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No. 9



Friday

29 December, 2017

8 Pausa, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 29th December, 2017/8th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully demonstrated a Ballistic Missile Defence capability through an Advanced Area Defence Missile on the 28th of December, 2017.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and technicians of the DRDO, who were associated with this programme and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and strengthen the defence capabilities of our country. We wish them all success for their future endeavours.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): महोदय, मैं भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 40 के अधीन भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 2017 को प्रकाशित करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 1266 (अ), दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2017 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8243/16/18]

### Report and Accounts (2016-17) ICAR New Delhi and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8244/16/18]

**Reoprt and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies and Institute 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) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFC), Dibrugarh, Assam, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8253/16/18]

(ii) (a) Seventy-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8248/16/18]

(iii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8251/16/18]

(iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8250/16/18]

(v) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8249/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8252/16/18]

- (vii)(a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, 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. 8254/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8255/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7718/16/17]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications**

**II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of TCIL, New Delhi and related papers**

**III. MoU between Government of India and TCIL, New Delhi**

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications

(Department of Posts) Notification No. G.S.R. 1475 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2017, publishing the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8068/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 1068 (E), dated the 28th August, 2017, publishing the prevention of tampering of the Mobile Device Equipment Identification Number, Rules, 2017, under subsection (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8066/16/17]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. F. No. 1-1/2017-Coord dated the 14th November, 2017, publishing the TRAI Meetings for Transaction of Business (Third Amendment) Regulation, 2017, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8067/16/17]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 1441 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2017, publishing the panic button and Global Positioning system facility in all mobile phone handsets (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7770/16/17]

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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7772/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7771/16/17]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology) and the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7775/16/17]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways**

**II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of various Organisations and Companies and related papers**

**III. MoU, between Government of India and IRCON International Limited, KRCL, DFCCIL, BSCL, IRFCL, RVNL, MRVCL, Braithwaite and Company, RailTel Corporation, Rites Ltd., CONCOR, IRCTCL, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited and KMRCL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways, Notification No. G.S.R. 1060 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2017, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Second Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railways Claims Tribunal Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8084/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the RITES Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7778/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite and Company Ltd. (BCL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7777/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Railway Sports Promotion

Board (RSPB), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Board, for the year 2016-17.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7787/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Organisation, for the year 2016-17.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8082/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Centre, for the year 2016-17.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8083/16/17]

III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7789/16/17]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7791/16/17]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7798/16/17]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Burn Standard Company Limited, (BSCL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7799/16/17]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFCL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7800/16/17]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7790/16/17]



- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVCL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7792/16/17]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Braithwaite and Company Limited, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7793/16/17]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RailTel Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7794/16/17]
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7788/16/17]
- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7797/16/17]
- (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 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7796/16/17]
- (xiii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7795/16/17]
- (xiv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7801/16/17]

**Report and Accounts (2016-17 and 2001-02) of various Corporations and related papers**

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

- I. (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) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) Limited, Mangalore,

for the year 2016-17, 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. 7738/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, Kashmir, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8293/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, Kashmir, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8293/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Employees Provident Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8290/16/18]

**Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NMPPB, New Delhi and related papers**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8327/16/18]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution****II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 (E), dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 629 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, under subsection (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8352/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:-

(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7749/16/17]

**Reports (2017) of the LAW Commission of India**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Two Hundred Sixty-sixth Report of the Law Commission of India on the Advocates Act, 1961 (Regulation of Legal Profession) (March, 2017).  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8136/16/17]
- (ii) Two Hundred Sixty-seventh Report of the Law Commission of India on the Hate Speech (March, 2017). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8137/16/17]
- (iii) Two Hundred Sixty-eighth Report of the Law Commission of India on the Amendments to Criminal Procedure Code, 1973- Provisions Relating to Bail (May, 2017). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8138/16/17]
- (iv) Two Hundred Sixty-ninth Report of the Law Commission of India on the Transportation and House-keeping of Egg-laying hens (layers) and Broiler Chickens (July, 2017). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8139/16/17]
- (v) Two Hundred Seventieth Report of the Law Commission of India on the Compulsory Registration of Marriages (July, 2017).  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8140/16/17]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No begging, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... चौधरी जी, मैंने पहले भी यह बताया था, मेरे ख्याल से उस दिन आप नहीं होंगे। मैंने सदस्यों से कहा था कि जब आप पेपर ले करते हैं, उस समय 'मैं अनुमति चाहता हूँ' या 'मैं रखता हूँ', ये शब्द कहने हैं। 'Begging' word को हम avoid करें तो अच्छा होगा।

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## MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

### **The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th December, 2017."

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the Seventy-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want any Member to sit and speak. Stand and speak only whenever called.

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

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की 'अनुदान मांगों (2017-18)' के संबंध में अड़तीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छियालीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई दर्शाने वाले विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Forty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare; and
- (ii) Forty-third Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**SHRI SURESH GOPI** (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18):—

- (i) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology';

- (ii) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Issues Related to Quality of Services and Reported Call Drops' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications); and
- (iii) Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Status of Cable TV Digitisation and Interoperability of Set Top Boxes' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further Action Taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18):—

- (i) Eighteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology;
- (ii) Nineteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Twenty-second Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology;
- (iv) Thirtieth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (v) Thirty-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);

- (vi) Thirty-second Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology;
- (vii) Thirty-third Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts);
- (viii) Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
- (ix) Forty-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).

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## REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Fortieth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G)' previously Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) pertaining to the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development); and
  - (ii) Forty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
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**REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Vigilance in Indian Railways' of the Railway Convention Committee.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Fifth, Thirty-first and Twenty-fifth Reports 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, with your permission, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRS)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the  
Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Reports 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 the following statements regarding:—



- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on 'Issues related to quality of services and reported call drops' pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first and Eighty-seventh Reports of the  
Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee  
on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI  
P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'Feasibility of Holding Simultaneous Elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies;
  - (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'Role of Ministry of Law and Justice in Framing/Approving the provisions of International Covenants/Multilateral/Treaties or Agreements' pertaining to the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice; and
  - (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'Inordinate delay in filling up the vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts'.
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### STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing next week will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper consisting of:—
  - (a) Consideration and passing of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.
  - (b) Consideration and passing of the State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.
  - (c) Consideration and passing of the Central Road Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

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### REGARDING DISCUSSION ABOUT PILOTING OF THE LOKPAL BILL

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, बीएसी में तय हुआ था कि आप जिन दो आइटमों, व्हिसल ब्लोअर और करप्शन के बारे में कह रहे हैं, अगर इन्हें आप लाएंगे, तो लोकपाल के साथ लाएंगे, नहीं तो ऐसे आप नहीं लाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप लोकपाल के साथ इन्हें लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप कहते हैं कि हम तो इन्हें ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नरेश जी, आप उनसे बात मत कीजिए, मुझसे बात कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह कोई अकेले का मामला नहीं है। सर, यह तो बीएसी का निर्णय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** नरेश जी, यह गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस है। एलॉट होने के बाद बहस के लिए टाइम तय होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel,... *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Vijay Goel, you need not answer Members, please. He had a point. He made his point. Just hear it. That is all.

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS — *Contd.***

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: 4. Consideration and passing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.

5. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Ordinance, 2017 (No. 5 of 2017) and consideration and return of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha. **(To replace an Ordinance).**
6. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (No. 7 of 2017) and consideration and passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017, after it is passed by Lok Sabha. **(To replace an Ordinance).**
7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—
  - (a) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
  - (b) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017.
8. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.
9. Consideration of Resolution seeking approval of the recommendations contained in Paras 9,10 (to the extent that reimbursement of losses on operation of 'strategic lines' is made by General Revenues to Ministry of Railways) 11,12, 13,14,15,16 and 17 (the rate of interest will be paid on the basis of average cost of borrowing) of the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2014) which was presented in Lok Sabha and laid in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd December, 2016.
10. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
  - (a) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

- (b) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017.
  - (c) The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Condition of Services) Amendment Bill, 2017.
  - (d) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
  - (e) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
11. Consideration and agreeing to the Amendments made by Lok Sabha in 12. the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha and as passed by Rajya Sabha with amendments.
12. Further consideration and passing of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.

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**REGARDING DISCUSSION ABOUT INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE  
MEMBERS AND DISRESPECTFUL BEHAVIOUR SHOWN  
BY A MEMBER TOWARDS THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have an advice for the Government, through the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. There has been a long-pending demand in respect of the salaries and emoluments of the Members of Parliament along with the Pay Commission's Report. Please examine it and get back to the House as and when the Government decides about it. Then...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me take up today's Business first.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह कौन सी बात हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम सदन में अपनी बात ही नहीं कह सकते? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** हमेशा ऐसा कैसे होता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर ...(व्यवधान).... इन्होंने जो बताया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday during the Question Hour I had expressed my displeasure against the conduct of the hon. Member, Shri B. K. Hariprasad. This morning, Shri B. K. Hariprasad met me...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: \***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: \***

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the Chair, in an unusual manner, I made a suggestion; first, let the Government discuss it and, then, come back to the House, and then, you can have your say. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: \***

**श्री सभापति:** यह विपक्ष का, स्वपक्ष का, सत्तातट पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't make such comments. आप बैठिए, प्लीज़। आप कृपया बैठिए।

This morning, Shri B. K. Hariprasad met me personally and said what happened yesterday was on the spur of the moment and that he did not mean any disrespect to the Chair. He also said that he holds the office of the hon. Chairman in high esteem. In view of this, I have decided to treat the matter as closed.

## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Need for a strict law to check Cyber Crime

**श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब):** सर, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ, जो आज आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, 'साइबर क्राइम' एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी हमारे लिए एक ब्लेसिंग है, हमारे लिए एक वरदान है। ...(प्लीज़)... इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से आज फेसबुक, इंटरनेट, ट्विटर, व्हाट्सएप तथा अन्य कई तरह के लाभ मिल रहे हैं। परन्तु यह जो ब्लेसिंग है, यह जो वरदान है, इस पर साइबर क्राइम ने ग्रहण लगा दिया है।

सर, साइबर क्राइम एक ऐसा दीमक है, जो हमारी व्यवस्था को चाट रहा है। मैं तो यह रिक्वेस्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि साइबर क्राइम को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करने के लिए एक सख्त कानून लाया जाये। मेरा कहना है कि better prevent and prepare than repent and repair. मैं आभारी हूँ, मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार को धन्यवाद करूंगा कि उन्होंने यह जो टेक्नोलॉजी है, इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी है, इसका लाभ लेकर बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं, जैसे करप्शन के ऊपर सीधी चोट की है, चाहे वह नोटबंदी हो, जीएसटी हो या 'जन-धन योजना' हो। यह इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी है, जिसने हम सबको लोगों के साथ कनेक्ट किया है।

इसीलिए कनेक्ट किया है और आज सोशल मीडिया जो है, वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मीडिया है, जिससे हम कुछ सेकेंड्स में ही सारे देश के सवा सौ करोड़ देशवासियों से कनेक्ट हो जाते हैं।

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

मैं इसके लिए एनडीए की सरकार को बहुत धन्यवाद करूंगा, पर यह जो साइबर क्राइम है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह एक ग्रहण बन कर इन उपलब्धियों पर खड़ा है। हमें information technology से जो economic globalization की blessing मिली है, उससे हम grow कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस साइबर क्राइम के कारण आम जनता कष्ट में है, जिसमें सबसे पहले terrorism है। Cyber terrorism कनेक्ट करने का आसान रास्ता है। जो terrorists हैं, वे निर्भीक होकर इसके माध्यम से लोगों को आतंकित भी करते हैं और लोगों को misguide भी करते हैं। इसके माध्यम से वे अपना कुसंदेश लोगों तक पहुंचाते हैं।

सर, ऐसे ही बिजनेस में जो वेबसाइट्स हैक होती हैं, इन हैक की हुई वेबसाइट्स से वे लाभ उठाते हैं और बिजनेसमैन के साथ लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए का धोखा कर देते हैं। जो हमारी माताएं-बहनें हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी इस साइबर क्राइम के थ्रू बहुत जबर्दस्त क्राइम हो रहा है और जो साइबर बुलिंग है, उससे कोई भी संदेश कहीं भी पहुंच जाता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस हाउस से डिमांड करूंगा कि सरकार के माध्यम से इस साइबर क्राइम को मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं ताकि आम आदमी निर्भीक होकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सके।

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक तरह से जवाब देना कहना ठीक है, लेकिन मुंहतोड़ जवाब देना कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसी शब्दावली का प्रयोग नहीं करना अच्छा होगा।

### **Non-utilization of funds under the Namami-Gange Project**

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जहां आज केंद्र की सरकार है, वहां किसानों को उनके उत्पादों के मूल्य न मिलने के कारण वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार हर मोर्चे पर विफल है। वहीं राष्ट्रीय मिशन में सम्मिलित 'नमामि गंगे परियोजना' की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इसके लिए आवंटित 26 सौ करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि उपयोग नहीं की गई है। 2017 तक इसका उपयोग कर लिया जाना था, पर 2017 की समाप्ति के बाद भी 26 परियोजनाएं, जो गंगा की सफाई से, गंगा की स्वच्छता से जुड़ी थीं, आज तक वे परियोजनाएं न तो बनी हैं और न जो रुपए इनके लिए आवंटित हैं, उनका उपयोग हुआ है। यह बात तो समझ में आती है कि सरकारें बनने के बाद जनता के साथ \* करती रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया आप विषय पर आइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, मैं विषय पर ही हूँ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक सरकारें जनता के साथ \* करती रही हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, यह पहली सरकार आई है, जो भगवान के साथ भी \* कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। आपको सरकार को श्राप देना है, तो वह अलग बात है, पर आपका विषय गंगा परियोजना है, आप उस पर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर मैं तो आपकी तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन हमें सरकार की आलोचना तो करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** तारीफ और आलोचना की बात छोड़िए, कृपया आप विषय पर आइए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप गंगा के साथ अन्याय मत कीजिए, अगर इसमें politics होगी, तो इसमें सुधार नहीं होगा। प्रमोद जी, आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं, इसलिए आप विषय पर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव लड़ने के लिए वाराणसी गए थे, तो उनसे पूछा गया कि आप चुनाव लड़ने के लिए वाराणसी कैसे आए, तो उन्होंने एक ही बात कही थी कि मां गंगा ने बुलाया है। उन्हें 'मां गंगा' ने बुलाया, उन्होंने वहां से चुनाव लड़ा, जीत गए, प्रधान मंत्री बन गए, फिर गंगा मैया को भूल गए। चूंकि मैं गंगा मैया के क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, इसलिए मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो 26 सौ करोड़ रुपए आवंटित हैं, उनका जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उपयोग किया जाए ताकि जो परियोजनाएं हैं, वे आ जाएं। सर, मैं इस साल की आखिरी बात यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोग मर जाते हैं, तो गंगा में पाप धोने जाते हैं, पर यह सरकार जो \* कर रही है, गंगा मैया भी इसका \* धोने से इनकार इसलिए कर देंगी क्योंकि इस सरकार ने गंगा मैया को भी \* दिया है। इसलिए मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार किसानों, मजदूरों, नौजवानों को तो \* दे चुकी, कम से कम गंगा मैया पर कृपा करे, यही मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: प्रमोद जी, आपने गंगा मैया के नाम पर नोटिस दिया, मैंने आपको मौका दिया, लेकिन आप गंगा के साथ \* शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। खैर, इस बात को छोड़ दीजिए। प्रमोद जी, जब विषय गंभीर हो, तो उतनी ही गंभीरता से तथ्य के ऊपर जाकर उस पर स्वच्छ विमर्श करें, तो यह सबके लिए अच्छा होगा। मैं कोई पाबंदी नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, आपको अधिकार है, लेकिन ज़ीरो ऑवर में हम लोग विषय तक सीमित करें, बाकी politics के लिए आपको समय मिलेगा। आप अनुभवी हैं, आप दोनों तरफ रहे हैं, सत्ता में भी रहे हैं और विपक्ष में भी रहे हैं। श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी।

**Need to announce the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose  
as a national holiday and as Patriotism Day**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I am making this Zero Hour submission in this august House to urge the Union Government to declare Netaji Subash Chandra Bose's birthday, that is, 23rd of January, as 'Deshoprem Dibas', the Day of Patriotism, and as a National holiday reflecting institutional acceptance of the supreme patriotic zeal of which Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was one of the highest epitome.

Incidentally, tomorrow is the 74th anniversary of unfurling of the tricolour in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in which he had named them as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands. Bose's birthday not only falls in the month of January but this very month also records Netaji's 'great escape' considered to be one of the greatest in the history of the world.

The British Government had put him on house arrest in Elgin Road, Calcutta. On 16th of January, 1941, Bose disguised as an insurance agent, escaped from his house amidst British surveillance. He travelled by road up to Gomoh, from where he took the Kalka Mail to old Delhi. From Old Delhi, taking the Frontier Mail he went up to Peshawar and from there with the help of other revolutionaries he escaped the British India's North-West Frontier Province to reach Afghanistan.

From there, Sir, in the guise of an Italian national, called Count Orlando Mazzotta, he went to Europe and organized the Indian prisoners of war there. He

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



lived in Europe up to 1943. After being disillusioned that Nazi Germany could be of any help in gaining India's Independence, he left for Japan. He took a great risk in travelling in the German submarine around the Cape of Good Hope to the south-east of Madagascar where he was transferred to a Japanese submarine for his journey to Japan.

