंगे। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं निषाद जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने बुंदेलखंड के बारे में यहां अपना संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया। यह न केवल एक बहुत जरूरी विषय है, बल्कि मुझे लगता है कि पूरे देश का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकृष्ट होना चाहिए। अगर आप देखें, तो बुंदेलखंड बेसिकली झांसी, ललितपुर, जालौन, बांदा, चित्रकूट, महोबा, हमीरपुर और मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर, पन्ना, सागर, दमोह, टीकमगढ़, दतिया और ग्वालियर से मिल कर बनता है। अमूमन मैं इन सभी जगहों पर विस्तार से घूमा हूँ पत्रकार के रूप में और बाद में भी मैं बहुत गया हूँ। निश्चित रूप से बुंदेलखंड की स्थिति 60-70 साल में इतने प्रयासों के बाद भी आज तक संभल नहीं पाई है। मैं एक किस्से से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ। एक बार हमारे पास बांदा से हमारे एक एमएलए आए और उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, आप हमारे विधान सभा क्षेत्र में कुछ मदद करवा दीजिए। तो हमने कहा कि सांसद निधि से करवा देते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, पैसा नहीं चाहिए, हमें अगर आप पुरानी पहनी हुई धोतियां, साड़िया दिलवा दो तो उससे बड़ा काम चल जाएगा। जो भी हों, हजार, दो हजार, पांच सौ लोगों से मांग कर दिलवा दो। मैंने पूछा - ऐसा क्यों? तो वे बोले कि ज्यादातर गांवों में ऐसी हालत है कि एक धोती से, एक साड़ी से वहां महिला अपना काम चलाती है और जब अपनी साड़ी को या धोती को धोती है तो वह घर में छिपी रहती है। जब वह सूख जाती है तभी पहन कर वह बाहर आती है।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

महोदय, मुझे तब वह किस्सा याद आया, जो महादेव देसाई, जो गांधी जी के सचिव रहे, उनके जो पुत्र हैं, वे सब जगह बापू कथा कहते हैं। उन्होंने यहां पर बिरला हाउस में दो साल पहले कथा की,

तो उसमें उन्होंने किस्सा सुनाया कि बापू ने कोट, आई, अच्छे कपड़े पहनने क्यों छोड़े? वे एक बार ओडिशा में गए। जहां बापू का प्रोग्राम होना था, वहां बा भी उनके साथ गईं। उन दिनों यह तो था नहीं कि मोबाइल फोन हों, टीवी हों, रेडियो हों और उनसे पता चल जाए कि कौन कहां आ रहा है। अंग्रेज़ों का ज़माना था। तो गांव-गांव टोलियां जाती थीं और बताती थीं कि महात्मा गांधी जी आए हैं, वहां चल कर मीटिंग में आप उनकी बात सुनिए। तो एक घर का दरवाजा कस्तूरबा गांधी जी ने खटखटाया। एक महिला जी ने अंदर से आवाज दी। उन्होंने उससे कहा कि मैं ऐसे-ऐसे आई हूँ, आपको पता है कि महात्मा गांधी जी आए हैं, कल उनकी मीटिंग है, आप आएंगी? उसने कहा कि मैं नहीं आऊंगी। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों नहीं आएंगी? आप उनको जानती हैं? उसने कहा कि हां, नाम सुना है, लेकिन मैं नहीं आ पाऊंगी। उनके द्वारा काफी पूछने के बाद उसने बताया कि मेरे पास सिर्फ एक धोती है और वह मेरी बहन पहन कर एक रिश्तेदारी में, शादी में गई है, इसलिए अगले दो-तीन दिन तक मैं घर के अंदर बंद रहूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे पास दूसरा कोई कपड़ा पहनने के लिए नहीं है। बा ने आकर यह बात गांधी जी को बताई, तो उनका जो अगला प्रोग्राम मद्रास में बीच पर था, वे वहां गए और यह पूरा किस्सा उन्होंने सुनाया और फिर ऐलान किया कि मैं आज से ये सारे कपड़े त्याग कर रहा हूँ, मैं लंगोटी और यह धोती पहनूंगा। उस दिन से गाँधी जी ने ये चीजें पहनी। जब यह बात उस विधायक विवेक सिंह जी ने मुझे बताई, तो मुझे एकदम वह बात याद आ गई कि क्या यह स्थिति है कि महिलाओं के पास वस्त्र तक नहीं हैं, कपड़े तक नहीं हैं! यह बुंदेलखंड की स्थिति है! हमें लगता है कि उन्होंने जो यह बात रखी है, इतनी चिंता की बात है कि इसकी तरफ हम सब लोगों को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि वहाँ संभावनाएँ नहीं हैं। बुंदेलखंड में बहुत संभावनाएँ हैं। अगर आप बुंदेलखंड की ऐतिहासिक धरोहर देखेंगे, तो जैसा रापोलू जी ने कहा था, चित्रकूट तो बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहाँ भगवान राम रहे थे। वहाँ इतना टूरिज्म हो सकता है कि आप पूछिए मत। वहाँ इतने लोगों को ले जाया, ले आया सकता है। वहाँ पर कामदगिरी पर्वत है, जिसकी परिक्रमा करने हजारों-लाखों लोग जाते हैं। आला ऊदल की सबसे बड़ी वीर गाथाएँ हैं, वे भी बुंदेलखंड से शुरू होती हैं। आपने झाँसी की रानी के बारे में बताया कि वे बुंदेलखंड से आती हैं। वहाँ ओरछा के मंदिर और ओरछा का पूरा इलाका पर्यटन के ख्याल से कितना अच्छा है। बगलामुखी माँ का मंदिर टीकमगढ़ में है, वह बहुत जबर्दस्त है। वह झाँसी के पास है, दोनों बिल्कुल अगल-बगल मिले हुए हैं। वहाँ मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जैसे कवि थे, जिन्होंने लिखा था, "जिसको न निज गौरव तथा निज देश का अभिमान है, वह नर नहीं है पशु निरा है और मृतक समान है।" ऐसी ओजस्वी बातें लिखने वाले कवि थे। वहाँ पर सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान थीं, जिन्होंने झाँसी की रानी का इतिहास लिखा। उन्होंने लिखा, "बुंदेले हरबोलों के मुँह हमने सुनी कहानी थी, खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो झाँसी वाली रानी थी"। झाँसी का किला, ओरछा के मंदिर, ओरछा के गेस्ट हाउस, बगलामुखी माता, चित्रकूट, इतनी जगहें हैं। अगर टूरिज्म के हिसाब से राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार मिलकर इनको develop करें, तो मुझे लगता है कि वहाँ पर सिर्फ पर्यटन से आप काफी चीज़ें कर सकते हैं। वहाँ पर ग्वालियर का किला भी है, और भी तमाम जगहें हैं। पर्यटन से बुंदेलखंड की बहुत बड़ी कमाई हो सकती है। आज क्या हो रहा है? जैसा उन्होंने बताया कि यह नीलगाय के लिए जाना जा रहा है और पहले यह डाकुओं के लिए जाना जाता था। मैं पत्रकार के रूप में anti-dacoity operation cover करता था, तो वहाँ फूलन देवी और दूसरे डाकुओं को cover करने के लिए जाता

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

था। उस इलाके में डाकू ही डाकू थे। जहाँ गरीबी होगी, जहाँ भुखमरी होगी, वहाँ डाकू पैदा होते हैं। वह इन चीज़ों के लिए जाना जाता था, बजाय इसके कि वह right reasons के लिए, सही कारणों के लिए जाना, जाना चाहिए था। हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना है कि हम कैसे उस इलाके को develop करें। तुलसीदास जी, इनका नाम हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं, वे भी बाँदा से, राजापुर से थे, जिन्होंने रामचरितमानस लिखा, लेकिन उनको भी चित्रकूट से बनारस जाना पड़ा। उनकी manuscript, पांडुलिपि लिखित रामचरितमानस आज भी राजापुर में उनके गाँव में रखी है। यह हमें ध्यान देना है कि हम कैसे वहाँ का टूरिज्म विकसित करें।

दूसरे, जो वहाँ खेती से जुड़े हैं, वहाँ की समस्या यह है कि वहाँ की खेती पूरी तरह से बारिश पर निर्भर करती है, वरना पूरा सूखा है। हमें agricultural scientists या agricultural university के जरिए कुछ ऐसा develop करना चाहिए कि सूखे स्थलों में खेती हो सके। कहते हैं कि इसमें इज़रायल की technology बहुत अच्छी है। अगर हम वह technology वहाँ ले जाएँ, जिससे वहाँ खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके, जिससे पानी की कम जरूरत पड़े, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसके बाद वहाँ उस तरह की फसलों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ पर ऐसे agricultural products हों, जिनमें पानी की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत न पड़ती हो।

तीसरा, मैं बीड़ी उद्योग के बार में बताना चाहूंगा। मानिकपुर का, बाँदा का बीड़ी उद्योग बड़ा जबर्दस्त रहा है। यह उद्योग धीरे-धीरे खत्म होता जा रहा है। बीड़ी उद्योग वहाँ के लोगों की lifeline बन सकता है, क्योंकि तेंदू पत्ते से बीड़ी बनाई जाती है। पूरे देश में इसकी सप्लाई हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ का region इसका फायदा ले रहा है, लेकिन बुंदेलखंड इसका फायदा नहीं ले पा रहा है।

चौथी चीज़ उद्योग में प्राथमिकता की है। कहा बहुत गया, लेकिन वहाँ industry नहीं लगी। जब राहुल जी वहाँ पर गए थे, तो उन्होंने काफी दौरा करके कोई 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज बुंदेलखंड को दिलाया था, लेकिन होता यह है कि यह सब bureaucracy के through जाता है, तो हर बार जितने पैकेज दिए जाते हैं, सब कहीं न कहीं गड़प हो जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों के जरिए पैकेज चलते हैं। जैसा हमारे पाटिल साहब ने भी कहा कि पैकेज का लाभ सही ढंग से पहुँचना चाहिए और नीचे उसकी monitoring होनी चाहिए। अगर उसकी monitoring नहीं होती है, तो पैकेज का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।

अभी इन्होंने एक सिंचाई की सुविधा वाली बात कही। वहाँ यमुना नदी बहती है। इतनी बड़ी नदी है कि उसी से इतनी सिंचाई हो सकती है कि पूछिए मत। बेतवा है, बेतवा में बाढ़ आ जाती है, तो पार करना मुश्किल होता है। इन्होंने केन नदी के बारे में भी बताया। कम से कम इन नदियों की वहाँ garlanding हो सकती है, एक माला बनाई जा सकती है और पूरे इलाके को सिंचाई के द्वारा हरा-भरा किया जा सकता है। जब मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन में था, तो मैं KBK region के बारे में सोचता था कि KBK region में बुंदेलखंड को भी शामिल करना चाहिए और इसको KBBK region करना चाहिए। वह आसानी से हो सकता है। उसके लिए special concession, special package दिया जा सकता है।

आप एक चीज जान लीजिए कि अगर tax benefit मिलता है, तो industry अपने आप वहाँ भाग कर जाती है। महोदय, जहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए स्पेशल पैकेज मिलता है, वहां उद्योगपति इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगाने के लिए भाग कर पहुंच जाते हैं। जैसे असम में इंडस्ट्रीज़ को विशेष पैकेज मिला, वहां बहुत उद्योगपति पहुंच गए। इस तरह से अगर वहां benefits दिए जाएं, तो बुंदेलखंड एक ऐसा इलाका बन सकता है, एक ऐसा आकर्षण का केन्द्र बन सकता है, एक ऐसा destination बन सकता है, जिससे कि लोग वहां जाएंगे। इससे उस क्षेत्र की तरक्की और विकास होगा।