As a Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, Bose organized the military and also the large number of Indians living in different parts of South-East Asia. On 6th of July, 1944, Netaji in a speech broadcasted by the Azad Hind Radio, addressed Gandhiji for the first time as the 'Father of the Nation'. With his Azad Hind Fauj, he marched towards India and for the first time raised the Indian tricolour, modelled after that of the Indian National Congress, in the town of Moirang, Manipur. His death defying heroism and supreme patriotism for the motherland is rarest of the rare in the history of civilization.

The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal and the West Bengal Government have already demanded for the declaration of his birthday as the day of Patriotism and as a National Holiday. I urge upon the Union government to declare 23rd of January as 'Deshoprem Dibas' and as a National holiday to institutionalize the supreme patriotic zeal of Netaji and show befitting honour to Bose, the forgotten Hero. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**श्री अमर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**प्रो. जोगेन चौधरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern expressed by the Hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, almost all sides are associating. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is a great hero. Whenever we see him even in films, we all feel patriotism. I hope, the Government will take note of it.

AN HON. MEMBER: We should declare it a holiday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Declaring a day is different, holidaying is different. We should not be seen as if we are always asking for holidays. So, please understand. But sentimentally what he said is right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

### **Incidents of misbehaviour with the passengers by some private airlines**

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): सभापति जी, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। यह सच है कि भारत में हवाई यात्रा के क्षेत्र में निजी एयरलाइंस की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है, परन्तु निजी एयरलाइंस चलाने वाले देश के कानून से ऊपर नहीं हैं। आज इस बाजार व्यवस्था का सर्वमान्य स्लोगन है - Customer is king - यानी हवाई यात्रा में यात्री ही सब कुछ है लेकिन आज इन यात्रियों के साथ क्या हो रहा है?

नवम्बर में सभी टी.वी. चैनलों पर देश और दुनिया ने देखा कि एक बीमार, लगभग 60-62 वर्ष की उम्र के अकेले यात्री को जानबूझकर, अकेला कर, उस एयरलाइंस के 4-6 नौजवान बहादुर लोगों ने नीचे गिराकर उसके साथ मारपीट की। उसी एयरलाइंस के एक संवेदनशील युवा कर्मचारी ने जब उसका वीडियो बनाया तो उसे तुरंत नौकरी से बरखास्त कर दिया गया। उसी एयरलाइंस के बारे में हमारे समय के बड़े इतिहासकार, सामयिक विषयों पर लिखने वाले देश-दुनिया के सम्मानित नाम, रामचंद्र गुहा ने ट्विटर पर complaint की — Unprovoked Rudeness. 4 नवंबर को एक मशहूर खिलाड़ी और देश की गौरव पी. वी. सिंधु ने अपनी मुम्बई यात्रा में उसी एयरलाइंस के कर्मचारियों के बारे में rude behaviour की शिकायत की। ये तीन शिकायतें

सार्वजनिक हुई हैं। एक ही एयरलाइंस को लेकर आम यात्रियों को क्या परेशानी रोज़ होती होगी, हम इसे समझ सकते हैं। 6 दिसंबर के 'Mint' अखबार की खबर है — 'Airlines seen posting higher profits in the Financial Year 2018 on fare hikes.' इसी सदन में baggage के नाम पर किस तरह पैसे वसूले जाते हैं, जब यह सवाल उठा तो कुछ दिनों तक स्थिति ठीक रही, लेकिन फिर अदालत से कोई स्टे लेकर आ गया और आज फिर वही स्थिति है कि यात्रियों से अधिकाधिक पैसा वसूलो। मुझे तो डर लगता है कि आने वाले समय में हवाई जहाज के अंदर सांस लेने के भी पैसे वसूले जाएंगे। दरअसल यह निजी पूंजी का चरित्र है। तुलसीदास जी बहुत पहले कह गए थे — 'समरथ को नहीं दोष गुसाई'।

मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि निजी एयरलाइंस भारत सरकार के नियम-कानूनों के तहत काम करें। मैंने एक निजी एयरलाइंस के बारे में बताया। सारे निजी एयरलाइंस लगभग इसी तौर-तरीके से यात्रियों के साथ परेशानी पैदा करते हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप सरकार से कहें कि वह उस पर कुछ पाबंदी लगाए और उनको नियम-कानून के तहत काम करने के लिए कहे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Harivansh.

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Harivansh.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, अगर एमपीज़ एयरलाइन में कुछ करते हैं, तो एमपीज़ को सारी एयरलाइंस बैन कर देती हैं। जब कर्मचारी ऐसा कर रहा है, तो उसको भी एयरलाइन में नौकरी करने के लिए बैन करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति**: इस सुझाव को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद।

#### **Need to bring back the fishermen languishing in the jails in Pakistan**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं शून्य काल में एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले को उठा रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, गुजरात के समुद्री क्षेत्र ओखा से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के 21 मछुआरों को पाकिस्तान की नौसेना 9 नवम्बर, 2017 को पकड़कर ले गई है, जो अभी कराची जेल में हैं। वहां उनको तरह-तरह की यातनाएं दी जा रही हैं। चूंकि बुंदेलखंड में वैसे भी सूखा पड़ा है, तो ये गरीब लोग अपने परिवार के भरण-पोषण के लिए वहां रोजगार की तलाश में गए थे। यह हो सकता है कि वे धोखे से पाकिस्तान के जल-क्षेत्र में चले गए हों या उनको अपने ही जल-क्षेत्र से पाकिस्तान की सेना पकड़कर ले गई हो। मान्यवर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। इतना ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान की जेलों में करीब 500 मछुआरे बन्द हैं और उनको वहां तमाम तरह की यातनाएँ दी जा रही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जेलों में जो मछुआरे बन्द हैं, उनकी नौकाएँ भी बन्द हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ओखा क्षेत्र के जो श्री मनोज मोरी, ठेकेदार हैं, वे इनको वहां लेकर गए थे। वहां ये लोग उनके माध्यम से गए थे। उन लोगों के परिजन परेशान हैं। उनमें से एक की मां को कैंसर हो गया है, जिनको कोई सुनने वाला या देखने वाला नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मछुआरे पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बन्द हैं, जिनको पाकिस्तान की सेना ओखा क्षेत्र से पकड़कर ले गई है, उनको रिहा करवाने की कृपा की जाए। मान्यवर, वे बहुत ही गरीब लोग हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

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

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

**SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP** (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

**SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

**SHRI K. K. RAGESH** (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

**श्री सभापति:** इसकी एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो लोग हाथ उठा रहे हैं, उनके नाम इतने कम समय में नोट करना — हम आगे इस पर थोड़ी चर्चा करेंगे कि कैसे ये सारे नाम रिकॉर्ड में आएँ। इसकी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ये नोट कर रहे हैं, मगर इतने कम समय में इस तरफ-उस तरफ ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, आपका नाम भी आ जाएगा। श्री संजीव कुमार जी।

### **Deaths due to starvation in Jharkhand**

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड): महोदय, दिनांक 28 सितम्बर, 2017 को संतोषी कुमारी, ग्राम-कारीमाटी, जिला-सिमडेगा, झारखंड की मौत भूख से हो गई। खाद्य मंत्री, झारखंड का मानना है कि उसकी मौत का जिम्मेवार अप्रैल, 2017 को जारी मुख्य सचिव का विवादास्पद आदेश है, जिसमें उन्होंने राज्य के जिला प्रशासन को आदेश दिया था कि जिन्होंने अपने राशन कार्ड को "आधार" से नहीं जोड़ा है, उसे सस्ता राशन नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार, श्री बैद्यनाथ रविदास, निवासी-झरिया, जिला-धनबाद ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 2017 एवं श्री रूपलाल मरांडी, निवासी-जिला देवघर ने दिनांक 23 अक्टूबर, 2017 को सस्ता राशन नहीं मिलने के कारण भूख से दम तोड़ दिया। खाद्य मंत्री, झारखंड ने मुख्य सचिव द्वारा अप्रैल, 2017 में जारी आदेश को गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बताया एवं उसे रद्द कर दिया। हाल ही में, UIDAI ने राशन कार्ड को "आधार" से न जोड़ने एवं सस्ता राशन न देने वाले आदेश के खिलाफ जांच का आदेश दिया है।

महोदय, अगर राज्य सभा में मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए मामलों के पिछले रिकॉर्ड को देखा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि झारखंड में ज्यादातर आई.ए.एस. एवं आई.पी.एस. अधिकारी जमीन घोटेला, भ्रष्टाचार, अपराधियों से सांठ-गांठ आदि आपराधिक मामलों में लिप्त हैं। अभी हाल ही में, दो सप्ताह के अंदर सी.बी.आई. कोर्ट, झारखंड ने एक पूर्व मुख्य सचिव को चारा घोटेला एवं सी.बी.आई. कोर्ट, दिल्ली ने पूर्व मुख्य सचिव, झारखंड को कोल रकैम में सजा सुनाई है।

महोदय, झारखंड में एक तरफ जहां आदिवासियों एवं वहां के मूल निवासियों की जमीनों के अंदर से कोयला, तांबा एवं अन्य खनिज-सम्पदाएँ निकलती हैं और वे लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ इसके लिए जो सीनियर आई.ए.एस. एवं आई.पी.एस. अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं।

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

महोदय, मेरे द्वारा राज्य सभा में पिछले उठाए गए मामलों का रिकॉर्ड यह साबित करता है कि ADGP रैंक का एक पुलिस ऑफिसर, जो राज्य सभा चुनाव में एक विधायक पर दबाव डाल रहा था और राज्य सभा में मेरे द्वारा इस मामले को उठाने के बाद निर्वाचन आयोग ने उसके खिलाफ एफआईआर लॉज करने का आदेश दिया था, वह अब भी अपने पद पर विद्यमान है। महोदय, जहां झारखंड में गरीब आदिवासियों की भूख से मौत हमें पूरे संसार के सामने शर्मसार करती है, वहीं हाल ही में स्थानीय नीति के मामले में चर्चा मांगने पर विधान सभा सतह पर जिस प्रकार आदिवासी नेता प्रतिपक्ष को..

**श्री सभापति:** संजीव जी।

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** मुख्य मंत्री ने गाली-गलौज की, वह साबित करता है कि झारखंड में लोग भूख से क्यों मर रहे हैं? अतः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि झारखंड जो सबसे ज्यादा लोहा, तांबा और खनिज देता है, वहां पर आदिवासियों की जो भूख से मौत हो रही है, वह शर्मसार करने वाली घटना है और सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Mr. Sanjiv Kumar.

### **Need to increase the Minimum Support Price for paddy crop**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी** (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, ओडिशा देश का एक rice growing state है। करीबन 60 लाख किसान ओडिशा में चावल की खेती करते हैं, लेकिन आज धान पर M.S.P. काफी कम होने के कारण उन किसानों के लिए काफी बड़ा क्राइसिस हो गया है। ओडिशा की राज्य सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार एक क्विंटल चावल के उत्पादन पर किसान का 2,344 रुपये का खर्चा आता है। मगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट धान पर सिर्फ 1,550 रुपये M.S.P. दे रही है। आज खेती में बीज, सिंचाई, मजदूरी, खाद हर चीज़ की कीमत बहुत बढ़ रही है, लेकिन फसल की जो कीमत है, उसमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है। इसी कारण पूरे देश में धान पैदा करने वाले किसान परेशान हैं। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ओडिशा की स्टेट असेम्बली ने हाउस कमेटी की सिफारिश पर एकमत से धान का M.S.P. 2,930 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल करने का

प्रस्ताव पास करके सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भेजा था। मगर दुख की बात यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा दिया है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बारे में खत लिखा है। एनडीए सरकार ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में M.S.P. की मदद डेढ़ गुना करने की बात कही थी, मगर हकीकत में यह आज भी लागत मूल्य से काफी कम है। इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश के करोड़ों किसानों और ओडिशा के लाखों किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए paddy का M.S.P. तत्काल बढ़ाकर कम से कम 2,930 रुपये किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, सबका नाम जुड़ जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

**श्री विवेक के. तन्खा** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव** (ओडिशा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो** (पंजाब): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member. Sir, the Government should respond to this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

**Need to fill the vacant posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman in  
Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Intellectual Property Appellate Board is an important judicial organ. It was set up through a Gazette Notification in 2003.

The main function of the IPAB is to hear appeals against the decisions of the Registrar of Trade Mark, Patent Controller and issues relating to Geographical Indicators and copyright cases. Sir, the headquarters of the IPAB is located in Chennai and has its branches in Kolkata and Delhi.

The aim to set up IPAB was for speedy disposal of cases and rectification of applications. As per provisions laid down under the Trade Marks Act and the Patent Act, any decision, on any matter, is to be given either by the Chairman and a Technical Member or by the Vice-Chairman and a Technical Member. But, Sir, the post of the Chairman is lying vacant for the past one-and-a-half years and the post of the Vice-Chairman is lying vacant for more than three-and-a-half years. Along with this, the posts of two Technical Members are also vacant. The vacant posts have led to obstruction of justice since functioning of the Board has come to a standstill and the disposal rate has become very low. Since the posts are lying vacant, the disposal rate of trade mark cases is now reduced to almost half — from 61 per cent to 38 per cent — and the pendency of cases has increased. Currently, there are 316 pending matters, including cases relating to patents and trade marks.

Sir, IPAB is an important judicial body which has, in the past, given important judicial decisions on Novartis and has been achieving milestones. The Government should appoint appropriate people on the posts of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Technical Members. The concerns regarding the vacant posts have been brought to the notice of the Government. But, nothing has so far been done. Hence, I urge the Government to take appropriate steps to ensure that the judicial bodies in the country work efficiently and that they are able to cater to the needs of the people. Since, the IPAB, Chennai, is an important public institution, the vacant posts in this institution have paralyzed it. It is the foremost duty of the Government to take necessary steps, at the earliest, to fill the vacant posts with qualified individuals.



**Need to set up National Debt Relief Commission for farmers and to write-off agricultural loans given to small and marginal farmers**

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I am demanding for a total waiving off of the farmers' loans. We have witnessed the mounting agrarian crisis. And, considering this agrarian crisis, it is extremely important to write off all the loans taken by the farmers. A National Debt Relief Commission for farmers has also to be set up. Until a decision is taken by the National Debt Relief Commission, a moratorium on all farmers' loans needs to be declared by the Government. I urge the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

Sir, we have promised farmers a profit of 50 per cent, in addition to the cost of production. But, unfortunately, all this has not happened. The farmers are committing suicides all over the country. The cheaper credit is also benefitting only the big agri-business companies, and not the farmers. The much-hyped fasal beema has resulted in pocketing of ₹ 21,500 crores by the beema companies. And, the disposed of amount is as meagre as ₹ 714 crores. So, considering all these aspects, it is extremely important for the Government to immediately intervene and arrest the mounting agrarian crisis. As per the 2015 data of the NCRB, around 12,602 farmers have committed suicides, which is an increase of 42 per cent. The year 2015 registered an increase of 42,000 suicide by the farmers. I do not know why majority suicides by the farmers are taking place in BJP-ruled States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री सभापति:** भगवान सीपीएम, बीजेपी या कांग्रेस की नज़र से नहीं देखते।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am mentioning a fact. In Maharashtra alone, 4,291 farmers have committed suicides.

We are so eager to write off the corporate loans in the name of book adjustment. But, there is no book adjustment for farmers. I am requesting the Government to take necessary steps in order to make some adjustments for farmers. Please see the agony of farmers. The suicides by the farmers are mounting throughout the country. Farmers are agitating in Maharashtra, in Madhya Pradesh, almost in all parts of the country. The agony of farmers should not fall on deaf years. You must open your eyes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate, I have a suggestion, they should send their names to the Table so that it definitely goes on record, otherwise it may sometimes get missed also. It is my advice for future.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to provide employment opportunities to Tamil Nadu students  
in the Central Government Service**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my first speech before you as the 13th Vice-President and the Chairman of this august House. I extend my greetings to you and I am also humbled to see your concern for my departed leader. The impact of your presence is indescribable and invaluable.

Now, Sir, I come to the point. Through you, I would like to urge the Central Government not to deprive the Tamil Nadu students from the employment opportunities in the Central Government recruitments. For the past ten years, it has been a major setback. In important offices, like, the Customs Department, the Excise Department, the AG Office, the Income Tax Department, the Defence, and fifty other establishments of the Central Government, the Tamilians are rarely getting employment. Why is it so? Why? Data of candidates recruited by the Staff Selection Commission in 2013 shows that about 5.5 per cent candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu got appointment whereas other States got 94.5 per cent. In 2014, it came to 3 per cent whereas other States got 97 per cent. In 2015, about 5 per cent Tamilians got appointments in Central Excise, Customs, AG Office, etc., whereas other States got 95 per cent. This statistical information shows that in all Central Government offices, Railway Ticket counters, Life Insurance, General Insurance and Nationalised Banks — already, my colleague MP has pointed out this in his Special Mention — we see only Hindi speaking personnels. In the last 10 years, Tamilians were denied getting these opportunities. Apart from service sectors, the same status prevails in the NLC, the BHEL, Defence factories, the ICF, Kalpakkam, Nuclear Power Plant, etc.

The Staff Selection Commission, a statutory body, conducts various levels of examination for Central Government vacancies. On All India basis, it was conducted in seven zones and two Deputy zones. Earlier, the Government vacancies were filled up zonal wise. Because of that, the State people got opportunities in their respective States. But now, it is conducted on all-India basis. Three Income-Tax employees in CBI net were caught for SSC malpractice. So, that also has been found out. All were from Bihar.

Now, I come to the solution. Examination on all-India basis should be abolished and zonal-wise examination should be conducted. Question papers should be in all regional languages. The respective Departments which go in for recruitments should seek only people who speak local languages. So, the respective Department has to call for...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Vijilaji.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The questions in the third stage of examination. ...(*Interruptions*)... But I started only at...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only point is that it is not going on record. That is my worry.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The questions in the third stage of examination are only in English and Hindi, which gives an advantage to Hindi speaking people. The Employment and Training Ministry has to give approval since it is all computerized. Thank you.

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. I am allowing her as a special case because some serious incident has taken place, just before the start of the Session today. Otherwise, normally, we go by the list only. But, as a special case, I have allowed her. यह स्पेशल केस है, इसलिए एलॉउड है।

**Need to check security measures before issuing fire safety certificates to buildings by the Municipal Authorities in the wake of a fire incident in Mumbai on the night of 28th December, 2017**

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर, कल रात को महाराष्ट्र के मुम्बई शहर में एक बहुत ही बड़ा हादसा हुआ, जहां पर कमला मिल कम्पाउंड में आग की वजह से 15 लोगों की मौत हो गई। इन मरने वालों में 12 महिलाएं थीं और 14 लोग घायल हुए हैं। जहां पर आग लगी थी, उसी के पास Times Now, Mirror Now, ET, TV9, Zoom TV, इन सभी electronic media के offices थे, उनको भी हानि पहुंची है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूं कि मुम्बई में बहुत बार देखा गया है कि जब कभी बारिश में इमारतें ठह जाती हैं, तो हम सदन में सवाल उठाते हैं। कभी ठंड के मौसम में आग लग जाती है, तो हम सदन में सवाल उठाते हैं और उसके बाद सब लोग उसको भूल जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मुम्बई में जो लोग कानून बनाते हैं, उनको मुम्बई म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन लाइसेंस देती है, वहां पर '1 Above' रेस्टोरेंट है, वहां से आग शुरू हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या उनको लाइसेंस देने में कुछ खामियां रह गई थी? जब हम उनको लाइसेंस देते हैं, तो उस समय क्या हम सिक्योरिटी सेफ्टी मेजर्स लेते हैं या नहीं लेते हैं? यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जिस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के हादसों में निर्दोष लोग मारे जाते हैं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटती हैं, तो जिनका इनसे कोई भी संबंध नहीं होता है, वे मारे जाते हैं, तो यहां पर 12 महिलाएं मर गई हैं। इस प्रकार के हादसे दोबारा न हों, इसलिए कानून सख्ती से लागू करना चाहिए और हमारी सेफ्टी की लॉन्ग टर्म पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए। मुम्बई में जहां पर पुरानी इमारतें हैं, वहां पर हमेशा इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस तरह के निर्देश दिए जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (ASSAM): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. That is not the system. Husainji, you want to say one word, please say.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सर, इसका इन्वेस्टिगेशन होना चाहिए। वहां पर fire equipment था, लेकिन वह चल नहीं रहा था। यह पूरा क्या मामला है, इसको भी देखना चाहिए। वहां पर क्या इल्लिगल कंस्ट्रक्शन हुआ है, वह क्यों हुआ है, यह भी देखना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri La. Ganesan; Zero Hour. His Zero Hour Mention is 'Demand to introduce some new train between Trichy to Mayiladuthurai via Thanjavur and Kumbakonam.'

**Need to introduce a new train between Trichy and Mayiladuthurai  
via Thanjavur and Kumbakonam**

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, Thanjavur and Kumbakonam are the places which are important not only for agriculture but also for culture. But the passengers are deprived entry into the Mannargudi Express, which is called Mannai Express. Of course, I understand the financial difficulty of the Railway Department. What I suggest through my Zero Hour Mention is that an alternative arrangement be made for the passengers. So, I demand a special train, with quota, between Trichy to Mayiladuthurai so that they can board the Mannai Express. This is our demand. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman Singhji. ...(Interruptions)... Because at Trichy also, it is Trichy there, Rangarajanji also would like to associate with it. ...(Interruptions)...Please. Rewati Raman Singhji.

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने आपसे रूल 267 में भी आग्रह किया था, आपने एलाऊ नहीं किया। आज मैंने जीरो ऑवर में भी दिया है।

**श्री सभापति:** मैंने एलाऊ किया था, मगर सदन चला नहीं। वह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है, आप लोगों के हाथ में है। आप अपना बोलिए।

### **Discrimination in providing the facility of Solar Energy Light to Members of Rajya Sabha**

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि लोक सभा के मेम्बर्स को एनर्जी सर्विसेज़ कमीशन ने सोलर लाइट एलॉट की हैं, जिसमें एनर्जी सर्विसेज़ वाले 75 परसेंट सब्सिडी देते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स को, किसी को भी एक भी सोलर लाइट न देने का प्रावधान किया गया है और न ही मिल रही है। एक साल से यह प्रावधान चल रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों बराबर हैं, फिर यह एकतरफा क्यों किया गया कि लोक सभा के मेम्बर्स को दिया गया और राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स को नहीं दी गई? मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप कृपया सरकार को निर्देश दें कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स को भी यह सुविधा दी जाए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister, please get in touch with the concerned Minister and find out the actual situation and then afterwards inform. Okay. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

### **Need to check food adulteration in the country**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आज एक आम तरीका हो गया है कि जब आदमी बाजार में खाने की कोई चीज लेने जाना है, तो बाजार में पूछता है कि यह असली है या नकली है। श्रीमन् विश्व में जितने भी डेवलपिंग देश हैं, वहां मिलावट पर बहुत सख्त कार्रवाई होती है। यूरोप, अमरीका में तो मिलावट शब्द को कोई जानता नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे हिंदुस्तान में चाहे दूध हो, फल हो, सब्जी हो, मीट हो मछली हो, सबमें मिलावट है। हमारे नन्दा जी मछली के बड़े शौकीन हैं। हमने नन्दा जी से पूछा कि नन्दा जी, आप मछली नहीं खा रहे हो। उन्होंने कहा कि कल मैं बाजार गया था। मछली में भी एक लेप लगा देते हैं, जो बड़ा नुकसान करती है। मैंने दिल्ली में मछली खाना छोड़ दिया है। नन्दा जी ने मुझसे कहा। इसलिए इन्होंने कल दावत पर नहीं बुलाया।

श्रीमन्, विज्ञापनों का इतना जोर है। एक बाबा रोज विज्ञापन देते हैं। उनकी कहीं इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, लेकिन हर चीज उनके यहां शुद्ध, ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया, घानी का शुद्ध तेल चाहिए, गाय का शुद्ध घी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सलमान खान, फिल्म स्टार एक कैप्सूल के लिए विज्ञापन देते हैं कि इसको खाइए, आपका स्वास्थ्य बहुत अच्छा हो जाएगा। राज बब्बर जी तो आजकल विज्ञापन नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं अपने टाइम में बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप बोलिए। मैं टाइम का याद दिला रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि एमडीएच के मसाले, फलों यह, फलों वह। आज हिंदुस्तान में विज्ञापन के द्वारा एक होड़ लगी है कि हमारी चीज असली है, बाकी सब नकली है। ऐसा असली-नकली का दौर चला है। आज तमाम विज्ञापन होते हैं, जैसे दुबला होना है, स्वास्थ्य बढ़िया होना है। अब तो हम कहते हैं कि जितना लड़के को दुबला देखो, समझ लो कि वह बहुत अच्छे परिवार का है और अगर मोटा मिल जाए, तो समझ लो कि मीडियम परिवार का है, क्योंकि वह अपना रख-रखाव कर ही नहीं पा रहा है। स्लिम होने की दवाई, फास्ट फूड आ रहा है कि आपका वजन न घटे, लंबे-छोटे होने की दवाई ...(व्यवधान)... गुजरात में सबसे ज्यादा चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ, माननीय पासवान जी बैठे हैं, मैं कहूँगा कि अगर बाजार पर रोक न लगाई गई और अगर बाजार की हालत यह रही कि हम मिलावट के सामान को खाते रहे, जैसा सब्जी ऐसे पानी से धो दी जाती है, रंग दी जाती है, इसको अगर देश में नहीं रोका गया, तो यह हेल्थ के लिए बहुत खराब होगा। बहुत से रोग मिलावट के कारण हो रहे हैं, कैंसर इतनी तेजी से फैल रहा है। लीवर जैसे तमाम अंग damage हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार कोई नियम बना कर मिलावट पर रोक लगाए।

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

**श्री सभापति:** रामविलास जी, एक मिनट, पहले मैं अपना एक observation बता रहा हूँ। नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो एक गम्भीर विषय उठाया है, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं अपना एक अनुभव बताना चाहता हूँ, सौभाग्य से मंत्री जी भी यहां उपस्थित हैं। जो advertisement दिया जाता है, उस advertisement का actual reality से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है in most of the cases. इस बीच उपराष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद मैंने एक advertisement देखा, जैसा नरेश अग्रवाल जी बता रहे थे, कि आप यह medicine use करेंगे, तो 28 days में आपका इतना weight कम होगा। Already मेरा weight कम हो गया था, मगर मैंने इसे देखा। इसे देखने के बाद मैंने कुछ लोगों से पूछा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि सर, ऐसा नहीं है। फिर मैंने देखा कि उसमें लिखा है कि 1,230 रुपए pay करो, तो मैंने कहा कि इसे pay करो। मैंने इसे pay किया, उसके बाद वहां से एक पैकेट आया। मैंने उस पैकेट को खोला और देखा, तो उसमें लिखा था कि इसके लिए जो दूसरा टैबलेट चाहिए, उसके लिए आप एक हजार रुपए से ज्यादा पैसे भेजें, तब आपको original medicine मिलेगी। मैंने इसे वहीं नहीं छोड़ा, आप लोगों को मेरी mentality भी मालूम है। मैंने मिनिस्ट्री को अपने एक स्टाफ के द्वारा एक पत्र लिखवाया कि यह हमारा अनुभव है। मंत्री जी ने उसके ऊपर तुरंत कार्रवाई की, मगर उसका reply यह आया कि इसमें जब inquiry की गई, तो यह पता चला कि यह advertisement दिल्ली से नहीं, बल्कि USA से आ रहा है। चाहे यह USA से आए या किसी और country से आए, ऐसे advertisement देने पर कैसे रोक लगाई जाए, इसे थोड़ा देखना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में कुछ बताना चाहते हैं, तो बताइए।

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान):** सर, मैं नरेश अग्रवाल जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दा उठाया है। हम सब लोग public field में हैं और हम सब लोगों को मालूम है कि क्या होता है। जब 2014 में हमारी सरकार आई, तो हमने देखा कि यह जो Consumer Protection Act है, यह 1986 का एक्ट है। यह 31 साल पुराना एक्ट है। ज्यों ही हम सरकार में आए, हमने इसके ऊपर बहुत मेहनत की और बहुत मेहनत करके हमने 2015 में एक बिल लोक सभा में पेश किया। बिल के पेश करने के बाद स्वाभाविक है कि लोक सभा में उसके ऊपर discussion हुआ और उस बिल को Standing Committee में भेज दिया गया। Standing Committee के बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे और बहुत कड़े सुझाव आए हैं। चूँकि यह 31 साल पुराना कानून है, तो अभी लगभग एक सप्ताह पहले कैबिनेट ने एक नया उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विधेयक यानी New Consumer Protection Bill, 2017 approve कर दिया है। हमें उम्मीद है कि जल्द से जल्द लोक सभा में इसका introduction हो जाएगा, फिर यह राज्य सभा में भी आएगा। हम माननीय सदस्यों से केवल यही आग्रह करेंगे कि हमने इसके ऊपर बहुत मेहनत की है और Standing Committee की सारी की सारी recommendations और सब चीजों को हमने देखा है, हमारा दोनों सदनों से सिर्फ इतना ही आग्रह होगा कि इसको फिर दोबारा Standing Committee में भेज कर इसको linger करने का काम नहीं करें। बाकी आपने जो मुद्दा उठाया है और सभापति जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है कि तीन दिन इसे खाओ और बाल उगा लो, तीन महीने में वजन कम कर लो, चाहे वे सारे के सारे celebrities हों, चाहे कंपनीज़ हों, इन सबके खिलाफ इसमें प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा इसमें CCPA से लेकर अन्य बातें भी हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह बिल जल्द से जल्द पार्लियामेंट में आए और यह बिल पास हो जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions; Shri Derek O'Brien. I am giving opportunity today because after 5.00 p.m., most of the Members are likely to be away.

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### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

#### **Low Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my Special Mention is on the Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal. West Bengal has received the second prize in highest reduction in Infant Mortality Rate in the country in 2017. In 2016, West Bengal was the first among all States. My only suggestion, taking limited time, Sir,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Text, please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal is 26 per 1000 births, down from 32 in 2011 and 28 in 2016. The staggering reduction in Infant Mortality Rate has been achieved due to the commitment of the State Government in improving public healthcare system in the State, including maternal healthcare and child care. This was announced at the National Summit on Best Practices and



Innovations in Public Healthcare Systems organized by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The IMR in West Bengal, which stands at 26, is much less than the national average of 37. I, therefore, urge the Central Government to adopt the West Bengal model in reducing Infant Mortality Rate at the national level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I just want to raise one point. It is a normal convention that Ministers respond to Special Mentions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have given numerous Special Mentions. I have not received any response from the Ministers. I am sure, that is the experience of many other Members also. I would like you to reiterate this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, for any Special Mention made in this House, afterwards, the Ministers should send a reply promptly to the concerned Member. That should be taken note of. I hope the Parliamentary Affairs Minister will note this.

Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, not present. Shri B. K. Hariprasad.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मेरा अनुरोध है कि चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम जी के स्पेशल मेंशन को मान लिया जाए, उनकी तबियत बहुत खराब है। उनके स्पेशल मेंशन को आप स्वीकार कर लीजिए, वे चल भी नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्रॉब्लम यह है कि a Member has to be present and he has to read. That is the practice. That is why, I called him.

### **Need to provide services and other facilities of international level at Bengaluru International Airport**

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, Bengaluru International Airport Limited (BIAL) is one of the Greenfield Airports in India under PPP and within almost ten years of opening, it has emerged as South India's busiest airport and the third largest in the country. Passenger traffic grew by 22.5 per cent in 2016. The airport received 22.18 million passengers and an average 60,000 passengers every day, including cargo operations reaching new highs, with an overall growth of 9.4 per cent.

Sir, Bengaluru Airport is presently known as the 'Gateway to South India' from passenger and cargo point of view. Presently, Bengaluru has been one of the most neglected areas in India for international travel connections despite the area's

burgeoning technology prowess, which includes capacity constraints and lack of quality service at the airport. The lack of multi-level arrival and departure concourses at BIAL itself is likely to result in tremendous chaos.

International airport facilities for Bengaluru are essential for its continuing success in both commercial areas and in the tourist industry instead of considering airport as a land-bank.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, not present. Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

**Demand to expedite the process of changing the designation of diploma holders as Junior Engineers employed in various units of SAIL including its mines**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, राष्ट्र की अग्रणी इस्पात कंपनी, सेल के भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर, बर्नपुर और बोकारो प्लांट सहित माइन्स में कार्यरत तकरीबन 8 हजार डिप्लोमाधारक इंजीनियरों का पदनाम बदल कर जूनियर इंजीनियर करने हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा 5 मई, 2017 को दिशा निर्देश जारी किया गया था। परन्तु खेद की बात है कि विभाग द्वारा इस मामले में अनावश्यक रूप से अत्यधिक देरी की जा रही है, जिससे सेंट्रल पब्लिक सेक्टर इंटरप्राइजेज की नीति के अनुसार इन कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति नहीं मिल पा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, सेल में लंबे समय से डिप्लोमाधारक इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति डिग्रेड करके की जा रही है। इससे कर्मचारी हतोत्साहित हैं और उनका मानना है कि उनका अधिकार उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है। समय-समय पर कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपनी समस्याओं से विभाग को अवगत कराया जाता रहा है, पर उनकी उचित सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है।

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि इस्पात कंपनी, सेल के भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर, बर्नपुर और बोकारो प्लांट सहित माइन्स में कार्यरत तकरीबन 8 हजार डिप्लोमाधारक इंजीनियरों का पदनाम बदल कर जूनियर इंजीनियर करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई अविलम्ब की जानी चाहिए, जिससे कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त निराशा समाप्त हो सके और उन्हें उनका अधिकार मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to withdraw the decision of winding up of certain units of Government of India Press in the country**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Union Cabinet took a decision to wind up most of the GI Press units, retaining only 5 units out of 17. This was done through the Cabinet meeting dated 29.09.2017. The Cabinet, in taking this decision, did not accept the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as is evident from their 18th Report placed in Parliament on August 10, 2017.

This decision has had a huge impact on the employees and workers of GI Press. These employees and workers have been facing attack on their livelihood for the

last 30 years or so. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had recommended that all 17 units of the GI Press be continued. It had recommended in its 12th Report of 2016 that modern infrastructure, advanced machinery and increased manpower be given to these GI Press units.

At present, all units have a good number of pending jobs which can be done easily if the supply chain is maintained properly for achieving optimum productivity. Because of this decision, only one GI Press office will be retained out of the four offices in West Bengal. West Bengal will lose jobs and unemployed youths will suffer because of this decision.