महोदय, मैं श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद जी का फिर से धन्यवाद करता हूं कि उन्होंने इस तरह के विषय को संसद में लाकर इसकी प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाया है। धन्यवाद।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, वहां श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी एक क्रिकेट स्टेडियम बनवा दें, तो उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: महोदय, जब श्री जयराम रमेश जी मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने उस क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति प्रदान की, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने जिस ज्वलंत समस्या को उठाने का काम किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं। वे उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में भी रहे हैं और वहां के मंत्री भी रहे हैं और उन्हें बुंदेलखंड के एक ऊर्जावान नेता के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। अभी आदरणीय राजीव शुक्ल जी सच कह रहे थे कि उसे इस नाम से जाना जाता था कि 'बुंदेले हरबोलों के मुंह हमने सुनी कहानी थी और खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो झांसी वाली रानी थी।' झांसी की रानी के किस्से की स्थिति यह हो गई कि लोगों ने अपनी नाम के आगे 'बुंदेला' लिखना शुरू कर दिया। राजाओं ने अपने नाम के आगे बुंदेला लिखना शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन वह क्षेत्र आज भुखमरी के कगार पर है। जमीनें सूख चुकी हैं। उनके ऊपर पपड़ी आ चुकी है और जमीनें जिस प्रकार से सूखी हैं, उसी प्रकार से वहां कि किसानों की आंखें भी सूख और पथरा गई हैं। वहां का किसान आसमान की तरफ हाथ उठाकर कभी देखता है और कभी हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता है कि हे प्रभु, कभी 10 बूंद पानी हमें दे दो, ताकि उस पानी से हम अपना जीवन जी सकें और पृथ्वी जो तृषित है, उसे भी सींचने का काम कर सकें, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ।

मान्यवर, यह स्थिति कोई एक वर्ष से नहीं है। अगर देखा जाए, तो पिछले लगभग 20 वर्षों से यह स्थिति है, जिसे कि पूरा का पूरा बुंदेलखंड झेल रहा है और जूझ रहा है। मुझे ध्यान है कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में उस समय था, जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी बने थे। उस समय उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन निधियों की घोषणा की थी। उसमें उन्होंने बुंदेलखंड विकास निधि की बात भी कही थी और तब केवल 10 करोड़ रुपए से बुंदेलखंड विकास निधि की बात तय की थी। उस समय पूर्वांचल विकास निधि, मध्यांचल विकास निधि और बुंदेलखंड विकास निधि, इन तीन निधियों की बात उन्होंने कही थी। उसी के बाद, वे निधियां धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती गईं। उस समय इन निधियों की घोषणा इसलिए की गई थी कि उस वक्त भी वहां के जनप्रतिनिधि विकास के

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

कामों को कराने के लिए परेशान थे। वे वहां कुछ विकास के काम करना चाहते थे। उस समय 'विधायक निधि' भी नहीं हुआ करती थी। इसलिए इस निधि के द्वारा ही हम अपने क्षेत्र का कुछ विकास करा सकें, इस आधार पर उन्होंने इन निधियों की घोषणा की थी।

महोदय, आज बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति बन चुकी है। हम किसी सरकार को दोषी नहीं बताएंगे, किसी सरकार को कोसने का काम नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि हम सभी लोगों की सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि हम सभी लोग मिल कर के बुंदेलखंड के विकास के संदर्भ में सोचें। जहां इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए लोग कभी भी प्राणों की बाजी लगाने में हिचकते नहीं थे, अपना खून देने में हिचकते नहीं थे, आज वहां जल के बिना पृथ्वी सूखी है, लेकिन लोगों ने उस पृथ्वी को अपने खून से सींचने का काम किया है। इस प्रकार का बुंदेलखंड का इतिहास रहा है और लगता है कि वही खून ऐसी स्थिति में आ गया है कि वह सूख गया है और पपड़ी की तरह हो गया है। उस खून को हमने इस देश को आजाद कराने के लिए बहाया था। वह आज हमें पुकार रहा है। हमें उधर चलने की आवश्यकता है। आज जब हम उस पर विचार करें, तो हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि तेंदू के पत्ते के आधार पर बीड़ी का उद्योग डेवलप किया जाए, क्योंकि कभी बीड़ी का उद्योग बहुत अच्छा डेवलप्ड था, लेकिन चूंकि वह नशे से संबंधित है, इसलिए हम वह नहीं कहेंगे। लेकिन, तेंदू के पत्ते का उपयोग वहाँ बहुत है। पहले वहाँ जंगल के किनारे रहने वाले लोग जंगल में जाते थे, तेंदू के पत्ते बीनते थे, तोड़ते थे, उनको ले जाते थे और अपना जीविकोपार्जन करते थे। उससे उनका जीविकोपार्जन हो जाता था, लेकिन आज की स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग कभी तेंदू के पत्तों को बेचकर रोटी खा लेते थे, वे आज वहाँ की सूखी हुई घासों को पीसकर, उसकी रोटी बनाकर किसी तरह से अपने और अपने बच्चों के पेट पालने का काम करते हैं। घास की रोटी के बारे में कभी आदरणीय महाराणा प्रताप जी के संदर्भ में कहा गया था, जिन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ते हुए जब यह देखा था कि उनके बच्चों को घास की रोटी दी जा रही है, तब उनकी आँखें डबडबा गई थीं। जब तक वे कोई दूसरा निर्णय कर पाते, तब तक वहाँ भामाशाह जी पहुँच गए थे। भामाशाह जी ने जो त्याग और बलिदान दिया, उसका परिणाम था कि महाराणा प्रताप एक बार पुनः इतिहास के एक कलंकित पुरुष होने से बच गए। इस नाते हम सभी लोगों को इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, हम कहना चाहेंगे कि पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से वहाँ के किसान परेशान हैं। अगर हम केवल 5 वर्षों का रिकॉर्ड देखें – विशम्भर जी भी इससे सहमत होंगे, जो काम किया है, खनन माफियाओं ने लूटा है। अगर उन खनन माफियाओं के लूटने के केवल 5 वर्षों के इतिहास को खत्म कर दिया जाए, उनकी निधि को लाया जाए, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खाते में कम से कम 60 से 65 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये आते। मान्यवर, एक-दो करोड़ नहीं, बल्कि 60 से 65 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये केवल 5 वर्षों में खनन माफियाओं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बालू और मोरंग से लूटने का काम किया। वह पैसा खज़ाने में जमा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उससे उनकी जेब खूब भरी।

मान्यवर, एक दिन मैं गोरखपुर से आ रहा था और गोरखपुर के रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़ा था। तभी मैंने सुना कि वहाँ की एनाउंसर एनाउंस कर रही थी कि अगर हम लोग रेलवे को बचा लें, हम लोग सच्चाई के साथ चलें, हम लोग ईमानदारी के साथ चलें, तो हम रेल की पटरी को सोने की पटरी

में बदल सकते हैं। वह एनाउंस कर रही थी कि हम अगर ईमानदार हो जाएँ, सच्चाई के रास्ते पर चलें, तो निश्चित रूप से रेलवे की इतनी कमाई हो सकती है कि हम सोने की पटरी बना सकते हैं। मान्यवर, यह एक उदाहरण है। सोने की पटरी पर रेल नहीं चल सकती है, लेकिन उसने यह कहा कि अगर हममें सच्चाई आ जाए, जो हम लोहे को भी सोना बना सकते हैं। चाहे केन्द्र की सरकार हो या प्रदेश की सरकार हो, आज हम सभी सरकारों से यह कहना चाहते हैं, कि सभी को बुंदेलखंड के लोगों की तृष्णा को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हाँ, मैं इस संदर्भ में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। भारत के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ग्वालियर के रहने वाले थे और उन्होंने वहाँ के दुःख और दर्द को जाना था, इस नाते उन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना - नदी जोड़ो परियोजना की बात कही थी। वह उनकी एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना थी। आज मैं इस बात को कहना चाहूँगा कि उसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने निर्देश दिया और उस निर्देश का परिणाम हुआ कि जल संसाधन मंत्री सुश्री उमा भारती जी ने केन और बेतवा नदी को जोड़ने के लिए डीपीआर जारी किया और उस डीपीआर को उन्होंने 20,000 करोड़ रुपये के रूप में जारी करने का काम किया है। मान्यवर, इसी 20,000 करोड़ रुपये से, जिसकी बात हम सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि बिना सिंचाई के, बिना पानी के न तो बुंदेलखंड का सूखा दूर हो सकता है, न तो बुंदेलखंड के किसानों की हड्डियों के ऊपर माँस चढ़ सकता है, उनकी जो आँखें पथरा गई हैं, न तो उनमें आँसू आ सकते हैं। वहाँ खुशी आ सकती है और यह तभी होगा जब बुंदेलखंड को हम पूरी तरह से सिंचाई से आच्छादित कर देंगे। छतरपुर की बात अभी यहां आदरणीय राजीव जी ने कही। वहां एक राम राजा का मंदिर है। झांसी में पूरी धरती सूखी हुई है, लेकिन झांसी से ज्यों ही बाहर जाते हैं, वहां हमें तत्काल बहती नदी दिखाई पड़ती है। उस नदी में इतना निर्मल पानी है कि देखते ही लगता है कि भले ही हम घर से नहाकर आए हैं, चलो, इस नदी में कूदकर एक बार नहा अवश्य लें, जल से नहाकर ठंडापन तो महसूस कर लें। अभी जिस महत्वूर्ण योजना को भारत सरकार ने देने का मन बनाया है, उसके पूरा होने में, मैं मानता हूं कि समय लग सकता है, क्योंकि एक दिन में संभव नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि केन और बेतवा दोनों नदियों को जोड़ने का जो DPR भारत सरकार ने बनाया है, उसके आधार पर निश्चित रूप से, हम कह सकते हैं बुंदेलखंड की सूखी धरती को सिंचाई देकर हरा-भरा बना देंगे और लोगों की समस्याएं दूर कर पाएंगे।

भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी बुंदेलखंड गए थे। वहां उन्होंने कहा कि हम बुंदेलखंड विकास बोर्ड का गठन करेंगे। अगर बुंदेलखंड विकास बोर्ड का गठन हो जाता है, तो केवल वहां सिंचाई ही उपलब्ध नहीं होगी, जो अन्य खनिज उपलब्ध वहां हैं, वे भी सुरक्षित हो जाएंगे, पारम्परिक विकास होगा, वहां की संस्कृति बचेगी और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। ये सारे के सारे उपक्रम एक साथ भारत सरकार बुंदेलखंड विकास बोर्ड का गठन करने के बाद दे पाएगी। यह सही है कि आज अनेक लोग बुंदेलखंड छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर हैं। स्थिति यहां तक खराब है कि अपने शरीर को बचाए रखने के लिए, प्राण बचाने के लिए, लोग अपने बच्चों को शहरों में बेचकर चले आते हैं। विशम्भर जी ने जो संकल्प सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ उस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, मुझे थोड़ा समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अभी आपके दो स्पीकर शेष हैं।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: हमने थोड़ा उपक्रम किया है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सम्पूर्ण भारत में गरीबों की बदहाली दूर करने के लिए उनके जन-धन खाते खुलवाए। उनमें व्यवस्था की गई कि गरीब एक पैसा लगाए बिना खाताधारी भी बन सकता है, रुपए वाला भी बन सकता है और ऊर्जावान भी बन सकता है। उन्होंने एक हजार और 500 रुपए के नोटों को बंद करके लोगों के जन-धन खाते में खजाना डालने का काम किया। जो लोग दुनिया भर के पैसे रखे हुए थे, गांव के लोगों के खाते में उन्होंने वे रुपए बिना शर्त के डाल दिए कि हम बाद में किसी तरह ले लेंगे। लेकिन वह ऐसी निधि थी, उसमें ऐसी शर्त थी कि खाते से पैसे को निकाल नहीं सकते हैं। जन-धन खातों के आधार पर अनेक गरीब लखपति बन गए। वे पैसा भले ही न निकाल सकें लेकिन अपने खाते के आधार पर लखपति होने का गर्व महसूस कर सकते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाने का काम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है। ऐसे अनेक खाते बुंदेलखंड में भी खुले होंगे। उज्जवला योजना के अंतर्गत दो करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को पूरे भारत में लाभ मिला। मैं कह सकता हूं कि 60,000 से अधिक गैस सिलिंडर्स, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस योजना के अंतर्गत, अकेले बुंदेलखंड में बांटने का काम हुआ है। वे लोग जो पहले जंगलों से लकड़ियां काटकर लाते थे, बेचते थे और उसी से भोजन बनाते थे, उन लोगों की रसोई में आज गैस से खाना पकाने का काम हो रहा है। यदि सरकार की ऐसी सोच होगी तो निश्चित रूप से हम मान सकते हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है - चाहे वह मराठवाड़ा का इलाका हो, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका हो या कर्णाटक का इलाका हो, जिसकी चर्चा अभी की गई। सभी क्षेत्र इससे निश्चित रूप से लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं। मान्यवर, आप सोचिए और विशम्भर जी भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि बुंदेलखंड से केवल एक दिन में 25 से 30 करोड़ रुपए खनन में जाते हैं। अगर हम इस क्षेत्र में विकास करने लगें, तो कितना फायदा होगा? अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार बनी है। हम वहाँ की सरकार से भी यह माँग करते हैं कि खनन माफियाओं के ऊपर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। अगर उत्खनन के कार्य से किसी को जोड़ना है, तो वहाँ के निषाद बन्धुओं को जोड़ना चाहिए, वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों को जोड़ना चाहिए, जिससे वहाँ का फायदा हो सके और वहाँ के लोग भी रोजगार पा सकें।

मान्यवर, यहाँ माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और वे जवाब भी देंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि वे बहुत ही यशस्वी कृषि मंत्री हैं और ये पूरे तौर पर अपनी तैयारी में थोड़ी और वृद्धि कर लें और बुंदेलखंड के ऊपर आज इतनी अच्छी बात कह दें, जिससे यहाँ के लोग, जो उन किसानों की आँखों के आँसू अपनी आँखों में लेकर रो रहे हैं, इनकी आँखों के आँसू भी न सूखें, बल्कि वे खुशी बनकर चले आएँ। मैं आदरणीय कृषिं मत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि भारत सरकार की जो अनेक महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएं हैं, जो बुंदेलखंड के लिए वह तैयार कर रही है, उन योजनाओं का वे यहाँ वर्णन करें, ताकि हम लोग खुशी-खुशी बुंदेलखंड में जाकर वहाँ के लोगों से यह कह सकें कि अब भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की नई सरकार, ये दोनों मिलकर उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड के विकास की पूरी संकल्पना को रचेंगी, वहाँ के लोगों को अब भूखा नहीं सोने देंगी, लोगों की आँखों के आँसू देर करेंगी, लोगों की बदहाली दूर करेंगी और उस जमीन पर पूरे तौर पर हरा-भरा करने का काम करेंगी, जो मध्य प्रदेश में है और उत्तर प्रदेश में है। दोनों राज्यों के अंदर सात-सात जिले हैं, लेकिन एक प्रदेश के सात जिले हरे-

भरे लग रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे सात जिले सूखे हैं। ये दोनों सात-सात जिले हरे-भरे हों, लहलहाते रहें और बुंदेलखंड भी लहलहाए और एक बार पुनः वहाँ का बुंदेला कह सके कि फिर किसी बात की जरूरत होगी, तो हम अपना खून बहा देंगे। मान्यवर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं विशम्भर प्रसाद जी को बधाई देता हूं और उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि वे बुंदेलखंड का इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रसंग लेकर यहाँ आए। जिस संकल्प को लेकर आप यहाँ आए हैं, वह संकल्प सही मायने में आज से नहीं बल्कि सदियों से यह माँग भी करता रहा है, चाहता भी रहा है। पौराणिक जमाने से लेकर आजादी की लड़ाई तक इस बुंदेलखंड को पहचाना गया, इसको जाना गया, लेकिन आज वह बुंदेलखंड, जिसने एक पौराणिक आस भरी थी, एक उम्मीद की थी कि भगवान राम, जो वनवास काट रहे थे, वे दोबारा राजा बन जाएँ, उसकी वह उम्मीद पूरी हुई और सारे भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया के अंदर अगर राजा राम का कहीं कोई मंदिर है, तो बुंदेलखंड के अंदर है।

यह वह बुंदेलखंड है, जहाँ पर आजादी का अलख जगाने के लिए झांसी की रानी और बख्त खान ने जब एक संकल्प लिया और आजादी की उस जंग को लड़ने के लिए उस अलख को लेकर निकले। एक तरफ तलवार थी और दूसरी तरफ तराना और रोटी थी। जब वे लोग ये लेकर इस देश को आजाद कराने के लिए पहुँचे, तो देश आजाद हुआ। आज फिर से बुंदेलखंड आजादी की वह राह देखना चाहता है, वह खुशबू देखना चाहता है, वह महक सूँघना चाहता है, लेकिन कभी बुंदेलखंड की तरफ हम जाते हैं, तो बहुत दुःख होता है। आज केन्द्र सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, तीनों सरकारें गौरक्षा को लेकर एक सोच के साथ चल रही हैं। आज अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि बुंदेलखंड की सड़कें वे सड़कें हैं, जिन सड़कों पर आज गौ माता ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रकों से accident होने के बाद सड़कों पर हताहत पड़ी होती हैं और उन्हें उठाने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। बुंदेलखंड की सड़कों के अलावा शायद पूरे भारत में इससे ज्यादा गायें कहीं हताहत नहीं होतीं। दुर्भाग्य है, घर में खाना न होने की वजह से जितने नौजवान हैं, वे घर छोड़कर चले गए हैं, जितने बुजुर्ग हैं, वे घरों में हैं। अगर गांव के अंदर चले जाएं - मुझे याद है, मैं 2008 के बाद जब बुंदेलखंड की तरफ गया था, तो मैंने गांव के अंदर जाकर देखा कि गांवों के गांवों में ताले लगे हुए हैं। एक घर में सिर्फ एक बुजुर्ग बैठा है, बाहर कहीं बूढ़ा बाप और कहीं बूढ़ी मां बैठे हैं। ऐसी स्थितिमें वहां लोग अपने बुजुर्गों को छोड़कर चले जाते हैं - अगर वे बीमार होंगे तो उन्हें कौन खिलाएगा, कौन पिलाएगा, इसका किसी को एहसास नहीं है, क्योंकि वे अपनी जिंदगी के लिए चले जाते हैं। उन बुजुर्गों के चेहरे पर अपने परिवार के किसी नौजवान बच्चे के लिए कोई द्वेष भावना नहीं है, बल्कि वे कहते हैं कि वे चले गए हैं, हम तो देख ही लेंगे। वहां पर उन बुजुर्गों के पास पीने के लिए पानी तक नहीं होता है। आज विडम्बना है कि जिस बुंदेलखंड के, जिस चित्रकूट के बारे में अभी कहा गया कि:

"चित्रकूट के घाट पे, भई संतन की भीर,
तुलसीदास चंदन घिसें, तिलक करें रघुवीर।"

मुझे लगता है कि आज वहां पर तिलक करने के लिए सिर्फ तीज-त्योहारों पर माथे रह गए हैं -

[श्री राज बब्बर]

4.00 P.M.

शायद घिसने के लिए चंदन और उस पानी की महक खत्म होती जा रही है। जिस तरह से आज वहां पर माफिया का हाल है, वहां पर कृषि माफिया है, एक तेन्दू पत्ते का business होता है, वहां पर उसकी बहुत बड़ी पैदावार है। उस तेन्दू पत्ते की पैदावार सिर्फ माफियाओं के हाथ में है या उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो दबंग होते हैं। यहां तक कहा जाता है कि शायद डाकू उस पर राज करते हैं। एक तरफ वहां पांच-पांच नदियां हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि वहां का मैनेजमेंट नहीं हुआ। उसके कारण शायद और भी हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां का माफिया तंत्र इतना बड़ा तंत्र है - चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश का हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का हो - उनकी सीमाएं आपस में इतनी लगी हुई हैं कि वह तंत्र पूरी तरह से अपनी दबंगई करता है, मध्य प्रदेश वाला दबंगई करके उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में आ जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश में दबंगई करके मध्य प्रदेश में चला जाता है, जिसकी वजह से उनकी दबंगई कायम रहती है और वहां पर जो मज़दूर हैं, वे गुलामों की तरह काम करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में राहुल गांधी जी ने वहां पर interior में जाकर देखा, वे लोगों से मिले, उनसे बातचीत की। यह किसी पार्टी की बात नहीं है, यह संवेदना की बात है। उन्होंने उस वक्त की यूपीए सरकार से कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान निकाले कि 7,000 करोड़ रुपए का एक पैकेज वहां पर गया। मैं किसी पर टिप्पणी नहीं करूंगा कि क्या वजह थी, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हुई, जिसकी वजह से वह 7,000 करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों के काम आया, जिनकी इंडस्ट्री आज भी वहां पर बहुत फल-फूल रही है और वह इंडस्ट्री है, माफियाज़ की - रेत माफिया, एक से एक बड़ा पैसे वाला, एक से एक धनाड्य, एक से एक दबंग और मज़बूत आदमी। इन लोगों से मुकाबला करने के लिए आज केन्द्र सरकार, महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषिं मत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा, सरकार से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा पैकेज नहीं, बल्कि ऐसा नियम बनाया जाए, ऐसा प्रावधान बनाया जाए कि जिस बुंदेलखंड को हम राम के लिए मानते हैं, राम का नाम लेते हैं, राम को लेकर हम पूरे देश के अंदर माहौल बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं, चाहे वह चुनावी माहौल हो या किसी भी तरह का माहौल हो।

उस माहौल को जिंदा रखने के लिए कम से कम जहां-जहां से राम गुजर कर आए हैं, उनका भी सम्मान करना शुरू करें। जहां-जहां राम रहे हैं, उसका भी उतना ही सम्मान करें और सम्मान करने का स्थान अगर कहीं मिलता है, तो वह बुंदेलखंड है। बुंदेलखंड के अंदर आज जरूरत है कि किस तरह से सिंचाई के साधन पैदा किए जाएं। आज दोनों प्रदेशों में एक ही पार्टी की सरकार है, दोनों प्रदेशों की सरकारें मिलकर वहां पर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करवाएं। बुंदेलखंड को यह न समझा जाए कि यह दूसरा प्रदेश है, यह इसका प्रदेश है और वह उसका प्रदेश है। आज इसको प्रदेशों की सीमाओं में न बांधकर वहां के नौजवानों को रोजगार के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिए जाएं। यह बात बिलकुल सही है कि दान नहीं, बल्कि ऐसा माहौल बनाया जाएगा, जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिले। वहां पर माहौल बनाया जा सकता है। वहां पर माफियाओं के ऊपर ईमानदारी से सख्ती की जाए। वहां पर उनकी दबंगई को रोकने का काम किया जाए। वहां पर उनकी ताकत को रोका जाए, जिसकी वजह से गरीब आदमी आज भी अपने गांव को छोड़कर बाहर जा रहा है। गरीब आदमी के पास अपने लिए खाने को अन्न नहीं है। उसके पास अपने जानवरों को खिलाने के लिए चारा नहीं है। वह अपने जानवरों को बाहर