We demand the Union Cabinet to reconsider its decision and implement the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in its 12th Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have done a good thing today. I am happy. I also saw in the newspapers today. One of the leading newspapers in the country stated, "Back to Business". Today, we are able to complete all the Zero Hour submissions, which were admitted by me, and also all the Special Mentions, along with one or two important urgent matters that have been brought to my notice. It is a very good practice. I compliment all the Members for doing their duty. Now, the Question Hour starts.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं भी पूरे सदन का जो सहयोग, खासतौर से विपक्ष का भी मिल रहा है, उसके लिए आप सब का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कुछ दिनों में हम जो बहुत सारे बिल पास कर पाए, उसके लिए भी आपका धन्यवाद।

आज, सभापति जी बता रहे थे कि विदेश मंत्री, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने भी पूरे सदन का धन्यवाद किया है, क्योंकि श्री कुलभूषण जाधव के मामले में उनकी माँ और पत्नी के साथ पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जो दुर्व्यवहार किया, उस पर जिस तरह से सदन ने एक स्वर में उसकी निन्दा की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, January 1st is a working day or holiday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** यह एनाउंसमेंट हो जाएगा, आप निश्चिन्त रहिए।

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12.00 Noon

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## दलहनों का उत्पादन

\*121. श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस वर्ष दलहनों का प्रचुर-मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दलहनों का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दलहनों के 'बफर-स्टॉक' की व्यवस्था की है, यदि हां, तो दलहनों की कुल कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य पर खरीद की गई है; और

(घ) दलहनों के मूल्य में आ रही गिरावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

## विवरण

(क) और (ख) चौथे अग्रिम अनुमान (2016-17), जो पूरे वर्ष के लिए नवीनतम उपलब्ध अनुमान हैं, के अनुसार 2013-14 में 19.25 मिलियन टन के पिछले रिकार्ड उत्पादन की तुलना में 2016-17 में दलहन का कुल उत्पादन रिकार्ड 22.95 मिलियन टन अनुमानित है।

(ग) सरकार दलहन का 20 लाख टन तक का एक डायनामिक बफर भंडार का रख-रखाव करती है। मूल्य स्थिरीकरण निधि (पीएसएफ) को 01 अप्रैल, 2016 से उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग के अधीन कर दिया गया है। इस निधि में मूल्यों में उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने, जमाखोरी और अनैतिक अटकलबाजियों को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए सुविचारित तरीके से उत्पाद जारी करने के लिए दलहन सहित कृषि जिनसों के रणनीतिक बफर भंडार के रख-रखाव का प्रावधान है। सरकार ने 20.50 लाख टन दलहन की खरीद की है, जिसमें से 16.71 लाख टन की घरेलू खरीद की गई थी और 3.79 लाख टन का आयात किया गया था। 21.12.2017 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 3.45 लाख टन के निपटान के बाद बफर भंडार में 17.05 लाख टन दलहन उपलब्ध है। मूल्य स्थिरीकरण निधि (पीएसएफ) के अधीन, आयात के माध्यम से प्रतिपूर्ति के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय बफर के लिए दलहन की खरीद बाजार मूल्य पर या न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर की जाती है, जो भी अधिक हो। दलहन के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)।

(घ) पीएसएफ के अलावा, किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए, सरकार एमएसपी पर केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों के माध्यम से दलहन की खरीद के लिए पीएसएस का कार्यान्वयन करती है जिसमें राज्य एजेंसियों की मुख्य भूमिका होती है। इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर किया जाता है जो योजना के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार खरीद जिनस को मंडी

कर की वसूली से छूट देने और खरीद एजेंसियों को बोरियों सहित लोजिस्टिक व्यवस्थाएं करने, राज्य एजेंसियों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने, पीएसएस प्रचालनों के लिए चक्रीय निधि का सृजन करने में सहायता करने पर सहमत होते हैं। पीएसएस के मूल उद्देश्य उच्चतर निवेश और उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से उत्पादकों को उन उत्पाद के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य उपलब्ध कराना और कम मध्यस्थता लागत के साथ उचित मूल्य पर आपूर्तियां उपलब्ध कराकर उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा करना है। 2017-18 में, खरीफ विपणन मौसम के लिए दलहन हेतु 8.39 लाख टन की कुल संस्वीकृत मात्रा में से सरकार ने 2166.14 करोड़ रुपए के 3.94 लाख टन (21.12.2017 तक) की प्रगामी खरीद की है जिससे 2,95,605 किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। सरकार ने आयात शुल्क बढ़ाने जैसे अन्य उपाय भी किए हैं।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप दलहन का उत्पादन 2015-16 में 16.35 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 2016-17 में 22.95 मिलियन टन हो गया है और दलहन का क्षेत्र 2015-16 में 249.1 लाख हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 2016-17 में 294.6 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गया है। सरकार के उपायों से दलहन के मूल्य में स्थिरता आई है।

### उपाबंध

दालों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य उपाबंध

(रुपए प्रति क्विंटल)

जिन्स	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>खरीफ दलहन</b>					
अरहर (तूर)	4300	4350	4625^	5050^^	5450^
मूंग	4500	4600	4850^	5225^^	5575^
उड़द	4300	4350	4625^	5000^^	5400^
<b>रबी दलहन</b>					
चना	3100	3175	3500**	4000^	4400@
मसूर (लैंटिल)	2950	3075	3400**	3950@	4250*

^ 200 रु./क्विंटल बोनस सहित।

^^ 425 रु./क्विंटल बोनस सहित।

\*\*75 रु./क्विंटल बोनस सहित।

@150 रु./क्विंटल बोनस सहित।

\*100 रु./क्विंटल बोनस सहित।

**Production of pulses**

†\*121. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the record production of pulses this year;
- (b) if so, the quantum of production thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made provision for buffer stock of pulses, if so, the total procurement of pulses made along with rate at which these were procured; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the prices of pulses from falling and the outcome thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per the Fourth Advance Estimates (2016-17), which is the latest full year estimates available, total production of pulses during 2016-17 is estimated at record 22.95 million tonnes as compared to the previous record production of 19.25 million tonnes in 2013-14.

(c) Government has been maintaining a dynamic buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses. The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been placed under Department of Consumer Affairs w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The fund provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of agricultural commodities including pulses for calibrated releases to moderate price volatility, discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. Government has procured 20.50 lakh tonnes of pulses, out of which 16.71 lakh tonnes was procured domestically and 3.79 lakh tonnes was imported. As on 21.12.2017, 17.05 lakh tonnes of pulses was available in the buffer after disposal of 3.45 lakh tonnes. Under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), procurement of pulses for central buffer is undertaken at market prices or Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), whichever is higher besides supplementation through imports. Details of MSP of pulses are given in the Annexure (*See below*).

(d) In addition to PSF, to protect the interest of the farmers, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses through Central Nodal Agencies at the MSP wherein State Agencies play a major role. This scheme

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is implemented at the request of the concerned State Governments, which agree to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax, assist procurement Agencies in logistic arrangements including gunny bags, provide working capital for State Agencies and creation of revolving fund for PSS operations etc. as required under the Scheme guidelines. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation. In 2017-18, out of a total sanctioned quantity of 8.39 lakh tonnes for pulses for the Kharif marketing season, the progress of procurement is 3.94 lakh tonnes upto 21.12.2017 with an outgo of ₹ 2166.14 crore benefiting 2,95,605 farmers. Government has also taken other measures such as increase of import duties.

The outcome has been an increase in production of pulses from 16.35 million tonnes in 2015-16 to 22.95 million tonnes in 2016-17 and increase in area acreage from 249.1 lakh hectares in 2015-16 to 294.6 lakh hectares in 2016-17. The steps taken by Government have led to stability in prices of pulses.

### *Annexure*

#### *MSP of pulses*

(₹ per Quintal)

Commodity	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Kharif pulses</b>					
Arhar (Tur)	4300	4350	4625 <sup>^</sup>	5050 <sup>^^</sup>	5450 <sup>^</sup>
Moong	4500	4600	4850 <sup>^</sup>	5225 <sup>^^</sup>	5575 <sup>^</sup>
Urad	4300	4350	4625 <sup>^</sup>	5000 <sup>^^</sup>	5400 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Rabi pulses</b>					
Gram	3100	3175	3500 <sup>**</sup>	4000 <sup>^</sup>	4400 <sup>@</sup>
Masoor (Lentil)	2950	3075	3400 <sup>**</sup>	3950 <sup>@</sup>	4250 <sup>*</sup>

<sup>^</sup> Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.

<sup>^^</sup> Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Including Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal.

<sup>@</sup> Including Bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal.

<sup>\*</sup> Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal.

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या घरेलू बाजार में दालों की आपूर्ति अधिक होने के कारण कीमतें गिर रही हैं और दालों के निर्यात पर भी रोक हटा दी गई है? मंत्री जी बताएं कि क्या यह सत्य है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, निश्चित रूप से दालों के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और पिछले वर्ष रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ है। दालों के निर्यात पर रोक को हटाने से पहले देश में दालों के बफर स्टॉक की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसलिए दालों के निर्यात की जो छूट दी गई है, उसका देश में दालों की कीमतों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा।

महोदय, यदि देश में दालों की कीमतें कम होती हैं, तो उसके लिए एक पीएसएस योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार दालों की खरीद करती है। यह बहुत पुरानी योजना है और इसका इस्तेमाल हम बहुत कम करते थे। इसके तहत जब किसी राज्य में समर्थन मूल्य से दाल की कीमत में कमी हो, तो राज्य से प्रस्ताव आता है। पहले हम दालों के कुल उत्पादन के केवल 20 प्रतिशत हिस्से की ही खरीद करने की अनुमति देते थे। यह योजना पुरानी है। हमने इस योजना का वर्ष 2010-11 से वर्ष 2013-14 तक बहुत उपयोग नहीं किया, लेकिन वर्ष 2014-15 के बाद राज्यों ने काफी प्रस्ताव भेजे। इस वर्ष भी आए हैं और उन्हें 40 प्रतिशत तक खरीदने की अनुमति दी गई है।

महोदय, मैं एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज, जल्दी बताएं।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सभापति जी, यह जो प्राइस सपोर्ट स्कीम है, इसके तहत समर्थन मूल्य गिरने के बाद वर्ष 2010-11 से वर्ष 2013-14 तक राज्यों से जो प्रस्ताव आए, उनके अनुसार 8,40,000 टन दाल की खरीद सरकार ने की। वर्ष 2014-15 से वर्ष 2017-18, मतलब कल तक जो खरीदारी हुई, वह ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** राधा मोहन सिंह जी, कृपया संक्षेप में जवाब दें।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** उससे दस गुना ज्यादा दालों की खरीद हुई है।

**श्री सभापति:** हां, ठीक है।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, इसके अलावा मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड का भी उपयोग फूड एंड सिविल सप्लायज मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा किया गया है। जिस राज्य से प्रस्ताव आता है, उसकी हम तुरन्त मंजूरी देते हैं और राज्यों के माध्यम से 40 प्रतिशत तक खरीदारी करते हैं।

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारत की दालों की मांग बहुत कम है और क्या दुनिया के कई देशों में दलहन की खेती से भारत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए खरीद की जाती है? दलहन की बाकी उपज के लिए आयात पर रोक लगाए बगैर घरेलू बाजार में सुधार नहीं होता। माननीय मंत्री जी, देश में दालों की कीमतें घटती जा रही हैं, क्योंकि दालों का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक है और अगर आप बाजार में देखेंगे, तो दालों की कीमतें घट रही हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारें दालों को खरीदेंगी। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य सरकारों ने आज तक दलहन की कितनी खरीदी की है और दालों का हमारे पास कितना भंडारण है तथा हम उसे कितना करना चाहते हैं?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, जहाँ तक दुनिया के देशों का सवाल है, म्यांमार और मोजाम्बिक



के साथ हमारा समझौता हुआ, जिस समय दाल की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी थीं, अपने यहां उत्पादन भी कम होता था। जहां तक राज्यों से खरीदारी का सवाल है, 2017-18 में कल की तारीख तक 5 लाख टन की खरीदारी हुई है। यह जो PSS है, उसके तहत हुई है। मेरे पास राज्यवार सूची भी है कि किस राज्य से कितनी खरीदारी हुई। अभी तक 13 ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन राज्यों से प्रस्ताव आये और उसकी मंजूरी हमने दी तथा खरीदारी हुई है, उसका विवरण भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को भेज सकता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** वह माननीय सदस्य को भेज दीजिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बहुत ही प्वाइंटेड सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी से पूछिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में इस बात का वादा किया था कि जो विभिन्न अनाज हैं, दलहन हैं या तिलहन हैं, इन सबकी जो कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन होगी, उस पर एमएसपी तय करते समय, उससे 50 परसेंट ज्यादा एमएसपी तय किया जायेगा। आपने यहां एमएसपी का जिक्र किया है। यह एनेक्सचर में है कि विभिन्न दालों की एमएसपी क्या है। इन दालों की जो कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन है, क्या आपने उसको एसेस किया है और अगर किया है, तो क्या उसका डेढ़ गुना दाम रखा है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, 15 राज्यों के माध्यम से लागत कॉस्ट के आंकड़े प्राप्त होते हैं, जो CACP नामक एक आयोग को उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं और वह प्रतिवर्ष लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूल्य की सिफारिश करता है।

दलहन में जब-जब उसकी सिफारिश हुई है, इन 3-4 सालों के अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि उस सिफारिश को भी हमने बोनस देकर ज्यादा बढ़ाया है। आप देखिए कि 2013-14 में तूर की जो कीमत थी, वह 4,300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी। हमने आज की तारीख में उसको 5,450 रुपये किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा यह सवाल नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** लागत का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** मैं फिर बता रहा हूँ कि लागत मूल्य CACP तय करता है और वह समर्थन मूल्य की सिफारिश करता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसने किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका क्वेश्चन स्ट्रेट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** हम लोगों ने दलहन के मामले में सिफारिश से भी ज्यादा बोनस देकर एमएसपी निर्धारित किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी सिफारिश से भी ज्यादा किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** रिकॉर्ड बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe. *..(Interruptions)..* No arguments, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीरज जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे दलहन का विषय हो, तिलहन का विषय हो या प्याज जैसा बहुत सेंसिटिव विषय हो...

**श्री सभापति:** क्वेश्चंस मैक्सिमम होने चाहिए। उस दिशा में चलें, प्लीज़।

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** चाहे दलहन, तिलहन या प्याज जैसा सेंसिटिव विषय हो, इसमें जो कृषि उत्पाद आता है, जिसका अंदाजा हमें जुलाई, अगस्त या सितम्बर महीने तक आ जाता है, तो उसके बाद एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए अथवा इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए, इसके बारे में क्या कोई गाइडलाइंस बनते हैं, इसकी कोई नीति बनती है और क्या इसमें कृषि तथा वाणिज्य विभाग में कोई तालमेल होता है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सर, 4 मंत्रालयों के सचिवों की एक कमेटी है। वह कमेटी हर सप्ताह में समीक्षा करती है। मैं सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहूँगा कि हमने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी तूर पर भी बढ़ायी है। बाकी सभी दलहन पर और तिलहन पर भी हमने जो आयात शुल्क है, उसमें भारी बढ़ोतरी की है, 30 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ोतरी की है। पीले मटर पर 50 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। एक संस्थागत रूप से—पहले यह नहीं था—इन 4 मंत्रालयों के सचिव अब एक सप्ताह पर बैठते हैं। पहले हम लोग सिफारिश भी करते थे, तो इसमें महीना-डेढ़ महीना लगता था कि उत्पादन ज्यादा हो रहा है, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ानी है। यानी यह मैकेनिज्म अब बहुत दुरुस्त हुआ है और एक सप्ताह के अन्दर निर्णय होता है तथा सरकार ने तिलहन और दलहन पर आयात शुल्क बढ़ी मात्रा में बढ़ाया है।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the general question that is being talked about in the country is remunerative price for farmers. The hon. Minister has stated in his written reply that the Price Stabilisation Fund for intervention in containing volatility of prices has neither benefited the farmer nor the consumer. I would like to request the Minister to enlighten us whether the Government is thinking of any other mechanism for controlling prices.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, कीमतों पर नियंत्रण के लिए मोदी सरकार आने के तुरंत बाद 'मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड' की स्थापना की गई और प्याज तथा दाल की खरीददारी शुरू

हुई थी। आपको ध्यान में होगा कि कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी थीं, लेकिन हमने सभी राज्यों से उनकी राय लेने के लिए अभी एक पत्र भेजा है। हमने एक नई व्यवस्था दी है कि किसानों को जो समर्थन मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए यहां भी अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है, पीएसएफ के तहत उनको प्रस्ताव देना पड़ता है, इसलिए हमने सभी राज्यों को इस नई व्यवस्था को अपने यहां लागू करने के लिए एक पत्र जारी किया है कि आप इसके तहत खरीददारी कीजिए और इसके तहत जो भी खर्च होगा, उसकी पूरी राशि भारत सरकार देगी। इसके लिए कई राज्यों से positive response भी आ रहा है। इससे थोड़ा अलग हट कर मध्य प्रदेश और हरियाणा ने एक 'भावांतर योजना' की शुरुआत की है, लेकिन वह अलग है, लेकिन अब मैंने सभी राज्यों को कहा है कि आप इस नई व्यवस्था के तहत खरीददारी कीजिए। राज्यों में सब चीजों की खरीददारी नहीं हो पाती है, दलहन, तिलहन और कपास के लिए पीएसएफ के लिए यहां लिखना पड़ता है, हम उनको मंजूरी देते हैं, इसकी नौबत न आए और धान, गेहूं की खरीददारी फूड और सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से राज्य का ही तंत्र करता है। इस प्रकार से एक नई व्यवस्था के लिए हमने राज्यों से आग्रह किया है ताकि किसान को परेशानी न हो, राज्य को भी परेशानी न हो। इस प्रकार से सब चीजों की खरीददारी हो और जो 22 जीन्स हैं, जिनका समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित है, वह किसानों को मिल सके।

#### **Corrective actions suggested by railway officers for safety**

\*122. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent of corrective actions suggested by railway officers regarding the safety of the railways have remained unaddressed in the last eight months;

(b) if so, the Zone-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) No, Sir. Safety is accorded highest priority by Indian Railways. A detailed inspection regime is followed by Railways wherein officers of Safety department carry out Safety inspections regularly. Shortcomings noticed during inspection are complied in shortest possible time. This is a continuous process and timely implementation of corrective actions suggested by safety officers is monitored at regular intervals.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the first supplementary question that I want to ask is this. In different answers, both oral and written, in both the Houses at different points in time, the Government has said that there are

a number of safety-related posts which are lying vacant in the Railways. I, through you, Sir, want to know this from the hon. Minister. Exactly, at the present moment, what is the number of safety-related posts that are lying vacant and by what time-frame the Government is planning to fill up the posts?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, over the years, we have tried to ensure that the Railways' requirements of personnel are fulfilled. Yet at the same time, a lot of technology and innovation has also been introduced in the Railways, particularly in the last three-four years. Therefore, we need to continuously keep assessing really the requirements of safety-related posts that need to be filled up. In the last count, there were about 1.2 lakh or 1.3 lakh vacancies that were assessed as per the sanctioned strength of the Railways. Technology has been brought in a big way in the Railways. We are introducing new technologies to assess track conditions and we are bringing in new signalling systems. Because of all of that, we may not really require that many posts. As an interim measure, we have decided that 50 per cent of these posts will be filled up immediately. Historically, it used to take about 1.5-2 years to fill up posts in the Railways. We are now trying to bring it down to anywhere between six and nine months and speed up the process.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I want to know this through you. What is the current status of anti-collision devices and other such pilot schemes for improving the level of safety in the Railways? And how many such pilot schemes are in operation zone-wise?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, certainly, the question is not related to the question under consideration. But I am happy to share with the hon. Member, through you, hon. Chairman, that innovation and introduction of new ideas in the Railways, particularly related to safety, is a continuous process. Anti-collision devices are under testing at the RDSO. It is not yet at the zonal stage. But we are going one step further, Sir. What we have decided is this. There are two types of coaches which have been used in the Railways—one is ICF-designed and another is LHB-designed. The LHB-designed coaches have been found historically not to result in any fatalities or a very few fatalities whereas ICF-designed coaches have higher fatalities. The LHB-designed coach has a natural anti-climbing feature because the coupler design is much better. So, we have taken a policy decision that after June, 2018, we will not produce any more ICF-designed coaches. All new coaches will be LHB-designed. That will significantly enhance the level of safety in the Railways.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि रेलवे में technical employees की बहुत कमी है तथा रेलवे में नई techniques का इस्तेमाल phase-wise तरीके से किया जा रहा है, जिसे लेकर इनके सामने कुछ परेशानी है, लेकिन देश में जिस तरह

से बार-बार accidents हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि plates बदल दी गई हैं या कुछ दूसरे steps लिए गए हैं, लेकिन यात्रियों की security के लिए रेलवे क्या समग्र कदम उठा रही है ताकि यात्रियों के जान-माल की रक्षा हो सके?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** दुर्घटना होने पर रेलवे की अपनी व्यवस्था है। हमारे पास Railway Protection Force (आर.पी.एफ.) है, साथ ही हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर उस राज्य की पुलिस की भी इसमें सहायता लेते हैं लेकिन 65,000 किलोमीटर का विशाल network रेलवे का है जिसे देखने के लिए पूरे समय और हर किलोमीटर पर कोई व्यक्ति नहीं लगाया जा सकता। इसके बावजूद कोशिश की जाती है कि नई टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से, जैसे अब वायर लगाने की कोशिश चल रही है ताकि पूरे सिस्टम में वायरिंग हो जाए और पता चल सके कि किधर वायर कट रही है, किधर disconnect हो रही है और हमें तुरंत सिगनल मिल जाए। इस तरह अलग-अलग प्रयोगों के द्वारा हम कितना ज्यादा संतुलन कर सकते हैं, पूरे मामले को रिकॉर्ड कर सकते हैं, उस दिशा में हमारा सतत प्रयास चल रहा है।

**SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal):** Sir, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister one point. Unmanned level crossing is one of the major reasons for accidents and casualties in the Railways. The Government has often reiterated its priority in phasing them out. So, my question is: Will the Minister be pleased to state the Budget to phase out unmanned level crossings along with details of the phasing out?

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Hon. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members will be extremely delighted to know that the one thing on which there has been no budget restriction any more in the Railways, after Prime Minister Modi's Government came in, is safety. We have ensured unlimited availability of funds for safety related measures and if you see the quantum of investment that has happened in the Railways, it is significant. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. ...(Interruptions).. If the answer is wrong, there is a way. You know that. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, if we look at the amounts that have been invested on safety, there is a quantum jump in investment and, therefore, the unmanned level crossings also have significantly fallen in the last three or three-and-a-half years. There are about 28,000 level crossings in India. Currently, about four-and-a-half thousand of them are still unmanned level crossings. We have taken a policy decision that all of them, on all the heavily-congested routes, wherever the traffic is significant, will be eliminated by Ganesh Chaturthi, 2018. There will not be a single unmanned level crossing in all the congested routes of the Railways. It will be only in those single-line routes where one or two trains are going in a day. Usually, there, we have a system that a gate attendant comes only when the train is coming and we don't engage people all the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, how is Lord Ganesha connected with unmanned level crossings? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में नियमित संरक्षा, निरीक्षण और कमियाँ दूर करने के प्रयासों के बावजूद रेल सुरक्षा बार-बार खतरे में आती है, क्या रेल मंत्रालय 'Zero Accident Rail Model' स्थापित करने की दिशा में विश्व के अन्य देशों के model की study करके सहायता लेने का विचार कर रहा है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति जी, भारतीय रेल समय-समय पर अलग-अलग विषयों पर चर्चा और विचार-विमर्श करके जो भी latest technology विश्व में उपलब्ध है, उसे कैसे हम भारतीय रेल के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, यह सिलसिला निरंतर चलता रहता है। माननीय सदस्यों को जानकर खुशी होगी कि जहाँ 2006-07 में 195 consequential rail accidents हुए थे, उसकी तुलना में वर्ष 2016-17 में उनकी संख्या घटकर सिर्फ 104 रह गई है। हमें उम्मीद है कि आगे चलकर यह और घटती रहेगी। इस वर्ष भी, अगर 1 अप्रैल से नवम्बर तक number of accidents, consequential train accidents देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि ये पिछले वर्ष 85 थे, जो इस वर्ष सिर्फ 49 हैं। यह सिलसिला निरंतर चलता रहता है कि कैसे ऐक्सिडेंट्स को कम करना है और हम दुनिया भर की टेक्नोलॉजीज स्टडी करके, उनको Indian context में relevant बनाकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

### **Making internet availability a fundamental right**

\*123. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make internet availability a fundamental right; and

(b) if so, the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is committed to provide internet connectivity to its citizens. As per a report from TRAI, as on June, 2017, India has over 431.21 million internet users and with several million new internet users joining every month, this

has resulted in more and more Indians coming online and using the internet, giving them the freedom to experience and use the internet in every aspect of their lives.

Government of India's 'Digital India' programme envision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The pillars of Digital India programme namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity and Public Internet Access Programme address the issue Internet availability in the country.

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार):** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला सप्लिमेंटरी सवाल यह है कि सरकार इंटरनेट की उपलब्धता को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने का विचार रखती है, इसका उत्तर अपूर्ण है। भारतीय संविधान में मौलिक अधिकार हैं और साथ में Fundamental Duties भी हैं। पार्टी IVA के (h) प्वाइंट में "To develop scientific temper" ज्यूटीज़ में शामिल है। यह सरकार की भी ज्यूटी है। क्या इस संवैधानिक भावना का ध्यान रखते हुए, इंटरनेट, जो कि आज एक सशक्त लोकतांत्रिक माध्यम है, उसका हक सबको मिले, इसके बारे में सरकार अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेगी?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे एक विनम्र आग्रह करूंगा। यह सवाल आधा आईटी का है और आधा संचार का है। मैं इसका उत्तर अवश्य दे रहा हूँ। अगर ऐसा कोई और प्रश्न होगा, तो मित्रवर मनोज जी उपस्थित हैं, वे दूसरे प्रश्न में इसका उत्तर देंगे।

महोदय, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। आपने बहुत सही कहा। हमारी "डिजिटल इंडिया" की जो कल्पना है, उसमें हम समावेशी डिजिटल विकास की बात करते हैं। इसमें एक डिजिटल ढांचा आता है और डिजिटल सेवाएँ भी आती हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बहुत ही संक्षिप्त में बताना चाहूंगा कि देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को optical fibre से जोड़ने की बात थी। यह कार्यक्रम वर्ष 2011 में शुरू हुआ था। जब हमारी सरकार आई थी, तब मात्र 358 किलोमीटर optical fibre lay हुआ था। आज जब हमारी सरकार को लगभग साढ़े तीन साल पूरे हो रहे हैं, तो हमें यह बताते हुए बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि हमने 2,53,000 किलोमीटर optical fibre lay किया है। हमने एक लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को link up कर दिया है और 57,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में आज यह फैसिलिटी है कि वहां से यह access हो सकता है। बाकी मनोज जी के विभागों ने यह चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि with various telecom operators, सर्विस प्रोवाइड करें।

सर, मैं बस दो चीज़ें और बताना चाहता हूँ। हमने छोटे शहरों में बीपीओ की सेवा शुरू की है और आज लगभग 68 परसेंट छोटे शहरों, जैसे—आंध्र प्रदेश के भीमावरन, चित्तूर, गुंटुपल्ली...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली और कानपुर, बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर और पटना, कोझीकोड, जम्मू-कश्मीर में भद्रवाह, बडगाम, जम्मू, सोपौर आदि जगहों पर बीपीओ शुरू हो गया है। हमारे लगभग 2,70,000 कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स हैं, जिनमें से 1,73,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में हैं। उनमें आज 10 लाख लोग काम करते हैं। उनमें one-third महिलाएँ हैं, जो वहां काम कर रही हैं। इसके साथ, infrastructure, digital delivery है और हम 6 करोड़ लोगों को digitally literate करने जा रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** हरिवंश जी, सेकंड सप्लिमेंटरी है?

**श्री हरिवंश:** जी हां। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी की निगाह में यह बात लाना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया के पांच बड़े अर्थशास्त्रियों का ताजा अध्ययन है कि जो बच्चे innovation hub, यानी शहरों के स्कूल में जो सुविधाएँ हैं, connectivity है, उससे अगर गांवों के बच्चे दूर रहे, तो उनके अंदर प्रतिभा का विकास बहुत कम होगा। उस अध्ययन का नाम है — 'The Lost Einsteins', यानी अगर गांव के बच्चों को ये सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलीं, तो वे शहर के बच्चों के बराबर खड़े नहीं हो पाएँगे। इसलिए मैं इसको मौलिक अधिकार बनाने की बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, माननीय हरिवंश जी एक प्रखर सम्पादक और विद्वान हैं, ये अध्ययन करते हैं, इनका अभिनन्दन है। हमने बार-बार यह कहा है कि इंटरनेट उपलब्ध हो, इसके बारे में हमारी सरकार कोई समझौता नहीं करेगी। Internet access is not negotiable. CSC तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में ही हैं। क्या आपने कभी कल्पना की थी कि मुजफ्फरपुर, कानपुर, बरेली, इम्फाल, गुवाहाटी आदि में बीपीओ शुरू होगा? लेकिन यह शुरू हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** यह हम कर रहे हैं और आगे करेंगे। हम 6 करोड़ लोगों को digitally literate करने जा रहे हैं। ये सब ग्रामीण परिवेश में ही है।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू। मंत्री जी, संक्षेप में, नेट संक्षेप में होता है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** बस, एक लाईन सर। इनोवेशन के बारे में बहुत सही कहा गया कि आज भारत में स्टार्ट-अप मूवमेंट भी बहुत आगे बढ़ रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू। श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Chairman, Sir, in this case, the question was whether the Government proposes to make internet availability a fundamental right. That is a question and there has still now been no answer. I want to say that the right to internet has been held to be a part of freedom of opinion and speech. In 2016, the United Nations has declared that depriving people of internet connectivity is a violation of human rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question now? Please.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: I want to only mention this that internet connectivity has already been recognised as a human right in Sweden, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Estonia and Canada. So, will the hon. Minister tell us whether they propose to make this also a fundamental right in India?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the reply is very simple. One is paper transaction of deprivation of fundamental right and the other is making it available without discrimination. And what Narendra Modi Government very strongly



believes is that access to internet must be made available, which I outlined in my previous reply. That is what we are doing through digital inclusion.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, according to the Economic Survey Report, 2016, the Government has incurred a loss of ₹ 16,000 crore because of the Government intervention and disrupting the internet services. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Law—because hitherto internet services are being disrupted according to the Indian Telegraphic Act—whether the Government is envisaging to bring an enactment whereby the Government of India will frame the norms to state under what circumstances the internet services can be disrupted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: In the modern times, disruption is integral to innovation. But as far as our Government view is concerned, we want fair competition, more and more players to come. The more the players will come, the more the availability will become and I am very happy, India, today has become a country having the low-cost technology, low-cost availability, including mobile internet. Let us welcome that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that Members will not take inspiration from your disruption for our disruption. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Minister has made a categorical statement in the answer. The categorical statement made here is very clear that the internet will not be made a Fundamental Right. I had no qualms about that. Since he has made a categorical statement, I can have another debate with him on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ask your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in fact, the Minister, in one of the earlier answers, while he was answering, said that this is an issue relating to Communication, IT and Law. Sir, it goes beyond that and that is my question. It also includes Home Affairs because this internet issue is a national security and a privacy issue. So I want to give an example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, day before yesterday, on the internet, Facebook is asking for Aadhaar card number before one can open a Facebook account. My question to the Minister is, in this age of the internet—even though he is not in the Home Ministry, but since we are discussing it—what are the measures he is taking for data protection and national security on the use of the internet. Specifically, I gave you the Facebook example.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That is a very, very relevant question he has raised. India is emerging as a big centre of data analysis. The Government of India has set up a Committee headed by Justice Srikrishna, eminent Supreme Court retired Judge, and we are in the process of framing a data protection law. The white paper has been circulated. The field hearing is going on and very soon we will come with the data protection law. As regards the first part of security issue, we are very alive to cyber security. The hon. Prime Minister has publicly stated that cyber war is a bloodless war and from cyber drilling to cyber human resource development, to more training, to cyber auditing, all are going together including involvement of private sector. Regarding Facebook in particular, I have also seen the news in media. They have also given a reply that it was directory, not mandatory. But I can only tell you, I will get the entire facts on record and revert to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question. Question No. 124.

**Hiving off mobile tower assets of BSNL into a separate company**

\*124. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved hiving off the mobile tower assets of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited into a separate company;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are 4,42,000 mobile towers in the country of which BSNL owns about 66,000;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this approval authorizes BSNL to monetise its telecom tower infrastructure with the formation of a separate subsidiary company; and

(d) if so, 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) to (d) There are around 4.61 lakh mobile towers in the country out of which Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has 66771 mobile towers. Government has approved for hiving off mobile tower assets of BSNL into a separate subsidiary company fully owned by BSNL. The subsidiary company may monetize its assets on achieving financial health and stability.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Respected Chairman, Sir, the basic cause of call-drops is the insufficiency of mobile towers. People are not willing to provide space for mobile towers because of radiation fears. There was a proposal to utilize premises of Government buildings spread across the country for this purpose. I would like to know, through you, Sir, about the steps taken by BSNL to put up mobile towers in premises of Government buildings. BSNL being a Government-owned company, things could move a little faster.

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन का मूल प्रश्न से कोई वास्ता नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब देना चाहें, तो दे दीजिए।

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** महोदय, मैं जवाब दूंगा। सवाल है कि सरकार टॉवर की अलग से infrasturue company क्यों बना रही है? महोदय, मैं अपनी बात पर बल देते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि अलग से टॉवर कंपनी बनाने का उद्देश्य यही है कि हम अधिक-से-अधिक टॉवर लगा सकें और tenancy ratio, यानी एक टॉवर को हम कितने ऑपरेटर्स के साथ शेयर करते हैं, यह मोटे तौर पर देश में 1.9 है और बीएसएनएल का 1.2 है। महोदय, हमारे पास 66,771 टॉवर्स हैं जिसमें से 13,790 को हम बाकी लोगों के साथ शेयर करते हैं। इसीलिए अभी सितम्बर माह में कैबिनेट ने फैसला लिया है ताकि आने वाले दिनों में हम इसे और बढ़ा सकें और इसे एक profit making company बना सकें ताकि लोगों की मांग के अनुसार देश में अच्छी connectivity देने के लिए अधिक टॉवर्स लगाए जा सकें।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: This is my second supplementary, Sir. The Minister has reiterated that the subsidiary company would be fully owned by BSNL. The market share of BSNL in the mobile segment is very low as compared to other telecom service providers. Its share can be increased if BSNL mobile services are improved. For increasing BSNL's revenue, 4G spectrum should be allotted to BSNL with immediate effect. BSNL has requested for allotment of 5 MHz in 2,100 band. This would fetch revenue to BSNL. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the request for ₹ 14,000 cores by BSNL has been approved.