छोड़ देता है और वे सड़कों पर घूमते रहते हैं। वे जानवर रात को खूंटे पर या तो अपने आप चले आते हैं या उनको बांधकर ले आया जाता है। इस तरह से वहां पर बहुत से हादसे होते हैं, वहां पर जानवर, मवेशी मर रहे हैं। वहां पर नौजवानों के लिए कोई रोजगार नहीं है। वहां पर पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। इस सब के लिए जरूरी है कि वहां का विकास हो। वहां पर बहुत जमीन है, वहां पर बहुत विकसित जमीन है, उस जमीन को सिंचाई की सुविधा मुहैया करवाई जाए, उसके लिए एक स्वरूप बनना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ वहां की जो कानून व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए दोनों ही प्रदेशों को साथ में मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा और केन्द्र सरकार इस पर निगरानी रखकर बुंदेलखंड को उसका सौंदर्य, उसका शौर्य दोबारा वापिस करे, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): धन्यवाद राज बब्बर जी। आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म हो गया है। महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया जी।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): सर, वैसे तो मैं गुजरात से राज्य सभा सांसद हूं, मगर आज मेरी पार्टी ने इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। हमारे आदरणीय सदस्य विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी बुंदेलखंड के संबंध में जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लेकर आए हैं, जो संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं। इस संकल्प में उन्होंने किसानों के हित की बात कही है। किसानों को होने वाली समस्याओं के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। किसान जो समस्याएं झेल रहे हैं, जो पीड़ा झेल रहे हैं, जिस पीड़ा को वे सहन कर रहे हैं, उन बातों को रखते हुए उन्होंने कुछ मांगें और संकल्प रखे हैं, जिसमें बातें दूसरी तरह की दिखाई दे रही हैं। उन्होंने लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग की बात रखी, केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल की बात रखी, बिजली की मांग की बात रखी, वृद्ध पेंशन योजना की बात रखी, शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधा की मांग रखी, बीपीएल कार्ड की मांग रखी, निशुल्क आवास एवं शौचालयों की बात रखी। वास्तव में यहां पर सभी सांसदों ने बुंदेलखंड के किसानों के बारे में चिंता जतायी, तो मैं कहूंगा कि किसान समस्याओं को झेल रहा है, वह पानी के अभाव को भी झेल रहा है। अकाल और सूखा पड़ने का कारण क्या है, उस विषय पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। माननीय सदस्य जी ने दूसरी बात यह भी रखी कि नीलगायों की बहुत बड़ी समस्या किसानों के लिए बनी हुई है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी सदस्यों के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूं। जहां पर गाय शब्द का प्रयोग होता है, वहां इस देश की सबसे ज्यादा आबादी वाले हिंदू लोगों की आस्था और श्रद्धा का विषय जुड़ जाता है। हमने कई ऐसे किस्से सुने व देखे हैं कि किसान अपने खेत में काम करने जाता है, वहां जंगल में कोई नीलगाय बच्चा पैदा करती है, लेकिन कोई शिकारी उसका शिकार कर देता है और वह नीलगाय मर जाती है। तब उस का बच्चा किसान के हाथ लग जाता है और किसान के घर की गाय जो अपने बछड़ों को पोषण देती है। इस तरह ऐसे जानवरों को पालने का पवित्र कार्य इस देश का किसान कर रहा है, लेकिन हम यहां अपने सांस्कृतिक विरासत को तोड़ने वाली कई घटनाओं का जिक्र सुनते हैं। सर, अकाल और सूखे का वास्तविक कारण जंगल की कटाई है, नदियों से बालू और अवैध रूप से निकाला जाना है, जंगल में हरे-भरे वृक्षों की बेतहाशा कटाई है, वृक्षारोपण के कार्यक्रम में हमारी नीरसता है और जल-संचय अभिगम की जागरुकता के संबंध में हमारी नीरसता है। सर, हमारे आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब गुजरात की जनता के सामने भी यही प्रश्न था, गुजरात के किसानों के सामने भी यही समस्या थी, लेकिन आज गुजरात लहलहा रहा है। गुजरात में कहीं कोई समस्या नहीं है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आप को नर्मदा का पानी दिया है।

महंत शम्भुप्रसाद जी तुंदिया: सर, नर्मदा का पानी आपने दिया, लेकिन नर्मदा के पानी के लिए हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उसके लिए उन्होंने 72 घंटे का उपवास और अनशन किया था, तब जाकर केन्द्र की सरकार ने नर्मदा के पानी के लिए मंजूरी दी थी। आज आप हमारे गुजरात में आइए, एक भी किसान ऐसा नहीं है जिस के घर में four wheeler न हो। हरेक किसान का बच्चा आज two wheeler लेकर घूम रहा है। सर, अगर हम 15-20 साल पहले की गुजरात की स्थिति देखें, तो उस की भी स्थिति दयनीय थी। इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उस समय जब आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने एक सूत्र दिया था, "खेत का पानी खेत में, गांव का पानी गांव में।" उनकी सरकार के समय किसानों के हित के लिए "कृषि मेले" लगवाए गए और हर साल "कृषि महोत्सव' हुए। सर, जून-जुलाई में हरेक विधायक को अपने क्षेत्र में 15-15, 20-20 दिन तक वहां रुकने को कहा जाता था। इस तरह हर गांव में जाकर हम किसान की जागरूकता और जल-संचय अभिगम के लिए कार्य करते थे। आज उसी का परिणाम है कि भारत की पैदावार में सब से ज्यादा कृषि दर में वृद्धि गुजरात में मिल रही है। गुजरात का किसान आज सब से ज्यादा विकास दर प्राप्त कर रहा है।

सर, मैं बुंदेलखंड के विषय में कहना चाहूंगा और जैसा कि मेरे एक पूर्व साथी ने बताया कि बुंदेलखंड 14 जिलों का है, लेकिन उस में 7 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश और 7 जिले मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। उस से यह बात उभर कर आयी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में किसान की आमदनी और स्थिति अच्छी है। तो ऐसा क्या है कि यू.पी. के 7 जिलों वाला बुंदेलखंड पिछड़ा रह गया है? अभी हमारे आदरणीय बब्बर साहब ने कहा कि भू माफियाओं द्वारा किया जा रहा खनन और भू-माफिया राज भी इस का एक कारण है। सर, मैं आज बड़े गौरव के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में संपूर्ण बहुमत की भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी है और आदरणीय योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद तुरंत ही जनता के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई का संदेश दिया है कि मैं इस राज्य का प्रधान सेवक हूं और उन्होंने कायदा और प्रशासन की सुव्यवस्था के लिए अवैध बूचड़खानों को तुरंत बंद करवाया। उसी तरह हम सभी सदस्य यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने अवैध रूप से चलने वाले कामों को ताबड़-तोड़ बंद करवाने का अच्छा काम किया है, उसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड वाले भाग में भी भू-माफियाओं का राज चल रहा है, वहां भी वे वही काम करेंगे। जो अवैध रूप से खनन करने वाले लोग हैं, नदियों की सुन्दरता को लूटने वाले लोग हैं और जो देश की खनिज सम्पदा को लूटने वाले लोग हैं, उनको भी वे उसी तरह से दंडित करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य बुंदेलखंड के लिए जो यह संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, मैं इसके लिए यही कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर आदरणीय आदित्यनाथ जी की सरकार है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार चल रही है और केन्द्र में आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इन्होंने यहां से भी पहली बार 'फसल बीमा योजना' लागू की है, नीम कोटेड यूरिया की बातें आई हैं और कई तरह की अलग-अलग बातें आई हैं। हमारी आदरणीय मंत्री उमा भारती जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना, सोलर ऊर्जा पम्प की बात की है। सर, कहने के लिए बहुत सी बातें हैं। केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं, मगर मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी सदस्यों से यह

कहना चाहता हूंकि हमारी कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं। हम देश की सर्वोच्च पंचायत में बैठे हैं। इस पंचायत के माध्यम से अगर हम देश की जो सम्पदाएं हैं, जो देश में कार्य करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए - अगर किसान को ज्यादा महत्व देकर, उसके ऊपर पोषित जो भी है, हमारा किसान क्या है? किसान के लिए तो वह अन्नदाता है। कहतें है कि एक समय में भारत, 'सोने की चिड़िया' कहे जाने वाला देश किसानों के लिए, पूरे विश्व में सबसे सम्पन्न और सबसे आर्थिक व समृद्ध देश था, यह सभी जानते हैं। आज यह देश किन-किन कारणों से पिछड़ा रह गया है, हमें इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य यहां जो बुंदेलखंड की बातें लेकर आए हैं, इनका सेन्टर तो बहुत अच्छा है, बहुत ही बढ़िया और अच्छे विचार रखे हैं, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है, हम सभी लोगों को जानना चाहिए कि जितनी भी योजनाएं बनती हैं, जितनी भी बातें रखी जाती हैं, जागरूकता करनी चाहिए, जंगल की रक्षा करनी चाहिए, नदियों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और आजकल पर्यावरण की बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो गई है। अभी तो मार्च का महीना चल रहा है, लेकिन कितना ज्यादा temperature बढ़ गया है। अगर हम इस सर्वोच्च सदन से इस देश की जनता को अच्छा संदेश देना चाहते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूं कि हम सबको इस विषय में जागरूकता लानी चाहिए, इतनी बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री दिग्विजय सिंह, आपके लिए पांच मिनट का समय है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, बुंदेलखंड का इतना गंभीर विषय है और आप हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के होने के नाते - उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश का शामिल है, इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा समय देने की कृपा करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप शुरू कीजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूं कि इन्होंने आज बुंदेलखंड की बात सदन में रखी है। बुंदेलखंड की अपनी एक संस्कृति है, अपना इतिहास है। आधा बुंदेलखंड मध्य प्रदेश में है और आधा उत्तर प्रदेश में है। चित्रकूट की परिक्रमा दो-तिहाई मध्य प्रदेश में है और एक-तिहाई उत्तर प्रदेश् में है, इसलिए इस प्रांत की पुरानी मांग तो चली आ रही है, लेकिन मूल रूप से इसके विकास के लिए, जहां इसका प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य है, वहीं संसाधनों की कमी नहीं है, वन, खनिज, कृषि, जल, उद्योग, पर्यटन कोई आधार मानकर हम इस इलाके का विकास कर सकते हैं। इसी बात को समझकर यूपीए के माननीय राहुल गांधी जी ने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध किया था कि विशेष तौर पर बुंदेलखंड पैकेज दिया जाए और लगभग साढ़े आठ हजार करोड़ का बुंदेलखंड पैकेज दिया गया।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि जिस आशा और उम्मीद के साथ वह पैकेज दिया गया था, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई और उसका भारी दुरुपयोग हुआ। वहां की योजना बनाने में कोई बहुत बड़ी रिंसच की जरूरत नहीं है। वनों की कटाई के बाद जिस प्रकार से भूजल का दोहन हुआ है, वहां पर केन और बेतवा नदियों पर बांध बने हैं... उससे लाभ भी हुआ है। केन-बेतवा लिंक केनाल भी बनाई जा