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, मूल प्रश्न यह है कि अलग से टॉवर्स की infrastructure company क्यों बना रहे हैं? हालांकि इस प्रश्न का भी उस से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, फिर भी मैं जवाब दूंगा। महोदय, बीएसएनएल को 4G Spectrum मिले ऐसी request बीएसएनएल ने मंत्रालय से की है, Spectrum के संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश हैं, जिसका हम ध्यान रखते हैं। अभी देश में कुछ स्थानों पर Wi-Fi Hotspot के माध्यम से बीएसएनएल 4G सेवाएं दे रहा है और Telecom Commission ने इस पर विचार किया है कि बीएसएनएल को कैसे competitive बनाया जाए और हम उसे 4G Spectrum दे सकें। महोदय, जब इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा तो हम उससे सदन को जरूर अवगत कराएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is quite a welcome thing that Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth is able to understand the answer without the need for a translation even though she is from Tamil Nadu. That is good.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know a little Hindi; I have passed two levels in the Hindi Examination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मेरे ख्याल से देश में सब से ज्यादा गांव ओडिशा में हैं। महोदय, 53,000 गांव ओडिशा में हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि 21,000 गांवों में टॉवर्स या इंटरनेट connectivity नहीं है। इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि वहां यह समस्या कितनी गंभीर है। महोदय, specially naxal areas में टॉवर्स लगाने के बारे में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको चिट्ठी दी होगी। मेरा सवाल यह है कि 21,000 गांवों और specially naxal areas villages में टॉवर्स लगाने और Internet connectivity देने के बारे में आपकी क्या योजना है और आप वहां कब तक टॉवर्स लगाएंगे?

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** महोदय, यह सच है कि देश के सभी गांवों तक बीएसएनएल की connectivity नहीं है। अभी जैसा कि पूर्व सदस्य ने सवाल किया कि बीएसएनएल का मोबाइल टेलिफोनी में मार्केट शेयर कम है। वह मोटे तौर पर 10 परसेंट के आसपास है। कई प्राइवेट टीएसपीज हैं, जिन का शेयर ज्यादा है, बावजूद इस के जहां तक नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का सवाल है हमने एक प्रोजेक्ट Left Wing Extremist area के लिए गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से किया था, जिसके तहत हमने ओडिशा में भी टॉवर लगाए थे और हम एक दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट और प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं। आज ही गृह मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक बैठक है। उसमें 2G+ 4G Technology के साथ हम तीन हजार से ज्यादा टॉवर लगाने जा रहे हैं। हम आने वाले दिनों में funds की availability के आधार पर यह कोशिश करेंगे कि देश भर में सभी गांवों तक Mobile Connectivity पहुंचे। हमारे देश में 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर 55,000 गांव थे, जहां Mobile Connectivity नहीं थी।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू मंत्री जी, समय कम है, श्री रिपुन बोरा।

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** कुछ प्रयासों के कारण यह संख्या घटकर 52,685 हो गई है। हमने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से पत्र लिखा है कि आप इन गांवों को identify करके हमें दीजिए, ताकि जैसे भारत में एक परियोजना शुरू हुई, वैसे Mobile Connectivity की भी एक परियोजना लाकर, इस देश के हर गांव तक Mobile Connectivity हो जाएगी।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you. Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned that there are 6,67071 mobile towers in our country at present. Sir, in the rural areas, the service of BSNL is very, very poor, and in many cases, that is out of network, no network, and hence, there is no connectivity. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether because of the haphazard increase of towers, the services have become very poor. Is there any technical reason to improve the services of the BSNL?

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, टॉवर्स की संख्या बढ़ने से सर्विसेज और बेहतर होंगी। लोगों को अच्छी सर्विस मिले, इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा टॉवर्स लगाए जाएं। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह रही कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व BSNL घाटे में आ गया था और इस सरकार के

बाद पिछले तीन वर्षों से वह ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट में आया है, इसके कारण Technology में और Infrastructure में वह निवेश कर रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले से काफी बेहतर सुविधाएं हुई हैं। हम next generation network की ओर बढ़े हैं, लेकिन पूरे देश में BSNL की Connectivity नहीं है। हम आने वाले दिनों में इसे और बढ़ाएंगे।

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद देश में BSNL टॉवर्स की संख्या बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हुई है। जब हम दूरदराज के गांवों में जाते हैं, तो वहां लाइन की Connectivity न होने के कारण ज्यादातर टॉवर्स बन्द हो जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब लाइट चली जाती है, तो टॉवर्स बन्द हो जाते हैं और जब टॉवर्स बन्द हो जाते हैं, तो Connectivity नहीं मिल पाती है। इसके ऑप्शन में क्या सोलर जैसा कोई अन्य प्रावधान इसमें फिट करना चाहते हैं?

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** अभी तक पूरे देश में जितने Mobile Towers हैं, उनमें मोटे तौर पर 3 प्रतिशत टॉवर्स को हम सोलर पॉवर से फीड कर रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों में हम इसमें और बढ़ोतरी करेंगे, ताकि बिजली के अभाव में सर्विस में कोई व्यवधान पैदा न हो।

### बरवाडीह-चिरमिरी रेल लाइन

\*125. **श्री राम विचार नेताम:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को बरवाडीह-चिरमिरी रेल लाइन के लिए अधिगृहीत भूक्षेत्र की जानकारी है और इस परियोजना का कितना कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की मंजूरी व कार्य आरंभ होने की तारीख क्या-क्या हैं और इस परियोजना के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना को रद्द कर दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या-क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने इस परियोजना को कब तक पूरा कर लेने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) जी हां। रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा प्रारंभ में बरवाडीह-चिरमिरी (182 कि.मी.) के एक भाग अर्थात् बरवाडीह से सरनाडीह (64.33 कि.मी.) को 1947 में स्वीकृत किया गया था। कुछ पुलों सहित निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया था। बहरहाल, वित्तीय तंगियों के कारण इस कार्य को 1950 में बंद कर दिया गया था। 1978 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण में, पुराना संरेखण रूलिंग ग्रेडिएंट और विशिष्टियों में परिवर्तन के कारण तकनीकी रूप से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया था। वर्ष 2010-2011 में बरवाडीह-चिरमिरी (अंबिकापुर) (182 कि.मी.) के बीच नई लाइन के लिए अद्यतन सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, जिसकी लागत 1104.50 करोड़ रुपए है और इसके प्रतिफल की दर (आरओआर) 8.61 प्रतिशत है। इसके अलावा, तत्कालीन योजना आयोग से बरवाडीह और अंबिकापुर (182 कि.मी.) के बीच नई लाइन कार्य को 1104.50 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन देने का अनुरोध (मार्च 2012) किया गया था। कुल 182 कि.मी. लंबी परियोजना में से, 77 कि.मी. लाइन

झारखंड राज्य में आती है और शेष 105 कि.मी. लाइन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में आती है। तत्कालीन योजना आयोग ने उक्त परियोजना को इस शर्त के साथ सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन (जून, 2012) दिया था कि संबंधित राज्य सरकार इसके लिए निशुल्क भूमि मुहैया कराएगी और इस परियोजना को संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में संयुक्त आधार पर विकसित करने के लिए कोल इंडिया से अनुरोध करेगी, जिसके पास भारी मात्रा में निवेश योग्य सरप्लस है। तदनुसार, मई, 2013 में छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड राज्य सरकार और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को इसके लिए निशुल्क भूमि मुहैया कराने और इस परियोजना को संयुक्त रूप से विकसित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था। उस समय, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने इस संबंध में कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दी। इसके कारण, इस परियोजना को शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। 1950 के बाद, व्याय केवल नए सिरे से सर्वेक्षण करने और इसे अद्यतन करने पर ही किया गया है।

अब, छत्तीसगढ़ रेल निगम लिमिटेड (छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय की संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी) ने इस परियोजना को संभावित परियोजना के रूप में चिह्नित किया है और बरवाडीह से अंबिकापुर तक नई लाइन परियोजना की अर्थक्षमता और व्यवहार्यता के आकलन के लिए नवंबर 2017 में परामर्शी ठेका आवंटित कर दिया है।

परियोजना की मंजूरी छत्तीसगढ़ रेल निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा किए जा रहे व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन पर आधारित होगी।

### **Barwadih-Chirimiri railway line**

†\*125. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the area of land acquired for Barwadih-Chirimiri railway line and the extent of work of this project completed;

(b) if so, the dates of sanction and commencement of this project along with the total amount allocated and spent on this project, so far; and

(c) whether this project has been cancelled, if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the deadline set by Government for completion of this project?

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

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A part of Barwadih-Chirimiri (182 Km.) i.e. Barwadih to Sarnadih (64.33 Km.) was initially sanctioned by Railway Board in 1947. Formation work including some of the bridges were completed. However, the work was stopped in the beginning of 1950 owing to financial stringencies. In survey done in 1978, old

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

alignment was not found technically feasible due to change in ruling gradient and specifications. Updating survey for new line between Barwadih-Chirmiri (Ambikapur) (182 Km.) was conducted in year 2010-2011 at a cost of ₹ 1104.50 crore with Rate of Return (ROR) of 8.61%. Further, the then Planning Commission was requested (March, 2012) to accord 'In Principle' approval to the work of new line between Barwadih and Ambikapur (182 Km.) at a cost of ₹ 1104.50 crore. Out of total project length of 182 Km., 77 Km. falls in the State of Jharkhand and remaining 105 Km. falls in the State of Chhattisgarh. The then Planning Commission has accorded (June, 2012) 'In Principle' approval to the aforesaid project with the condition that the Railway gets land free of cost from concerned State Government and approach Coal India, which has huge investible surplus, with the request to jointly develop this project as a joint venture. Accordingly, State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Coal India Ltd. were requested in May, 2013 to provide land free of cost and develop this project jointly. At that time, neither State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand nor Coal India Ltd. responded. As such project could not be taken forward. After 1950, expenditure has been incurred only on fresh survey and its updating.

Now, Chhattisgarh Railway Corporation Limited (a Joint Venture Company of Government of Chhattisgarh and Ministry of Railways) has identified this project as a potential project for further development and has awarded a consultancy contract in November, 2017 for assessment of economic viability and feasibility of the Barwadih to Ambikapur new line project.

Sanction of project will be based on feasibility study being conducted by Chhattisgarh Railway Corporation Limited.

**श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़):** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का समय दिया।

**श्री सभापति:** मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप तुरंत प्रश्न करें।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि ये मंत्रालय संभालने के बाद ही छत्तीसगढ़ गए और रेलवे से संबंधित वर्तमान तथा आने वाले समय के लिए जितनी भी परियोजनाएँ हैं, उनकी पूरी समीक्षा की। इसके साथ ही आपने बरवाडीह-चिरिमरी रेल लाइन की भी समीक्षा की।

महोदय, मैं अपना ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बरवाडीह-चिरिमरी रेल लाइन आजादी से पहले अर्थात् 1947 से पहले से स्वीकृत है। आपने इसको अपने कार्यकाल में भी स्वीकृत किया है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** क्या आप इसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा कराने की कृपा करेंगे?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, सदन को जानकर थोड़ा दुख भी होगा कि यह लाइन 1947 में स्वीकृत हुई थी, 1950 में थोड़ा सा मिट्टी का काम करने के बाद इसका काम बंद कर दिया गया था और 1950 से लेकर 1978 तक इसमें कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। सर्वे 1978 में किया गया और चूंकि एलाइनमेंट suitable नहीं मिली, इसको रोक दिया गया। कुछ वर्ष पहले इस काम को पुनः एक बार देखा गया, 2012 में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस पर विचार करके यह कहा कि दोनों राज्य, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड जमीन दें और झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और कोल इंडिया इसका पैसा दे, ताकि इस लाइन को लगाया जाए। गत वर्षों में इस पर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ, सिर्फ बातचीत होती रही। अभी-अभी 13 नवंबर, 2017 को माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के साथ मीटिंग में जब इस पर पूरा विचार किया गया, तो पता लगा कि जगन्नाथ पुर और मदन नगर, दो एसीसीएल की कोल माइन्स और सीसीएल की कोल माइन्स को भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा, तो दोनों कोल कंपनीज को भी निर्देश दिया गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने भी पहल की है और जो ज्वॉइंट वेंचर कंपनी बनी है, उसने इसके सर्वे का काम शुरू करने का निर्णय ले लिया है। जैसे ही सर्वे होने के बाद इसकी डिटेल्स आ जाएंगी, इस पर पुनः विचार करके इस पर निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक छत्तीसगढ़ रेल निगम लिमिटेड (छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार रेल मंत्रालय के संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी) ने इस परियोजना को संभावित परियोजना के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। यह बरवाडीह से अंबिकापुर तक रेल लाइन परियोजना की अर्थक्षमता और व्यवहार्यता के आकलन के लिए नवंबर, 2017 में परामर्श ठेका आवंटित कर दिया गया है, तो उसकी प्रगति क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति जी, इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में चर्चा करने के बाद और उसकी कंसल्टेन्सी देने के बाद अभी कुल 42 दिन हुए हैं, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि थोड़ा समय देना पड़ेगा। यह एक लंबी लाइन है, 182 किलोमीटर की लाइन है। जिस चीज को 70 वर्ष लग गए, मैं समझता हूँ कि 42 दिन में इसकी फीजिबिलिटी तय करना तो मुश्किल है। एक बार फीजिबिलिटी आ जाए, उसके बाद जरूर इस पर निर्णय लेंगे कि कै से इसको तेज गति दी जाए, अगर वायेबल है।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जहां पर यह रेल लाइन बनने जा रही है, वह बहुत घने जंगलों के बीच है। वहां पर हाथियों का कॉरिडोर बना हुआ है, जंगली जानवरों का बना हुआ है, तो रेल लाइन बनने के बाद उस कॉरिडोर की क्या व्यवस्था होगी? अगर कॉरिडोर तोड़ देंगे, तो वे गांवों में प्रवेश कर जाएंगे। उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, पूरे देश में ऐसे कई इलाके हैं, जहां हाथी वगैरह, अलग-अलग एनिमल्स का प्रवास रहता है, उनके कॉरिडोर हैं। ऐसी सभी जगहों को जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चिह्नित करती है, उनको सेप्टी के माध्यम से स्लो कॉरिडोर बनाया जाता है, स्पीड रिस्ट्रिक्शन लगाए जाते हैं। आज तक किसी भी कॉरिडोर को रेलवे की वजह से हमने ध्वस्त या बंद नहीं किया है। जहां-जहां ये कॉरिडोर बनते हैं, उनकी सेप्टी के लिए मीज़र्स लिए जाते हैं। साथ ही साथ एक नई परियोजना भी सोच रहे हैं कि बाउंडरी वॉल लगाई जाए और बाउंडरी वॉल के लिए बजट की दिक्कत न हो, इसको सेप्टी आइटम बना दिया जाए, तो बजट की कभी दिक्कत नहीं होगी, लेकिन हाथी वगैरह के लिए तो बाउंडरी वॉल भी आसानी से काम नहीं करेंगी। एक



समस्या जरूर सामने आई है, जो असम में देखने को मिली कि जो नॉर्मल कॉरिडोर थे, उनके बाहर जाकर एलिफेंट्स ने अभी ट्रैवल करना शुरू कर दिया है। उसके लिए हमारा कोई संबंध नहीं है, नहीं तो उस इलाके की पूरी लाइन स्लो हो जाएगी और बंद सी हो जाएगी। कोरिडोर को हम जरूर प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड):** सभापति महोदय, बरवाडीह-चिरिमरी लाइन का क्षेत्र जंगल से भरा हुआ और मिनरल्स रिच इलाके से गुजरता है, जो आतंकवाद से भी प्रभावित है और झारखंड का करीब 65 किलोमीटर इस लाइन का पड़ता है। इसमें 1950 तक बहुत सारे काम, जैसे पुलिया भी बन गए थे। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि 1950 से आज तक रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति काफी अच्छी और बड़ी हो गई है।

**श्री सभापति:** क्वेश्चन।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** लेकिन अब रेलवे का एक स्टैंड है कि संबंधित राज्य इस पर खर्च करेंगे और कोल इंडिया खर्च करेगा। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या झारखंड जैसे राज्य, जो इनको अधिक से अधिक रेवेन्यू देते हैं और रेल में इन्वेस्ट करने की पोजिशन में नहीं है, तो विशेष परिस्थिति में क्या रेलवे भी इस परियोजना में खर्च करेगा, ताकि यह काम जल्दी से पूरा हो सके?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, हर चीज को नजर में रखते हुए प्रोजेक्ट के हित में और पूरे पूर्वी इलाके के हित में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का निर्देश रहता है कि जो पूर्वी भारत है, जो विकास से वंचित रहा है, उसके प्रति सरकार की संवेदना भी ज्यादा है और उसके प्रति हमारा ध्यान भी ज्यादा है। इस प्रोजेक्ट की एक बार viability establish हो जाए, तो झारखंड की दिक्कत भी होगी, तो हम उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए उचित निर्णय लेंगे।

**PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal):** Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister regarding a train called Shantiniketan Express, which runs from Bolpur to Howrah. In this train, particularly the AC compartments is very bad. The condition is such that the seats are torn and shabby.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You put your question. Your question is not connected with the main question, Chowdhuryji.

**PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY:** So, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister how he can improve the condition of this train while we are thinking of bullet trains. Eninent persons, educationists from all over India and abroad, including foreigners, usually take this train to visit shantiniketan and Visva Bharati.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Hon. Chairman, Sir, both bullet trains and upgradation of the Railways can co-exist. There is no connection that one cannot co-exist with the other. I can assure the hon. Member that I will have this examined and attention is to upgrade this entire existing infrastructure but it is an infrastructure that we have inherited after 66 years of lost opportunities. A lot of infrastructure has become outdated. But, we are certainly pushing and aggressively pushing to modernize the existing infrastructure.

### सकरी-सरायगढ़ रेल-लाइन का बिछाया जाना

\*126. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने वर्ष 2004 में बिहार में सकरी से निर्मली होते हुए सरायगढ़ तक रेल लाइन के निर्माण हेतु आधारशिला रखी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त परियोजना को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी;

(घ) अपेक्षित धनराशि की तुलना में आवंटित धनराशि का, वर्ष-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ.) सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को कब तक पूरा कर लेने का विचार रखती है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (ङ.) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी हां। पूर्व माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 06.06.2003 को केवल कोसी पुल की आधारशिला रखी थी, जो निर्मली-सरायगढ़ (22 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना का भाग है।

कोसी पुल के एक ओर (पश्चिमी दिशा) सकरी से निर्मली तक मौजूदा मीटर लाइन थी और नदी के दूसरी ओर (पूर्वी दिशा) सरायगढ़ से फारबिसगंज तक भी मौजूदा मीटर लाइन थी। निर्मली के रास्ते सकरी और सरायगढ़ के बीच बिहार के लोगों को बेहतर कनेक्टिविटी मुहैया कराने के लिए, निर्मली और सरायगढ़ के बीच नई लाइन सहित कोसी पुल को 323.40 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 2003-04 में स्वीकृत किया गया था। इस परियोजना की नवीनतम लागत 499.41 करोड़ रुपए है। इस पुल की कुल लंबाई 1800 मीटर है और पुल सहित निर्मली और सरायगढ़ के बीच नई लाइन की कुल लंबाई 22 कि.मी. है। कोसी पुल की पुल संरचना (39 स्पैन x 45.7 मीटर) का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और कोसी पुल के पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी पहुंच मार्गों के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ.) कोसी पुल सहित निर्मली और सरायगढ़ के बीच नई लाइन को चालू करने के लिए, बिहार सरकार द्वारा सुपौल जिले में 1.8 एकड़ भूमि अभी अधिगृहीत की जानी है।

इसके अलावा, सकरी और निर्मली के बीच आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

2018-19 के दौरान, निर्मली और सरायगढ़ के बीच नई लाइन परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपए निधि की आवश्यकता होगी।

2014-15 से, इस नई लाइन परियोजना के लिए समुचित निधि आवंटित की जा रही है। इस नई लाइन परियोजना के लिए आवंटित निधि का वर्षवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:—

वर्ष	आबंटन (करोड़ रुपए)
2014-15	25
2015-16	25
2016-17	65
2017-18	25

निर्मली से सरायगढ़ तक नई लाइन सहित कोसी पुल के कार्य और सकरी एवं निर्मली के बीच आमान परिवर्तन कार्य को 2018-19 के दौरान पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

### **Laying of Sakri Saraigarh railway line**

†\*126. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a former Prime Minister had laid the foundation for laying of the Sakri to Saraigarh railway line *via* Nirmali in Bihar, in the year 2004;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) by when the above project would be completed and the amount of funds required for the same;

(d) the year-wise allocation of funds in comparison to the desired funds; and

(e) by when Government proposes to complete this important project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A former Hon'ble Prime Minister had laid foundation stone of only Kosi Bridge on 06.06.2003 which is part of Nirmali-Sarayagarh (22 km.) New Line project.

Sakri to Nirmali was an existing meter gauge line on one side (west side) of the Kosi river and Sarayagarh to Forbesganj was also existing meter gauge line on the other side (East side) of the river. To provide connectivity to the people of Bihar between Sakri and Sarayagarh *via* Nirmali, Kosi Bridge including new line between Nirmali and Sarayagarh had been sanctioned in 2003-04 at a cost of ₹ 323.40 crore. The latest cost of this project is ₹ 499.41 crore. Total length of the bridge is 1800 m and the total length of newline between Nirmali and Sarayagarh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

including bridge is 22 km. The bridge structure of Kosi Bridge (39 span x 45.7 m) has been completed and the work of east and west approaches of Kosi Bridge have been taken up.

(c) to (e) For commissioning of new line between Nirmali and Sarayagarh including Kosi bridge, 1.8 acre of land in Supaul district is yet to be acquired by the State Government of Bihar.

Further, the work of gauge conversion between Sakri and Nirmali has been taken up.

During 2018-19, a fund of ₹ 75 crore will be required for completion of new line project between Nirmali and Sarayagarh.

Since 2014-15 onward, sufficient funds are being allotted to this new line project. Year-wise allocation of funds made for this New line project is as under:-

Year	Allotment (₹ in crore)
2014-15	25
2015-16	25
2016-17	65
2017-18	25

The work of Kosi Bridge including new line from Nirmali to Sarayagarh and gauge conversion work between Sakri and Nirmali, is targeted to be completed during 2018-19.

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में निर्मली और सरायगढ़ के बीच नई लाइन चालू करेंगे अथवा नहीं?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, यह भी एक ऐसी लाइन है, जिसका foundation stone उस समय के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 6 जून, 2003 को कोसी महासेतु, कोसी के ऊपर 1,800 मीटर का एक ब्रिज lay किया था। इसके साथ-साथ इसमें कई लाइनें मीटर गेज से ब्रॉड गेज होनी थीं, साथ में कुछ नई लाइनें लगनी थीं। जब 2014 में सरकार बदली और हमने देखा कि इन सबके ऊपर बहुत धीमा काम चल रहा है, तो इनको बहुत अधिक मात्रा में पैसे की उपलब्धि कराई गई। माननीय सदस्यों को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि पहले 4 साल में इस योजना के लिए लगभग 215 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए, जबकि इसकी original cost ही 323 करोड़ रुपए होनी थी। अब इसमें तेज गति से progress हो रही है। इसमें कोसी ब्रिज का काम 2018-19 में खत्म हो जाएगा। साथ ही साथ, जो नई लाइन निर्मली से सरायगढ़ और जो सकरी से निर्मली gauge conversion हो रहा है, इनका काम भी मार्च, 2019 तक खत्म करने का अनुमान है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी पुल की संरचना में दोनों तरफ पहुँच पथ तैयार नहीं हुआ है, तो क्या वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार पहुँच पथ बनाने का प्रयास करेगी?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, इसमें एक छोटी सी जमीन की समस्या है, जिसके लिए राज्य सरकार से हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। एक बार वह जमीन आ जाए, तो ब्रिज के जो दोनों access points हैं, उन दोनों का काम भी हम साथ ही साथ मार्च, 2019 में खत्म करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about Bihar. Please confine to it.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** सर, मेरा question बिहार से ही सम्बन्धित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर बिहार, खास कर शिवहर जिला बराबर बाढ़ से तंग और तबाह रहता है। बाढ़ के समय वहां आने-जाने का मात्र एक ही रास्ता हो सकता है और वह रेल लाइन है। उस रेल लाइन को बनाने के लिए अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी जी के नाम पर मुजफ्फरपुर में जुब्बा साहनी नामक एक रेलवे स्टेशन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, question ही है। इसका विस्तार करते हुए अभी तक शिवहर जिले को रेल लाइन से नहीं जोड़ा गया है। जुब्बा साहनी स्टेशन से मीनापुर, मीनापुर से बनधारा, बनधारा से शिवायपट्टी और शिवायपट्टी से शिवहर को जोड़ देने से...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine to the question. We are not discussing the Demands for Grants. We are discussing a specific question.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न है कि इस जिले को रेल लाइन से जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, जब मैंने Chartered Accountancy पढ़ी थी, तब भी मुझे इतनी तैयारी नहीं करनी पड़ी, जितनी एक-एक रेलवे लाइन की अलग-अलग स्थिति जानने के बारे में तैयारी करनी पड़ रही है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय को बताना चाहूँगा कि बिहार में गत तीन वर्षों में जितना बजट एलोकेशन हुआ है, वह ऐतिहासिक है। आप अगर पहले का समय देखेंगे, 2009-2010 से 2013-2014 तक का समय देखेंगे, उस समय हर वर्ष औसतन 1,132 करोड़ रुपये बिहार को रेलवे लाइनों के लिए मिलते थे। गत तीन वर्षों में इस एमाउंट को डबल करके 2,227 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है और इस वर्ष, 2017-18 में 3,696 करोड़ रुपये, केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा बिहार के अंदर प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए एलोकेट किए गए हैं।

महोदय, जहां तक नई रेलवे लाइन, मोतिहारी-सीतामढ़ी वाया शिवहर की बात है, यह 76 किलोमीटर की लाइन 2006-07 में सैंक्शन जरूर की गई थी, लेकिन उसका जो अनुमानित खर्च है, वह इतना ज्यादा आ रहा था कि उसका कोई return on investment नहीं बन रहा था। इस लाइन के संबंध में हम बिहार सरकार के साथ चर्चा में हैं, लेकिन आज के दिन वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी होल्ड पर रखा हुआ है।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): सभापति जी, धन्यवाद, मेरा बहुत संक्षिप्त और छोटा सा सवाल है। महोदय, बिहार से, खास तौर पर पटना से दिल्ली आने वाली ट्रेनों सामान्य दिनों में भी अमूमन बहुत लेट पहुंचती हैं। खास तौर से मुगलसराय से दिल्ली के बीच हर एक मिनट पर ट्रेन होने के कारण, बहुत वर्षों से कंजेशन चल रहा है। रेलवे बराबर यह कहता है कि हम इसको ठीक कर रहे हैं और ट्रेन अपने सामान्य समय पर ही आएगी।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पटना और बिहार से दिल्ली पहुंचने वाली ट्रेनों समय पर कब तक पहुंचने लगेंगी?

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी all rounder हैं, इसलिए सदस्य भी all round क्वेश्चंस पूछ रहे हैं, लेकिन आपका क्वेश्चन मूल क्वेश्चन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। Punctuality एक बहुत अहम मुद्दा है। सरकार की भी यही प्राथमिकता है कि गाड़ियां समय पर पहुंचें, जिससे सभी यात्रियों को सुविधा हो। गत कुछ महीनों से या पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से हमने बहुत सोच-समझ कर एक निर्णय लिया है कि पहले कुछ समय हमें सेफ्टी के ऊपर फोकस करना पड़ेगा। पहले के समय में सेफ्टी के ऊपर पूरी तरह से फोकस नहीं रखे जाने के कारण over used assets या tracks renewal का काम टाइम पर नहीं हो पाया, जिसके कारण एक्सिडेंट्स की संभावना बढ़ जाती थी और लोगों की जान खतरे में पड़ जाती थी। यह निर्णय हमने बहुत सोच-समझ कर लिया है कि पहले पुरानी लाइनों को ठीक करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए और पिछला जितना भी backlog है, उसको ठीक करने को पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाए। इसके साथ-साथ जो प्रोजेक्ट्स doubling, tripling and quadrupling के चल रहे थे, उनको तेजी से पूरा किया जाए। जैसे मुगलसराय स्टेशन का capacity utilization करीब 200 प्रतिशत है, फिर भी उसी लाइन पर और गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए मेरे पास हर हफ्ते 100 से अधिक डिमांड्स आती रहती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि dedicated freight corridor की जो मंजूरी हुई है, उस पर बड़ी धीमी गति से काम चल रहा था। गत दो-तीन वर्षों में उस पर भी बहुत फोकस किया गया है ताकि अगले दो-अढ़ाई वर्षों में उस काम को भी खत्म किया जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, हमारी कोशिश यह है कि पूरी लाइन कैपेसिटी को unclog किया जाए और जहां-जहां constraints हैं, उनको ठीक किया जाए, जिससे समय पर गाड़ियां जा सकें, साथ ही सेफ्टी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, इस वर्ष हमारी कोशिश है कि record track renewal किया जाए।

### **Delay and cancellation of trains**

\*127. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains delayed and cancelled since 1 August, 2017 to 15 December, 2017, Zone-wise and date-wise;

(b) the number of trains which reached on or before time since 1 August, 2017 to 15 December, 2017, Zone-wise and date-wise;

(c) whether trains connecting Ballia to Delhi and Mumbai have always been got delayed during current year, including the summer; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Out of an average of 1678 Mail/Express trains which terminated between 01.08.2017 to 15.12.2017, on an average 1140 trains reached their destination on or before the scheduled time. Out of the remainder, on an average 432 trains were delayed, 51 cancelled and 55 Diverted/Short terminated. The Zone-wise, month-wise details of Mail/Express trains that were delayed, cancelled and those reached destination on or before time during the period from 01.08.2017 to 15.12.2017 are given in Appendix-I and II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Punctuality of most of the trains connecting Ballia to Delhi and Mumbai has been satisfactory during summer in the current year. However, the trains which got delayed during summer and winter had to traverse through some of the highly saturated sections of Indian Railways where line capacity utilisation is more than 150%. The saturated routes include the sections Ghaziabad–Tundla–Allahabad–Varanasi, Ghaziabad–Moradabad–Lucknow–Varanasi, Ghaziabad–Moradabad–Lucknow–Barabanki–Gorakhpur and Varanasi–Allahabad–Manikpur–Itarsi–Khandwa etc. Train movements over these sections are affected due to a large number of works in progress including track maintenance and infrastructural works. Accordingly, a number of Permanent and Temporary speed restrictions have been imposed on these routes owing to maintenance works leading to traffic congestion. Any untoward incident or instance of asset failure in any part of the sections traversed by these trains has had a cascading effect on the punctuality of these trains. Further, the advent of fog during the winter season in the aforesaid sections has led to considerable delay in the movement of trains. Besides, there are external factors beyond Railways control, affecting punctuality of trains such as adverse weather conditions, breaches, heavy road traffic at level crossing gates across the Indian Railways network, multi-faceted law and order problems, Alarm Chain Pulling, miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets, mid-section run over cases involving cattle and human beings etc.

**Appendix-I**

(A) Zone-wise, Month-wise Summary of Mail/Express trains which got delayed during August to December (upto 15th) 2017

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Trains Trips Delayed							Avg. per day
		August	September	October	November	December (1 to 15)	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Central	554	1017	899	920	512	3902	28	
2.	East Coast	265	443	424	371	203	1706	12	
3.	East Central	965	1403	1730	1625	725	6448	47	
4.	Eastern	593	788	893	900	393	3567	26	
5.	Konkan	21	37	30	28	29	145	1	
6.	North Central	262	370	413	596	245	1886	14	
7.	North Eastern	553	819	897	1142	474	3885	28	
8.	Northeast Frontier	190	243	408	328	126	1295	9	
9.	Northern	2200	3517	3781	5828	2269	17595	128	
10.	North Western	340	532	620	789	412	2693	20	
11.	South Central	186	378	283	342	193	1382	10	
12.	South East Central	100	217	205	237	120	879	6	



13.	South Eastern	299	489	501	478	245	2012	15
14.	Southern	665	1254	1214	1575	836	5544	40
15.	South Western	236	393	346	428	269	1672	12
16.	West Central	190	311	225	390	182	1298	9
17.	Western	360	621	793	911	553	3238	24
TOTAL		7979	12832	13662	16888	7786	59147	432

(B) Zone-wise, Month-wise Summary of number of Mail/Express trains cancelled during August to December (upto 15th) 2017

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Train Trips Cancelled						
		August	September	October	November	December (1 to 15)	Total	Avg. per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Central	94	148	17	88	55	402	3
2.	East Coast	80	58	53	79	54	324	2
3.	East Central	114	97	29	53	122	415	3
4.	Eastern	238	237	93	45	49	662	5
5.	Konkan	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
6.	North Central	14	65	34	39	65	217	2
7.	North Eastern	26	39	22	11	33	131	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Northeast Frontier	540	664	229	92	26	1551	11
9.	Northern	601	509	192	251	439	1992	15
10.	North Western	135	118	48	22	33	356	3
11.	South Central	19	9	0	4	5	37	0
12.	South East Central	21	14	27	15	7	84	1
13.	South Eastern	44	52	40	91	31	258	2
14.	Southern	69	46	34	38	34	221	2
15.	South Western	21	25	3	4	0	53	0
16.	West Central	3	5	14	16	17	55	0
17.	Western	102	35	13	25	18	193	1
TOTAL		2125	2121	848	873	990	6957	51

### Appendix-II

*Zone-wise, Month-wise Summary of number of Mail/Express trains which reached Right Time/Before Time during August to December (upto 15th) 2017*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Trains trips reached Right Time or Before Time				
		August	September	October	November	December (1 to 15)
1.	Central	3522	3030	3380	3094	1412
					14438	105

2.	East Coast	1372	1216	1298	1249	600	5735	42
3.	East Central	2086	1630	1572	1512	747	7547	55
4.	Eastern	2258	1979	2142	2049	1036	9464	69
5.	Konkan	229	210	226	227	100	992	7
6.	North Central	1108	905	904	669	346	3932	29
7.	North Eastern	1660	1295	1282	924	556	5717	42
8.	Northeast Frontier	1213	999	1313	1355	676	5556	41
9.	Northern	6450	4837	5320	2831	1733	21171	155
10.	North Western	1956	1689	1754	1550	713	7662	56
11.	South Central	3316	3044	3291	3152	1547	14350	105
12.	South East Central	659	534	546	506	250	2495	18
13.	South Eastern	2080	1803	1913	1804	922	8522	62
14.	Southern	5245	4470	4711	4169	1996	20591	150
15.	South Western	2422	2186	2314	2174	1034	10130	74
16.	West Central	1151	1020	1103	886	463	4623	34
17.	Western	3327	3021	2994	2734	1247	13323	97
TOTAL		40054	33868	36063	30885	15378	156248	1140

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मैं मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ, तब मुझे क्या करना चाहिए? साथ ही अगर जवाब ही गलत हो तब क्या करना चाहिए?