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

रही है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केंद्र सरकार को बुंदेलखंड के मामले में अलग से योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बुंदेलखंड को इसके लिए जो पैकेज दिया गया था, उसका मूल्यांकन तो कराएं ही, साथ ही उसमें इस बात पर भी अधिक ध्यान दें कि उसकी जितनी भी इनकंप्लीट योजनाएँ हैं, जो अपूर्ण सिंचाई योजनाएँ हैं, जिनको पूरा करने की हमारी सरकार की भी नीति थी और आपकी सरकार की भी नीति है, उन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए धन की कमी आड़े नहीं आनी चाहिए।

मैं साथ ही यह भी कहूंगा, मैं इसके बारे में पूर्व से ही कहता आया हूं कि हमें इस बात से सीखना चाहिए कि पूर्व में, बुंदेलखंड में चंदेली राज के समय में जो चंदेली तालाब बने थे, जो कि वाटर कंजर्वेशन के एक बहुत बड़े माध्यम थे, आज सिल्ट जमा होने की वजह से अधिकांश तालाबों की क्षमता कम होती चली जा रही है। नरेगा के माध्यम से उनकी सफाई की योजना होनी चाहिए थी।

हम लोगों ने, मेरे कार्यकाल में, इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा था और प्रत्येक तालाब पर मछली पालन की व्यवस्था की गई थी। वहाँ पर मछली पालन के उद्योग का काफी बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचलन है। हमने वे अधिकार मछुआरों को दे दिए थे, वहाँ से ठेकेदारों को अलग कर दिया था और इसको मछुआ पालन की सहकारी समितियों को दे दिया था। हमने उसमें, सहकारी समिति में इस चीज को बाध्य कर दिया था कि, जब तक कोई मछली पकड़ने के लिए पानी में नहीं घुसेगा, वह उसका सदस्य नहीं बन सकता है। इसकी वजह से सब ठेकेदार अलग हो गए थे और मछली पकड़ने वालों को ही शुद्ध लाभ मिला था।

हमने विशेष तौर पर ग्राउंड वाटर रिचार्ज की योजना प्रारंभ की थी। आपके सौराष्ट्र में इसका बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग किया गया था। जो सरप्लस वाटर होता है, उसको कुओं में डालकर वाटर रिचार्ज की व्यवस्था की गई थी। मैं आपको इतना बता दूं कि जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी मुख्य मंत्री बने थे, तब उससे पहले से ही मध्य प्रदेश में, "खेत का पानी खेत में और गाँव का पानी गाँव में", जल संसाधन का कार्यक्रम, मेरे कार्यकाल में मध्य प्रदेश में चल रहा था। शायद उसी से सीखकर माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उसकी योजना गुजरात में ली होगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: यह गुजरात में हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... गुजरात में यह योजना सफल रही।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपको बता रहा हूं।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): प्रधान मंत्री बनने से पहले आठ बरस से दूसरे मुख्य मंत्री थे, उससे पहले आप थे।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जी, मैं वही कह रहा हूं। वहाँ पर "खेत का पानी खेत में और गाँव का पानी गाँव में" की मेरी योजना सन् 95 से प्रारंभ थी। नरेन्द्र भाई वहाँ पर अखिल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के महा मंत्री थे। उन्होंने वहाँ पर उस योजना का तीन साल तक अध्ययन भी किया था।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर खनिज संपदा का भी महत्व है। मेरे मित्र भाई राज बब्बर जी ने सही कहा है कि आज पूरे देश में रेत खनन की जो इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, यह इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है कि एक माफिया ऑपरेशन चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में तो कई अधिकारी लोग मारे जा चुके हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसी कई घटनाएँ हुई हैं। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में पंचायतों को रेत खनन करने का अधिकार दे दिया था। पंचायतें ठेका देती थीं, राज्य सरकार उसमें नहीं आती थीं, उससे जो रॉयल्टी आती थी, वह ग्राम पंचायतों को मिलती थी। माननीय महंत जी तो हमारे बड़े ही सम्माननीय व्यक्ति हैं और मैं निजी तौर पर उनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूं। हमें उनके आश्रम में भी जाने का आमंत्रण मिला है, हम जाएंगे, लेकिन पंचायतों को जिस प्रकार से भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अधिकारविहीन किया है, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह ऐतिहासिक सत्य है, जो आज भी मौजूद है। आप गुजरात को देख लीजिए, आप मध्य प्रदेश में देख लीजिए कि गुजरात में जितने भी अधिकार पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दिए गए थे, वे वापस ले लिए गए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में, मेरे कार्यकाल में जिला परिषद, ब्लॉक पंचायतों और ग्राम पंचायतों को जो अधिकार दिए गए थे, वे सब वापस ले लिए गए हैं, लेकिन आज बुनियादी तौर पर यदि आपको ग्रामीण व्यवस्था को सुधारना है, तो ग्राम पंचायतों का सुदृढ़ीकरण करना पड़ेगा, उनको अधिकारसंपन्न करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से यदि आप रेतों के खदान का अधिकार ग्राम पंचायतों को दे देंगे, तो यह माफिया अपने आप समाप्त हो जाएगा, क्योंकि गाँव वाले उन माफिया लोगों को अपने आप काम करने से रोक लेंगे। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर खनिज के मामले में पन्ना में हीरे तक की खदान है, उसका उपयोग भी किया गया है, और भी कई ऐसी खदानें हैं, खनिज हैं। तो यह बुंदेलखंड का इलाका खनिजों से भरपूर है, वनों से भरपूर है। हम निषाद जी के संकल्प का समर्थन करते हुए यह मांग करते हैं कि उसमें डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि खड़ी फसल कटने के बाद अगर आप बुंदेलखंड जाएंगे, तो जैसा कि हमारे मित्र ने बताया, गांव के गांव खाली हो जाते हैं। आप झांसी के, ललितपुर के, महोबा के रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाकर देखिए, जब माइग्रेशन होता है तो प्लेटफार्म पर पैर रखने की जगह नहीं मिलती। गांव के गांव वहां से दूर चले जाते हैं। नरेगा की हमारी एक ऐसी योजना थी, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसका बहुत विरोध किया, लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना इस देश की आवश्यकता है। आज वे उसका श्रेय भी ले रहे हैं, हमें उसमें आपत्ति नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत जितना पैसा दिया जाए, उतना कम है। विशेषकर उन जिलों में, उन क्षेत्रों में, उन विकास खंडों में, उन गांवों को चिह्नित करना चाहिए, जहां से माइग्रेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा होता है और वहां के लोगों को कम से कम सौ दिनों से सवा सौ दिनों तक रेगुलर रोजगार मिलना ही चाहिए। काम की कमी नहीं है, आजकल वहां पर क्या हो रहा है कि अधिकांश ग्राम-पंचायतों में कमीशनबाजी चली हुई है। वे लोग मजदूरों का काम करने के बजाय सीसी रोड का काम करना ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं, सीमेंट कंक्रीट का काम ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं। वहां रोजगारोन्मुखी काम की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए नरेगा का काम बढ़ाना चाहिए।

माननीय महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वादा किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बनते ही

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

पहली कैबिनेट मीटिंग जो होगी, कृषि मंत्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस बात के लिए माननीय महंत आदित्यनाथ जी को याद दिलाएं, मैं भी इस सदन के माध्यम से महंत आदित्यनाथ जी को इस बात की याद दिलाऊंगा कि पहली कैबिनेट मीटिंग में उन्होंने कर्जा माफ करने का वादा किया था। पहली कैबिनेट मीटिंग हो चुकी है, लेकिन अभी तक कर्जा माफ होने की किसी चर्चा की भी शुरुआत नहीं हुई है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जुमलेबाज़ी का एक ज़माना है और जुमलेबाज़ी में जितने हमारे उस तरफ के होशियार मित्र हैं, उतनी जुमलेबाज़ी हम लोगों ने कभी सीखी ही नहीं है। आपसे अनुरोध है कि कम से कम बुंदेलखंड के किसानों का कर्जा माफ होना आवश्यक है। मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, जहाँ तक गौ-सेवा का सवाल है, हम सब गौ-सेवा के पक्ष में हैं। आपको मालूम है कि मेरे मुख्यमंत्री के कार्यकाल में मध्य प्रदेश पहला राज्य था, जहां गौ-सेवा आयोग का गठन किया गया था और करोड़ों रुपए हमने गौ-शालाओं को दिए थे, लेकिन वहां भाजपा की सरकार आने के बाद पहले उन्होंने काम किया कि गौ-सेवा आयोग समाप्त कर दिया। ये तो गौ-सेवा के नाम पर केवल राजनीति करते आए हैं, काम तो हमने किया है, महोदय।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए, आपके दस मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चंदेरी भी वहां का एक बहुत बड़ा कस्बा है, जहां विश्व की मानी हुई साड़ियां बनती हैं। एक ज़माना यह था कि वहां चंदेरी साड़ी उद्योग ठप होता जा रहा था, मुश्किल से बीस-पच्चीस हथकरघे रह गए थे, लेकिन तत्कालीन समय अस्सी के दशक में माधव राव सिंधिया जी यहां पर मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट थे, मंत्री थे, मैं वहां पर मंत्री था, हम लोगों ने इसका नया पैकेज शुरू किया था मुझे आज आपको यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि वहां आज लगभग साढ़े तीन हजार हथकरघे चल रहे हैं और बुनियादी तौर पर जहां कोरी समाज के लोग, मुस्लिम कोरी समाज के लोग उस काम को करते थे, आज हर समाज के लोग वहां हथकरघे पर काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस चंदेरी साड़ी के उद्योग पर भी अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि पर्यटन पर भी उचित ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। खजुराहो के मंदिरों का अपना अलग महत्व है। वहाँ पर्यटन के लिए और भी ऐसे कई केन्द्र हैं, जिन पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना ही अनुरोध करूँगा कि बुंदेलखंड पैकेज-I असफल रहा है। अब बुंदेलखंड पैकेज-II बनाते समय उन गलतियों को सुधारने के लिए और माननीय निषाद साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिए आप एक कमिटी बनाइए। आप सदन की कमिटी बना सकते हैं, सदन की कमिटी बनाइए या नीति आयोग से कहिए कि वह इसके लिए एक कमिटी बनाए, जो बुनियादी तौर पर बुंदेलखंड के रहने वाले लोगों से चर्चा करने के बाद, उनकी आवश्यकता क्या है, यह जान कर पैकेज बनाए। यहाँ योजना भवन में, नीति आयोग भवन में बैठ कर जो योजनाएँ बनती हैं, उनका क्रियान्वयन पूरे तरीके से सफलता से नहीं हो पाता है। आप इसमें जनता को शामिल करिए, ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायतों से प्रस्ताव लीजिए और

बुनियादी तौर पर जिन बिन्दुओं का मैंने उल्लेख किया है, उन बिन्दुओं के आधार पर अगर बुंदेलखंड पैकेज-II बनता है, तो हमारा इसको पूरा समर्थन होगा। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से माननीय निषाद जी के इस प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, निषाद जी जो संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, वह एक ऐसा संकल्प है, जिसने सदन के सभी दलों के सदस्यों को हिला कर रख दिया है। सभी ने बहुत दिल से इन विषयों का समर्थन किया है। अकेले निषाद जी ही नहीं, बल्कि रापोलू जी और बसावाराज पाटिल जी ने तो पूरी संस्कृति के क्रियाकलापों को याद करते हुए हमारे देश की जीवन प्रणाली को पुनः स्थापित करने तक का विषय रखा। डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी जी ने पहली बार माफिया वाला शब्द खुल कर सदन के सामने उजागर करने का प्रयास किया। श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी, श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, हमारे आदरणीय महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया जी, सम्माननीय राज बब्बर जी, आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी आदि सभी सम्माननीय नेताओं ने कई विषयों को हमारे सामने रखा। दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने तो हमें कई चीज़ों का स्मरण भी करवाया। निषाद जी, मैं आपके इस संकल्प की बातों का विभाग के तौर पर जवाब दूँ, इसकी शुरुआत करता हूँ।

परसों गुजरात में हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, अमित जी का कार्यक्रम था। वे वहाँ पधारे थे और उनके सम्मान में अहमदाबाद में रिवरफ्रंट नामक एक स्थल पर एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम हुआ। वहाँ बहुत लोग इकट्ठे थे और अमित जी ने वहाँ भाषण दिया। मुझे तो पता तक नहीं था कि आज यह संकल्प यहाँ आने वाला है और मुझे इसका reply करना होगा। उस भाषण में उन्होंने यह बताया कि साबरमती नदी के ऊपर जो ब्रिज था, कभी-कभी वे अपने बच्चे को स्कूटर के ऊपर बिठाकर उसके ऊपर से निकलते थे, तो उनका बच्चा उनसे पूछता था कि पापा, नदी क्या होती है? यह हमारे अध्यक्ष, अमित भाई कल माइक से बोले हैं, सभा के सामने बोले हैं। वे उसको बताते थे कि बेटा, तू कैसा सवाल करता है, जब भी हम ब्रिज cross करते हैं तो जो इसके नीचे है, वह नदी है, इसको ही नदी कहते हैं। तब वह बच्चा उनसे कहता था कि यह तो खड्डा है, नदी में तो पानी होता है। वे उसको यह समझा नहीं पाते थे कि इसको नदी कैसे कहें। कल उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए किया कि रिवर फ्रंट पर जब हम उनका सम्मान कर रहे थे और उसी के उपलक्ष्य में वहाँ सभा थी, तो उसके बगल में ही सारी साबरमती नर्मदा के जल से लबालब भरी हुई थी। निषाद जी, मैं इस बात का ज़िक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि मैंने नहीं, बल्कि कई सदस्यों ने इसको उजागर किया कि यह तो पंच नदियों का मुल्क है। वहां तो पांच नदियां बह रही हैं। उसी मुल्क में पानी की किल्लत की हम बात कर रहे हैं। जैसा हमारे बहुत ही सम्मानित सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी बता रहे थे कि वे वहां के मुख्य हुआ करते थे, उस समय उन्होंने हर खेत को पानी देने का कार्यक्रम चलाया था। चलाया होगा, बड़ी अच्छी बात है और करना भी चाहिए। साबरमती नदी में पहले तो पानी था ही नहीं, मगर जैसा पानी साबरमती में आज भरा है, वैसा पानी पूरे देश की नदियों में भरा होता, यदि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जब नदी जोड़ो योजना का संकल्प लिया था, जिसे हमारे श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी ने अभी हमें याद कराया। यदि उस संकल्प को आपने अपने यूपीए-टू के समय में कार्यान्वित करने की थोड़ी सी भी कोशिश की होती, ज्यादा नहीं,

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थोड़ी सी भी कोशिश की होती और सिर्फ बुंदेलखंड के इलाके में ही उस संकल्प के ऊपर थोड़ा सा प्रयास किया गया होता, तो आज इस इलाके की यह स्थिति नहीं होती और निषाद जी को यह संकल्प लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। आपने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया, इसका लेखा-जोखा करने का यह अवसर नहीं है। अब तो हमें निषाद जी के संकल्प के बारे में कहना चाहिए, क्योंकि नर्मदा जी का इतिहास हमसे ज्यादा आप जानते हैं।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं और अहमद भाई, हम दोनों मिलकर पर्यावरण की मंजूरी के लिए साथ-साथ जाया करते थे, फिर भी मंजूरी नहीं मिलती थी। इस बात के हम दोनों साक्षी हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने उस समय इसकी परमीशन दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: मैं उधर बैठकर सात साल तक चिल्लाता रहा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने वर्ष 1985 में इसकी परमिशन दी थी और उस समय श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला आपके साथ थे। उन्होंने इसका विरोध भी किया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: अहमद भाई, मैं सात साल तक उधर बैठे-बैठे दरवाजा लगाने की मांग करता रहा और तब दरवाजा तक नहीं लगाया गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे जयराम जी बता रहे थे कि जब आप इधर बैठा करते थे, तो आप यहां से बहुत बोला करते थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मगर मैं यही बोला करता था कि हमें इस बांध की परमीशन दी जाए, लेकिन नहीं दी जाती थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: बांध की परमिशन डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: नहीं दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: बिल्कुल दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: नहीं दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: श्री जेटली जी और मैं साथ-साथ गए थे। तब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने permission दी थी और उस दिन sunday था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 1987 को नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को clearance मिली थी। उस समय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी। उस समय इसकी अनुमति मिली थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: उस समय आपने चूंकि इसकी केनाल नहीं बनाई थी, इसलिए पानी नहीं मिला था।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः यही तो मैं बता रहा हूं। कल उस पानी को देख कर ही तो उन्हें बोलना पड़ा। आपके कार्यकाल में वहां पानी नहीं आया था। इसीलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि जुमलेबाजी के नारे लगाने बन्द करिए। इन नारों को लगाते-लगाते देश की जनता थक गई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप हमें इस चुनाव के नारे की याद दिला रहे हैं। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा किसने लगाया, देश के 80 करोड़ गरीब आज पूछ रहे हैं? गरीबी हटाओ-गरीबी हटाओ कहते-कहते वे थक गए, लेकिन आप गरीबी नहीं हटा सके। इसलिए उन्होंने आपको हटा दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... तभी जाकर यह ठीक हुआ। तब जाकर आज कुछ काम हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज हमारा इस बात से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। जो भी अच्छे काम किए, आपने ही किए, यह कहने में भी हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महोदय, राजीव शुक्ल जी ने गांधी जी का स्मरण किया। हमें बहुत खुशी हुई और बहुत अच्छी और भावुक बात आपने कही। महात्मा गांधी जी के जीवनकाल की एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील बात आपने इस गृह माध्यम से, गृह के सदस्यों के सामने और देशवासियों के सामने रखी। जब महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह संकल्प लिया होगा। जब देश की जनता से इसकी अपील की जाती थी, तब कोई कारण रहा होगा कि देश की जनता ने महात्मा गांधी जी के इस यज्ञ में सहयोग देने का प्रण और व्रत लिया होगा। जब ऐसे संकल्प हमारे सामने आते हैं, तब राष्ट्र में बड़े परिवर्तन की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। जैसा आपने उल्लेख किया कि इस समय वहां Tourism पर बल देने की आवश्यकता है। आपने इस एरिया के अनेक नाम गिनाए, माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बताए, उनमें सबसे प्रसिद्ध नाम तुलसीदास का सामने आता है। मैं समझता हूं कि तुलसीदास जी से बड़ा कोई नाम इस कालखंड में हमें दूसरा नहीं मिल सकता है। उन्होंने रामचरित मानस ग्रंथ की रचना की थी। वह उनकी कर्मभूमि रही है। इस ग्रंथ को उन्होंने वहीं लिखा। उस समय पांडुलिपि में लिखा ग्रंथ आज भी वहां मौजूद है, ऐसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया, मगर उस स्थान की प्रसिद्धि न होने के कारण लोग वहां जाने और दर्शन करने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं होते। इसके अलावा, दूसरे कई तीर्थ उस क्षेत्र में हैं। चित्रकूट से लेकर जिन-जिन तीर्थस्थलों की चर्चा यहां की गई, उन सभी स्थलों को जोड़कर, यदि टूरिज्म सर्किट के रूप में विकास किया जाए, तो वास्तव में इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को आय के साधन उपलब्ध कराए जा सकते हैं।

निषाद जी भी सुन रहे होंगे, जब उनके संकल्प पर अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए। केन्द्र में चाहे भाजपा की सरकार हो, कांग्रेस की हो, यू.पी.ए. की हो या किसी भी दल की हो, जो पैसा यहां से sanction करके वहां भेजा जाता था, बब्बर जी और शायद दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने बहुत सही बात कही कि हमने वहां लगभग 8,000 करोड़ रुपए की बहुत बड़ी रकम का पैकेज दिया, किसी छोटे प्रदेश के लिए यह मामूली रकम नहीं होती, मगर उसका कोई फलसफा उन्हें नहीं मिला। धरती पर उसे उतारने की कोशिश नहीं हुई। एक माननीय सदस्य ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि जिन लोगों के लिए वह पैकेज़ भेजा गया था, उनके पास जाने की बजाए, उस पैसे से कुछ माफियाओं ने अपने घर भर लिए। जब आप ऐसी बातें सुन रहे थे तो आपको कुछ नहीं हो रहा था? आपने जिक्र किया कि वहां कुछ पानी के टैंकर आते थे, लेकिन गरीबों के घरों के स्थान पर वे कुछ असरदार लोगों के घर चले जाते थे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सृष्टि का ऐसा रिवाज़ है कि जब कानून का राज खत्म हो जाता है, तो फिर दबंगों का राज ही चलता है। ऐसी स्थिति को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को थोड़ा

[श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला]

सावधानी से, सतर्कता से और ताकत से काम लेना चाहिए था, जो नहीं हुआ। शायद, अभी काम शुरू हुआ है, ऐसा अखबारों की सुर्खियों से पता चलता है। योगी जी के नाम से ही कुछ कारोबार वहां बंद हो गए हैं। मेरी कामना है कि आगे चलकर उनका और ज्यादा असर इस इलाके में भी दिखाई दे। खास तौर से आपके इलाके में माफियाओं से संबंधित जो मुद्दा है, उसके साथ वहां की सरकार सख्ती से पेश आएगी और उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करके राज्य के साथ राष्ट्र का भी कल्याण करेगी। गरीबों के लिए जो भी रकम तिजोरी से जाती है, उसे सही जगह पहुंचाने का काम हम सबको मिलकर करना होगा। मित्रों, मुझे निषाद जी को बताना था ...(**व्यवधान**)... मित्रों की बीमारी तो नहीं है, मगर आप याद कराते रहेंगे तो हम बोलते रहेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी साल वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी के साथ बैठक करके कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत 49 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन माघ महीने में किया था। उस राशि में से 29 करोड़ रुपया यहां से विमुक्त भी कर दिया गया। मगर फरवरी तक उस पैसे का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। इसीलिए शेष राशि अभी तक यहां से उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा सकी है। आप सब मित्रों के साथ-साथ निषाद जी ने भी किसानों की स्थिति का वर्णन किया। मैं खुद भी किसान हूं। मैं खुद भी एक किसान हूँ। किसानों की स्थिति का जब भी कोई जिक्र करता है, तो हम बड़े ग़ौर से उसकी और देखते हैं और उसे सुनते भी हैं। सभी का एक ही कहना होता है कि उसके खेत में पानी पहुँचे, उसको खेती की टेक्नोलॉजी मिले। आपने खाद, बीज का जिक्र किया और पानी का भी जिक्र किया। यह जिक्र बहुत सालों से चल रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह जिक्र आज ही हुआ है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से चल रहा है। मैं जब बच्चा था और सभाओं में लोगों की बातें सुनने के लिए जाता था, तो मैं उन्हीं सभाओं में सुनता था कि यह देश किसानों का देश है, यह देश गाँवों का देश है, यह देश कृषि-प्रधान देश है, जब कृषि ठीक होगी, तो ही देश ठीक होगा। मैं ये बातें सुनते-सुनते कृषि मंत्री बन गया और आज भी मुझे यही सुनने को मिल रहा है, हम यही सुन रहे हैं।

दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि पंचायतों को जो अधिकार उन्होंने दिए थे, उनको भी हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद समाप्त कर दिया। मुझे आपको स्मरण कराना है कि आपके ही एक सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, श्रीमान् राजीव जी ने यह बात publicly कही थी कि हम यहाँ से एक रुपया भेजते हैं, तो गाँव तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते वह 15 पैसा हो जाता है। यह निवेदन सिर्फ श्रीमान् राजीव जी का नहीं था, बल्कि देश के एक प्रधान मंत्री का था। उसके बाद भी बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक आपका शासन रहा, तब आपने इस सवाल का क्या जवाब निकाला? यह एक प्रधान मंत्री की पीड़ा थी। आज तो हम एक सामान्य आदमी की पीड़ा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जबकि वे तो खुद एक प्रधान मंत्री थे और उन्होंने यह कहा था। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र भाई को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि उन्होंने इस सवाल का जवाब ढूँढ़ लिया। पहले जो एक रुपया गाँव तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते 15 पैसा हो जाता था, आज भारत सरकार की तिजोरी से निकला हुआ रुपया शत-प्रतिशत पंचायत के एकाउंट में पहुँचता है। सवाल आपका था, जवाब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ढूँढ़कर दिया है। आपकी पार्टी की ओर से इनको कम से कम इसके लिए तो धन्यवाद जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा आपसे नम्र अनुरोध है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह एक बात तो आपको

कहनी चाहिए, यह आपका सवाल था। आज वह सीधे जा रहा है और हम 489 रुपये per head, per year हर ग्राम पंचायत को यहाँ से दे रहे हैं। वह यहाँ से सीधे उनके एकाउंट में जाता है। एक संघीय ढाँचा होने के चलते वह पैसा via State body ही जाता है, लेकिन यदि राज्य की सरकार पंचायत को वह पैसा 15 दिन में नहीं पहुँचा पाती है, तो राज्य सरकार को आरबीआई के रेट से पंचायत को ब्याज देना पड़ता है। हमने उस योजना में यह प्रावधान किया है। इसीलिए राज्य की सरकारें भी इसको तुरंत उनके पास पहुँचा रही हैं। ऐसा नहीं कि आप इसको नहीं कर सकते थे, इसको आप भी कर सकते थे और आपको यह करना चाहिए था, मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ और अब यह हो गया।

आपने पंचायत में अधिकार की बात कही। आपने मुख्य मंत्री के काल-खंड में यह किया होगा, इसके लिए आपको भी धन्यवाद। PESA Act का जो बिल था, उसके रूल्स नहीं बने थे, उसको करीब दो महीने पहले गुजरात सरकार ने बना दिया। उसी के चलते, खासकर एसटी ब्लॉक में हर ग्राम पंचायत को खनिज और वन-सम्पदा के पूरे अधिकार वहाँ दे दिए गए। वहाँ एसटी बेल्ट की पूर्व पट्टी के जितने भी जिले हैं, उनके लिए यह किया गया। ये बिन्दु आपकी ओर से और सम्माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से आए हैं। किसी ने एक बिन्दु, खासकर नीलगाय के संबंध में भी उपस्थित किया गया था। रापोलू जी ने भी उठाया था और साहनी जी ने भी उठाया था, हम गुजरात में इन्हें "रोजड़ा" कहते हैं। इसलिए "रोज" बोलने में आगे की कार्यवाही करने में कोई आपदा नहीं होती है। इसमें मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने, खासकर बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से permission मांगी, उसी तर्ज पर जो भी राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए permission मांगेंगी, उन्हें भारत सरकार की ओर से permission दी जाएगी। यह बात सही है कि जो नील रोज है, वह किसान के पूरे तैयार पाक को बरबाद कर देती है और उससे इतनी भारी परेशानी होती है कि अगर एक घंटा भी चूक गए - आप 24 घंटे उसकी रखवाली करते हैं, लेकिन अगर उसमें से 1 घंटे के लिए भी कहीं आगे-पीछे चले गए या सो गए तो उस एक घंटे में ही वे आपके पूरे खेत को खत्म कर देते हैं। इस सबके चलते इनके संबंध में कार्यवाही करने की जो आवश्यकता है, वह कुछ प्रान्तों में हो गयी है। उसी तर्ज पर जो प्रांत केन्द्र सरकार से permission मांगेंगे, केन्द्र सरकार उन्हें वह permission जरूर देगी।

सर, जो बुंदेलखंड का प्रस्ताव है, मुझे लगता है कि दो प्रदेशों के बीच उसका बंटवारा है - इसमें मध्य प्रदेश भी है और उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश, दोनों इलाकों की समस्याओं में भी थोड़ा अंतर है। आज कृषि के लिए दिग्विजय सिंह जी के मध्य प्रदेश ने बीस प्रतिशत तक की कृषि की विकास दर हासिल की है - बीस प्रतिशत की।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः फ्रॉड है।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः फ्रॉड है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः विश्व के इतिहास में एक राज्य, एक इलाका बता दीजिए जहाँ पांच परसेंट से ज्यादा agriculture की growth कहीं हुई हो।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः एक मिनट सर, आप बाद में बोल दीजिएगा, अगर आपको कुछ कहना है

[श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला]

तो आप बाद में अपनी बात कहिएगा - जो मैंने बीस प्रतिशत कहा, आप इसको मानें न मानें, लेकिन मैं मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को और वहां की जनता को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं। ग्रोथ रेट, आंकड़े, agricultural produce और अन्य जो चीज़ें हैं, उनके जरूर कहीं न कहीं आगे पीछे बातें आ सकती हैं, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश पहला ऐसा प्रदेश बना जहां किसानों को ज़ीरो परसेंट रेट पर ऋण मिल रहा है, इसमें कौन इन्कार करेगा? ज़ीरो परसेंट रेट...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सब्सिडी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: ज़ीरो परसेंट रेट नहीं, बल्कि माइनस दस परसेंट पर मिल रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह है। दिग्विजय जी, ऐसी बातों का विरोध मत करिए। आपको मध्य प्रदेश के लोग देख रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको फिर से दिक्कत होगी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: यह जुमलेबाजी गुजरात से शुरू हुई है और पूरे भारतीय जनता पार्टी शासित राज्यों में चल रही है। यह टोटल जुमलेबाजी है। वहां किसी भी किसान को ज़ीरो परसेंट interest पर कर्ज़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। आप भारतीय जनता पार्टी और संघ के ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: आप गुजरात में शरू करा दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप मध्य प्रदेश किसान संघ के अध्यक्ष शर्मा जी से पूछ लीजिए, अगर किसी भी किसान को ज़ीरो प्रतिशत पर लोन मिला हो तो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: एक नहीं, यदि आप चाहें तो मैं एक हज़ार किसानों की लिस्ट यहां रख दूं, जिन्हें ज़ीरो परसेंट पर लोन मिला है - ऐसे हज़ारों किसानों की लिस्ट मैं आपको दे दूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: गुजरात में शुरू करा दीजिए, अच्छी बात है।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: अहमद भाई, आप अलग बात मत करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... गुजरात में अगर अहमद भाई की शुभकामनाएं होंगी ...(**व्यवधान**)... गुजरात में शुरू करने की उनकी डिमांड के साथ भी मैं सहमत हूं और राजकोट में यह शुरू हो भी गया है। राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ज़ीरो परसेंट पर शुरू हो भी गया है, वह आगे भी बढ़ेगा। यह हुआ है, उसे आप कहां मना कर पाएंगे? यह तो होगा ही होगा ...(**व्यवधान**)... लम्बा हो रहा है? मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। भाई, यह चुनावी भाषण नहीं है। अभी मुझे बुंदेलखंड के बारे में ही बताना था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... भारत में किसानों की समस्याओं का निदान करने हेतु पहली बार इस देश को ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री मिला ...(**व्यवधान**)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: आप बुंदेलखंड पर बोलिए।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: बुंदेलखंड के किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो, इसकी घोषणा की। यह चुनाव की घोषणा नहीं थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः जुमले वाली बात।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः हां, उसको बंद करने की जनता मोहर लगा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहूंगा और मुझे एक हिदायत भी देनी है कि प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना जो लायी गई है, यह सिर्फ किसानों को निश्चित रूप से उनकी खेती के लिए पानी मिले, इसीलिए इस योजना की घोषणा की गई। उसमें 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई और इसमें 99 योजनाओं को चिन्हित किया गया। वे 99 योजनाएं कौन सी थीं? वे जो दस साल, पन्द्रह साल पुरानी थीं, जो कभी आपके ही कार्यकाल में बनी होंगी, आपने ही सपने संजोये होंगे, उनको शुरू किया होगा, आपने सोचा होगा कि ये योजनाएं ही होंगी, जो किसानों के लिए लाभकारी होंगी। किसी कारणवश वे पूरी नहीं हो पा रही थीं, तो उन्हें 99 योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। उनमें से चार योजनाएं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः आपने Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme को प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का नाम दिया। आपने बस उतना ही किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने AIBP को प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का नाम दिया है।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः क्या यह 20,000 करोड़ रुपया भी उसी नाम के साथ आया है? उसी में से 20 योजनाएं अभी इसी महीने में पूरी हो गयीं और उसी में से चार योजनाएं बुंदेलखंड की भी हैं। उसी को मंजूर किया है, उसी को पानी मिले, इसलिए किया है। उसी का नाम चाहे जो दे सकता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन चार योजनाओं में से तीन बुंदेलखंड के एरिया में है और योजना उत्तर प्रदेश के एरिया में है।

मुझे आपको बताते हुए यह भी खुशी है और जिसका जिक्र कई सदस्यों ने किया है, जो कि Ken-Betwa River-Linking Project है। आप बताइए साहब, वह 2002 में शुरू हुई और अब हम 2017 में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 2002 में उसकी शुरुआत हुई और इसको clearance मिलने में इतना समय लग गया। इनको principle clearance जो wildlife का लेना था, वह 10.05.2016 को मिला। यह 2002 की योजना है। आप बताइए कि इसमें क्या किया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः आपकी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सोती रही।

श्री परषोत्तम रुपालाः अब यह clearance मिल गयी है और आगे की भी clearance हम देंगे। इस योजना को पूरी करके हम बुंदेलखंड के किसानों के लिए काम करेंगे। बुंदेलखंड की इन योजनाओं को सिर्फ सिंचाई के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि वहां के किसानों को अच्छे बीज मिलें, अच्छी टेक्नोलॉजी की जानकारी मिले, इसके लिए भी हमारे विभाग की ओर से पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। यहां के पशुधन को संरक्षण देने के लिए और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी हो, वहां पर दुग्ध की प्रवृत्ति बढ़े, इसके लिए भी इस सरकार ने पहली बार आठ हजार करोड़ रुपया डेयरी सेक्टर को अपग्रेड करने के लिए दिया है। इसका भी बेनिफिट उसी इलाके के लोगों को मिलेगा।

सबसे पहले जो drip irrigation है, जिसको हम micro water management कहते हैं, यह पांच

[श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला]

नदियों का प्रदेश होते हुए भी सूख गया। किसान flow irrigation से खेती करते हैं, इसकी एक वजह यह भी है। इसी को drip में convert करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी राशि का प्रबंधन किया है। हम इसे भी आप के क्षेत्र में लागू करने के प्रयास कार्यान्वित करवाएंगे। इस तरह केन्द्र सरकार की नीयत, नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी का मार्गदर्शन और अब वहां योगी आदित्यनाथ जी की उपस्थिति, निश्चित रूप से बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को खुशहाली की ओर ले जाने के लिए एक निश्चित समय की मर्यादा में काम करने का प्रयास शुरू होने की संभावनाएं पूरी-पूरी बन गयी हैं। इसीलिए मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता से माननीय निषाद जी से उनका संकल्प वापस लेने की विनती करता हूं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः महोदय, मैं सब से पहले तो आभारी हूं कि मुझे भी इस चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर मिला। महोदय, हमारे सम्माननीय मंत्री जी ने सारे बिंदुओं पर अपनी बात रखी है।

अभी दिग्विजय जी ने कहा कि बुंदेलखंड पैकेज का अध्ययन होना चाहिए। महोदय, बुंदेलखंड पैकेज वर्ष 2009 में शुरु हुआ था और 2012-13 में "निष्कर्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन" नाबार्ड परामर्शदात्री सेवा द्वारा किया गया था। इस के अध्ययन से पता चला कि सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में अर्जित उपलब्धियां 21 प्रतिशत हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में 88 प्रतिशत हैं। वर्ष 2012-13 में मोदी सरकार नहीं थी और मध्य प्रदेश में आप की सरकार नहीं थी। आप मुख्य मंत्री नहीं थे। उस अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस पैकेज के कारण सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में 21 प्रतिशत और मध्य प्रदेश में 88 प्रतिशत उपलब्धियां थीं। इन में वर्षा ऋतु में लगायी फसलों की उपज में 83 प्रतिशत और शीतकालीन फसलों की उपज में 42 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हुई। उस अवधि के दौरान वर्ष 2009-10 की तुलना में 2012-13 में वृद्धिकृत फसल के कारण किसानों की आय में 34 प्रतिशत का इज़ाफा हुआ। यह आपकी सरकार के समय की रिपोर्ट है और रिपोर्ट चाहे आप की सरकार हो या हमारी सरकार हो, देश की कृषि विकास दर, राज्य की कृषि विकास दर या इस प्रकार के अध्ययन के आंकड़े पहले से चले आते हैं। तो यदि मध्य प्रदेश की कृषि विकास दर 20 प्रतिशत एक fraud है, तो शायद आजादी के बाद से आपने जितने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए होंगे, वे सारे fraud ही थे, लेकिन मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं। यह प्रामाणिक तरीके से चली आ रही प्रक्रिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, आपने कहा कि यह fraud है, जब मध्य प्रदेश की चर्चा आयी, लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूं और सदन भी सहमत नहीं होगा क्योंकि पूरे देश के अंदर एक व्यवस्था है, जिस के आधार पर हम आज भी आंकड़े इकट्ठे करते हैं। इन 70 वर्षों में से 60 वर्ष, इन आंकड़ों को लाने की अगुवाई आपने की है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः आप किसी अन्य राज्य का पता लगा लीजिए, बता दीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः मैं अभी यही कह रहा हूं कि आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जो आपकी प्रोसेस थी, वही प्रोसेस है। तो एक तो यह अध्ययन वाली बात हुई। दूसरी बात, हमारी साथी मंत्री बता रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, यह आपका ही दिया नाम था। मैं इसे मानता हूं, लेकिन इसी सदन में लोक सभा में और राज्य सभा में भी, हम जब से कृषि मंत्री बने हैं, तब से आपकी ओर से और चारों ओर से यह सुनते आए हैं कि देश के अंदर मध्यम

5.00 P.M.

एवं बड़ी 99 परियोजनाएं, हमारे मंत्री जी ने 10 वर्ष कहा है, लेकिन आप रिकॉर्ड देख लें कि ये 25-25 वर्षों से लंबित थीं और इन 99 परियोजनाओं के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए चाहिए थे, जिस से 76 लाख हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई हो सकती थी। ये सारे रिकॉर्ड कह रहे हैं, लेकिन हम पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए और ये योजनाएं अधूरी रह गयीं। इसलिए इतना तो मानना ही पड़ेगा कि नाम भले आप का हो, हमने नाम बदला, लेकिन व्यवस्था लगायी कि इन परियोजनाओं को कैसे पूरा किया जाए। मैं मानता हूं कि किसी ने बच्चा पैदा किया, यह उस का बड़प्पन है, लेकिन उसका लालन-पालन करना, उसे बड़ा बनाना, उसे शिक्षित बनाना और उसे ऊंचाइयों के शिखर तक ले जाना, यह बहुत बड़ा दायित्व होता है। अब 99 परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ का corpus fund बनाया गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मंत्री जी, समय पूरा हो गया है, पांच बज गए हैं, इसलिए इसे यहीं समाप्त करते हैं।

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Vijayasai Reddy; please lay it on the Table.

Demand to take strict measures for implementation of The Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the continued prevalence of child marriages in India, particularly in Andhra Pradesh. Despite the enactment of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act in 2006, the practice has continued unabated for more than a decade.

According to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 1.71 lakh girls and 1.73 lakh boys were married off in the last five years in Andhra Pradesh before they reached the marriageable age. Krishna district tops the Statewide list of child marriages, with 20,584 girls and 19,557 boys (2.4% of boys) getting married before attaining 18 and 21 years of age. Visakhapatnam district came second, with marriage of 16,876 girls below 18 years of age, followed by Anantapuram (16,738), Kurnool (16,532) and Chittoor (15,769). These shocking trends are also being witnessed across India. In 2013, 43 per cent women aged between 20 and 24 years were married before 18. Moreover, the UNICEF suggests that there are 23 million child brides in India. This makes for, approximately, 40 per cent of child brides globally.

*Laid on the Table.

Continued prevalence of child marriages causes grave health consequences for girls such as high maternal mortality, high fertility and obstructs chances of achieving good education. Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry of Women and Child Development to coordinate with the State Government and ensure stringent implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act. The Government should make registration of marriages compulsory.

Finally, I would appeal to all Members of this House to use their position as representatives of the people and increase social awareness in villages so as to end this practice.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri K. Somaprasad; not present. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar; not present. Shri Anil Desai; not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

Demand to provide adequate funds to install Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) in all EVMs to ensure free and fair elections in the country

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, fair and competitive elections are essential to the democratic process. Any suspicion about the process creates a trust deficit, erodes people's faith and shakes the foundations of our democracy. Recent controversies over EVM tampering can be remedied by installing Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) in all EVMs.

In 2013, the Supreme Court ordered the Election Commission to install VVPAT in all EVMs by 2019 to ensure verifiability by printing a slip showing the voter who he or she voted for. These slips can also be counted to verify vote totals. The Indiresan Committee Report has also recommended this measure.

However, the Government has not released adequate funds to ensure the rollout. Letters to the Prime Minister from the Chief Election Commissioner requesting funds have not yielded any results. The project cost is `3,100 crores and 16 lakh VVPAT machines are required by 2018 to test and ensure their viability for the 2019 general elections. The Supreme Court even held the Election Commission in contempt over the slow pace of VVPAT installation, but the Election Commission cannot do much without funds. The Law Minister did not address this delay in release of funds during the Rajya Sabha discussion on electoral reforms.

I urge the Government to ensure that adequate funding is provided immediately so that VVPAT-enabled EVMs can be tested in all the upcoming State elections, thus ensuring that India's elections continue to be free and fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween; not present. Shri Oscar Fernandes.

Demand to address the concerns of the Civil Services aspirants regarding CSAT and compensate them by giving two more attempts in the examination

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, from 2011, in the Preliminary Examination of the Civil Services, the optional subject was dispensed with the General Studies Paper I and II were introduced. Paper II, which is CSAT, comprises, *inter-alia,* mental ability, English comprehension, logical reasoning and analytical ability, basic numeracy, data interpretation, and so on. Candidates with rural and humanities backgrounds saw this pattern as a blow to their hopes and they feared being eliminated in the preliminary stage itself. Critics also saw a bias in favour of students with a technical background.

Firstly, there appears to be a bias in favour of mathematics and English. Secondly, any candidate, with expertise in objective type examination, may succeed easily. Thirdly, weightage is skewed in favour of urban candidates.

It is to be noted that the percentage of candidates qualifying for Civil Services Mains Examination in Hindi and regional languages came down drastically from 45 per cent in 2009 to 15 per cent in 2014 as per the UPSC Annual Report.

The Government has addressed the issue by announcing that CSAT marks would not be counted in the 2015 examination. In 2015, the present Government accepted that the CSAT was discriminatory against the students of Hindi and regional languages, particularly those coming from rural background.

However, candidates have lost four crucial attempts out of six permissible attempts during the period 2011-2014. In order to compensate the lost four crucial attempts, the Government should address the concerns of the candidates and give them two compensatory attempts in Civil Services Examination.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Majeed Memon; not present. Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

Demand to reconsider the plan to give contract of setting up of nuclear reactors to Toshiba-owned American firm Westinghouse

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, during this serious economic slowdown in the country and crashed markets, it is the priority to put big budget projects under strict surveillance.

With respect to Indo-US Nuclear Agreement with Toshiba-owned American firm Westinghouse and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) for setting up six reactors each of 1000 MW capacity in Andhra Pradesh, a commercial contract has been planned to be signed by June, 2017.

These reactors were originally planned to be set up in Gujarat's Mithi Virdi District but due to protest, it has been relocated to Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the situation is that this company is setting back due to liabilities arising from losses of $6.1 billion. Westinghouse, which was deprived of financial support of Toshiba declared the possibility to stop any new nuclear program for building nuclear construction abroad, including India.

It also remains unclear whether the Westinghouse intends to continue to cooperate with the Indian Government as it undermines its credibility as a responsible partner.

Westinghouse/Toshiba has acquired a negative reputation because of significant cost overruns, increased construction time as in the USA, two power plants, first, 'Vogtle' - South Carolina, and, second, in 'VC Summer' - Georgia, are behind schedule, and, billions of dollars of over-Budget. The total cost of the 'Vogtle' was US$ 21 billion, which is US$ 7 billion more than the initial estimates. Westinghouse/Toshiba have same problems in China.

The Government should reconsider its position with regard to the relationship with Westinghouse/Toshiba and defend national interests more pragmatically during future discussions with the bankrupt company.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri K. K. Ragesh.

Demand to take necessary steps for proper construction of the sewage treatment plant at Ezhimala Naval Academy, Kannur in Kerala

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the sewage treatment plant at Ezhimala Naval Academy was not constructed scientifically and hence causes severe pollution and health

hazards to adjacent areas. Nearby open well got contaminated with E. coli bacteria which causes serious health hazards to the local residents. Water in some of the wells got discoloured and gives foul smell and hence causes serious health problems to the local households. While constructing the existing treatment plant, total strength in the Academy was only 1,000 cadets. And presently it is increased to more than 4,500 residents. Thus, the capacity of the present treatment plant could not meet the requirement which ultimately resulted in spreading of waste and sewage to the adjacent areas.

For the last 40 days, local residents are on agitation demanding to reconstruct the treatment plant. I demand immediately intervention of the Government to reconstruct the Plant and resolve the problem that causes serious consequences on the environment and local residents' health.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सदन की कार्यवाही 5 अप्रैल, 2017 के 11.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 5th April, 2017.

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