**श्री सभापति:** आप मुझसे आकर मिलिएगा, मैं आपको रूल बता दूंगा कि क्या करना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि पहली बार मैं यह सुन रहा हूँ कि भारतीय रेल समय से पहले पहुंच रही है। जवाब में जो दिया गया है, यहां पर भी रेल से काफी लोग चलते होंगे, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि टाइम से पहले रेल कब से पहुंचने लगी? इसमें कहा गया है, trains on time ही नहीं, बल्कि time से पहले पहुंच रही हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि\* मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भारतीय रेल देरी से चल रही है। हर ट्रेन देर से पहुंचती है। माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी कई बार मेरे साथ मुगलसराय से दिल्ली आए हैं। मुझे तो लगता था कि जब ट्रेन में कोई मंत्री चलता है, कम-से-कम उस दिन तो ट्रेन टाइम पर पहुंचेगी, वह भी राजधानी एक्सप्रेस जैसी ट्रेन।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मैं यही बता रहा हूँ। बिना बताए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** ऐसा नहीं होता। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, आप राजनीतिज्ञ हैं। सर, अगर आप हमारी कठिनाई नहीं समझेंगे, तो कौन समझेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, मैं समझ गया हूँ, मगर आपको यह समझ होनी चाहिए कि पांच सवाल अभी भी पेंडिंग हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मैं आपको भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि सातवें सवाल पर हम पहली बार पहुंचे हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि उस दिन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन भी एक घंटा लेट थी। जब राजधानी एक घंटा लेट हो और क्या हम जापान से सिर्फ बुलेट ट्रेन ला रहे हैं या वहां की सभ्यता, उनके तरीके और उनका कल्चर भी ला रहे हैं या सिर्फ ट्रेनें तेज चलें, ऐसी टेक्नॉलॉजी ला रहे हैं? क्या ऐसी टेक्नॉलॉजी भी ला रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां ट्रेनें समय पर चलें? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** मिनिस्टर रिप्लाई दीजिए।

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा (रेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री):** सर, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा जिक्र किया कि वे उस दिन मेरे साथ यात्रा कर रहे थे, इसलिए मुझे लगा कि मुझे उनके सवाल का उत्तर देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, चूंकि मनोज सिन्हा जी, ट्रेन में अधिक चलते हैं, इसलिए वे इसका उत्तर दे पाएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, यह टिप्पणी, मैं समझता हूं कि एक सोशलिस्ट माइंडसेट, जो मेरे मित्र का बहुत पुराना चल रहा है, वे उस माइंडसेट से बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इनको बताना चाहूंगा कि आठ वर्ष तक पूरी मुम्बई में एज ए स्टूडेंट, मैं रोज सोमवार से शनिवार तक ट्रेन में ट्रेवल करता था और पढ़ाई करने के लिए जाता था। आपने भी शायद आठ वर्ष तक ट्रेन में ट्रेवल नहीं किया होगा। दूसरी बात यह कि हर वर्ष ...(व्यवधान)... यह तो आपकी \* है। जहां तक टेक्नॉलॉजी की बात है, आप बुलेट ट्रेन का स्वागत करना शुरू कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। ये जो personal comments, made either from this side or that side, will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, I have not made any comments. I have just replied to the comment made on me. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... We want questions and their replies, rather than making unnecessary comments and diverting the issue. This way, you will not get justice. That's the main problem.

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, पिछले तीन वर्षों में 13 हजार किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दोहरीकरण या डबलिंग का काम भारतीय रेल में स्वीकृत हुआ है और मैं समझता हूं कि जो मुख्य विषय, पूर्व सदस्य, माननीय हरिवंश जी ने उठाया था कि कंजेशन इतना ज्यादा है कि उससे कैसे भारतीय रेल को मुक्त किया जाए, मैं इस विषय में बताना चाहता हूं कि यह इस सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। जगह-जगह बाईपास बनाना, डबलिंग, ट्रिपलिंग या फोर्थ लाइन बनाना, इस काम को हमने हाथ में लिया है। जिस दिन नीरज शेखर जी आ रहे थे, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उसी ट्रेक पर पैसेंजर ट्रेन भी चलती है, राजधानी भी चलती है और मालगाड़ी भी चलती है। अगर कहीं एक जगह दिक्कत पैदा होती है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उसका असर पिछली ट्रेनों पर भी होता है, लेकिन नीरज शेखर जी, इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में जहां से नीरज जी आते हैं, आंख उठाकर अगल-बगल देख लें कि इन वर्षों में जो काम भारतीय रेल में हुआ है, वह काम शायद पिछले 50 वर्षों में नहीं हुआ होगा।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** माननीय सभापति जी, मेरी दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री है कि अभी इनके उत्तर में आया है कि यहां तक ट्रेन इसीलिए चल रही हैं कि यहां कंजेशन बहुत है और इस रूट पर बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेनें चलती हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यदि ऐसा है, तो उस रूट को डबल लाइन किया जाए। इसके डबल लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव पिछले कई सालों से है और यह मांग यूपीए की सरकार के समय से चली आ रही है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि आप ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि वह सरकार भी नहीं कर रही थी, यानी तब भी काम नहीं हो रहा था और अब भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा पूछना यह भी है कि उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? इसके अलावा मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि इतना कंजेशन इस रूट पर है, तो यहां पर

**1.00 P.M.**

बुलेट ट्रेन क्यों नहीं चलाई जा रही है? दिल्ली से हावड़ा के लिए सबसे ज्यादा पैसेंजर हैं, तो इस रूट पर बुलेट ट्रेन चलाई जानी चाहिए, अहमदाबाद से गुजरात और मुम्बई बुलेट ट्रेन क्यों चल रही है?

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, जिस लाइन का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि छपरा से बलिया के सेक्शन का दोहरीकरण आने वाले कुछ महीनों में पूरा हो जाएगा। औड़िहार से सारनाथ तक का दोहरीकरण पूर्ण हो गया है। औड़िहार से गाजीपुर के दोहरीकरण का काम भी प्रगति पर है और गाजीपुर से बलिया के बीच का काम भी शुरू हो गया है। वह काम छः महीने में हो जाएगा, मेरा ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च महीने में बिजली वाली गाड़ी बलिया से चलेगी और दिल्ली तक आएगी। यह काम इसी सरकार ने किया है। यह सरकार दोहरीकरण का काम भी आने वाले दो-तीन वर्षों में पूरा करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज बैठिए।

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana):** Respected Chairman, in the competition to show the 'record in-time arrivals', the tracks are not being cared properly and the time schedules are becoming the tragedy hours. I would like to know from the Minister whether they are going to have a proper mechanism to contain the speed on the tracks that are not proper for the speedy transport.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, whenever there is any track renewal required, there are natural speed restrictions put on those tracks and all trains adhere to those speed restrictions. If at all anybody doesn't adhere to it, severest of action is taken. But I am happy to share with the House, through you, Sir, that in the last few years, the investments made on track renewal have almost tripled and quadrupled, and in this month, December alone, we are expecting to do track renewal of 425 kilometers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, I have an advice. Today, with great difficulty, we could reach seven questions. I request all the Members to be crisp in their questions because there are all sensible people in the House, both sides, and, then, the Ministers also should be sharp in giving replies. Members are knowledgeable and Ministers are also knowledgeable, but the problem is time. Keep that in mind.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Ministers should not give political replies.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please don't make comments. Neither Members nor Ministers should make political comments while asking questions and also replying to questions.

Now, there is one announcement.

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**CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF RAJYA SABHA**

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सभापति जी, सदन 1 जनवरी को छुट्टी के बारे में जानना चाहता है। मैं सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों सभी दलों के सांसदों ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि 31 दिसम्बर को छुट्टी के बाद 1 जनवरी को सदन की बैठक/कार्यवाही न हो। विशेष रूप से, जो सांसद दूर के स्टेट्स से आते हैं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्यों से आते हैं, उनका और ज्यादा कहना था। अतः यह निश्चित किया गया है कि 1 जनवरी को सदन नहीं बैठेगा और इसकी भरपाई हम अन्य दिनों के अन्दर थोड़ा लेट बैठ कर कर लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Reduction in Call Drop Rate**

\*128. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Call Drop Rate in the country has come down by 8 per cent in the last one year and the target is to reduce it further by a similar margin by year end;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the telecom operators are facing resistance from people in installing mobile towers, especially in Delhi and Mumbai;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite necessary approvals from Government, operators are not getting space to install mobile towers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) In order to assess the public perception on improvement of call drop problem, DoT launched Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) using short code 1955 in five States on 23 December, 2016 to get direct feedback from the subscribers. This service was extended to other States from 12 January, 2017 onwards.

The system makes automatic calls to the mobile subscribers on random sampling basis to get individual's feedback about problem of call drop and its location. Since its launch, around 1.05 crore IVRS calls have been made till 30 November, 2017, out of which 14.9 lakh subscribers participated in the survey and 8.6 lakh subscribers have reported call drops, mostly indoors.

For IVRS calls made in December, 2016, ratio of subscribers reporting call drops to total subscribers willing to participate in the feedback survey was 64.40%. This

ratio has dropped to 56.65 %, a fall of nearly 8% by the end of July, 2017 in view of various measures taken by the Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

In review meeting dated 1st September, 2017, all the service providers have been asked to make all out efforts so that there can be a further reduction of similar magnitude by year-end. This ratio has declined further in the recent months in spite of increase in number of mobile subscribers. In month of November, 2017, out of around 1.52 lakh subscribers participating in the feedback survey, around 85,000 subscribers have reported call drops, resulting in 55.81% which not only indicates a sustainable improvement undertaken by TSPs but also shows a declining trend in reported call drops.

(b) to (d) DoT has been facilitating TSPs to get requisite permissions from different Government agencies for installation of mobile towers in Government buildings/estate, especially in Delhi and Mumbai, for further improvement in quality of services and to reduce call drops. As a result, issue of grant of permissions by various Government authorities such as Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Defence, Department of Posts, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) etc. has been expedited.

However, it has been reported in a few cases that local residents as well as Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) make enquiries and sometimes raise objections towards the installation activity at nearby permitted spots. Some of key concerns shown by the local residents include effect of Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations on human health, caution regarding structural suitability for installation of telecom tower and its shared use by multiple TSPs, and detected underground utilities such as gas pipelines, power lines close by.

TSPs ensure compliance to EMF radiation-check as per prescribed DoT norms and share this information with local residents/RWAs. Similarly, structural suitability certificate from Government engineering institutions of repute are obtained for all sites before installation activity. Undertaking these activities helps in confidence building measures with local communities and in alleviating their unfounded concerns.

Since 2016, Ministry of Urban Development has allocated 15 sites in Delhi and 06 sites in Mumbai for telecom installations. While 13 sites have been duly installed and shared by multiple TSPs, work is in progress for remaining 02 sites in Delhi. Similarly, 05 sites out of 06 allocated in Mumbai are under-construction.

Further, Ministry of Defence has issued Guidelines dated 16th May, 2016 for installation of Mobile-BTS in Cantonment areas. In Delhi Cantonment area, 59 sites as identified have been allocated after tender-process and installation is in progress at around 14 sites.



Besides, Department of Posts (DoP) has issued Guidelines on 21st July, 2016 for use of postal buildings for telecom installations. DoP also amended the guidelines on 7th April, 2017 to address certain issues raised in the representation submitted by the stakeholders.

Moreover, 21 site-locations in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) Area have been permitted for telecom installations by NDMC after clearance from Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC). 04 sites have been commissioned, and works at other 04 sites is in advanced stage. In addition, Mobile BTS at 22 locations in NDMC Area have been installed. List of sites is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Despite approvals by Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) and further permissions by NDMC, TSPs have faced problems to install mobile towers as per details given in Statement-II.

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

#### *List of Sites*

#### **Sites commissioned and On-air (04 sites):**

Sl. No.	Site location permitted
1.	Sub-station: Ravindra Shukla Lane
2.	Bhagat Singh Marg, Nursery
3.	Ashoka Road (back side of Canning Lane)
4.	Satya Sadan Nursery, Madhu Limaye Mg.

#### **Sites where work is in-progress (04 sites):**

Sl. No.	Site location permitted
5.	Tilak Lane
6.	Vinay Marg, Type-1 Flats
7.	Moti Bagh, Barat Ghar
8.	Clive Square, Kalibari Marg

#### **Sites where Mobile-BTS have been installed (22sites):**

Sl. No.	Site Name
1.	Jam Nagar House
2.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee/Talkatora Stadium
3.	Niti Marg

Sl. No.	Site Name
4.	Tughlak Road
5.	Prithviraj Road, Safdarjang Madarsa Nursery
6.	Pandara Park, Pandara Road
7.	Krishna Menon Marg
8.	Moti Lal Nehru Marg
9.	Parliament House
10.	Parliament House
11.	Lady Hardinge Road (Bangla Saheb Road)
12.	Rose Garden-I, Shanti Path
13.	Rose Garden-II, Shanti Path
14.	Swati Hostel, Mandir Marg
15.	Kaka Nagar (Opp. Barat Ghar)
16.	Moti Bagh (99 Qrts) Veternary Hospital
17.	Pandara Road sub-station
18.	Begum Zaidi Market
19.	Behind Veternary Hospital – MotiBagh
20.	Satya Sadan Nursery
21.	Vidyut Bhawan
22.	Sanjay Camp

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Problems with Sites permitted in NDMC Area, New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Site Name and Location	Problems encountered by TSPs
1.	Akbar Lane	Multiple power cables underground detected which prevent construction of underground chamber for equipments.
2.	Sardar Patel Marg near Panchsheel Marg crossing (Simon Bolivar Marg)	Site is not feasible due to Defence-optic cable detected underground at the site.
3.	Patiala House Court	Proposed case rejected by Central Vista Committee, MoUD

Sl. No.	Site Name and Location	Problems encountered by TSPs
4.	Safdarjung Madarsa Nursery, Back side of Petrol Pump	Site-work stopped due to proximity to archeological monument under Archeological Survey of India; as per ASI/NDMC directions.
5.	Safdarjung Madarsa Nursery, Near Old water Pump	
6.	Lodhi Road Glass Nursery Amrita Shergil Lane	Site-work stopped after objections raised by Morning Walkers' Association to NDMC due to EMF fear.
7.	Lodhi Road Glass Nursery Amrita Shergil Lane	
8.	Near Bhagwan Balmiki Mandir Harijan basti Gole market	Local residents object to any site-work and did not allow work to start.
9.	CPWD flats near Tara Mandal Emporium near Chankyapuri PS	
10.	NDMC PBG Parade ground Mother Teresa road	Site-work stopped on NDMC directions due to proximity to the President's Estate.
11.	Dr. Bishember Das Marg, near 108 A electric box	Local residents object to any site-work.
12.	Kalibari Road, NDMC Park	Land belongs to Tourism Department (outside NDMC domain) and no permissions so far.
13.	NDMC Sub-station, Bangla Sahib Road	Land belongs to Lady Harding Hospital (outside NDMC domain) and no permissions so far.

#### Unauthorised favours/expenditure by BCCL

\*129. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a large amount of company funds are being expended on non-entitled officers of Central and State Governments, including on some prosecuting agency officials like the CBI;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the houses of BCCL are also being allotted to such non-BCCL officials, if so, the details of all such cases;

(c) whether CAG, specifically in the audit of BCCL, looked at this aspect of unauthorised favours and other expenditure being incurred by BCCL on such officials/ others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On the basis of requisitions/requests from the under mentioned organisations, the following number of quarters were given in their Pool for providing accommodation to the respective officials under their control. Requisite Rent/License fee with electricity charges as admissible are being charged from the occupants.

The details are under:—

Organisation	No. of quarters allotted
CBI	10 nos.
State Police Personnel	21 nos.
Central labour organisations	07 nos.
Intelligence Bureau	03 nos.
Income Tax	09 nos.
SBI Koyla Nagar	03 nos.
Door Darshan Kendra	12 nos.
Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)	02 nos.
Bank of India	01 nos.

(c) and (d) The CAG in its inspection reports has not raised any specific audit observation on unauthorised expenditure on officials of District administration/Police/Central Labour Organization/CBI etc.

### **Prices of Imported Medical Devices**

\*130. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of medical devices are imported from various countries;

(b) if so, the details of major medical devices imported in the last two years and the landing price of each of such device;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a huge gap between import price of devices and the price charged from patients, which indicates nexus among company, importer, distributor and hospital; and

(d) if so, how Ministry is going to regulate prices of all imported medical devices, as has been done in the case of stents?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) As per industry estimates, 70% to 80% of the medical devices demand in India is met through imports. Andhra Pradesh Medtech Zone (AMTZ) published a report in consultation with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in February, 2017 which too states that the total import of medical devices in India is about 75% of the total medical devices sales in India.

(b) Various medical devices are imported by various companies from different countries/companies at landing prices which vary from importer to importer. As per DGCI&S data, the import of medical devices in 3 major segments is as under:—

Segment of Medical Device	Import (values in USD Million)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-Sep.)
Consumables	350.19	358.60	184.46
Hospital Equipment	985.55	1036.82	555.54
Implants	445.60	405.02	230.05

(c) and (d) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) carried out analysis of trade margins involved in the prices of Coronary Stents and Orthopedic Knee Implants before their prices were capped. The trade margin for Coronary Stents before price cap was up to 654% and that for Knee Implants was up to 449%. NPPA also monitors the margins and prices of other medical devices which are notified as drugs including the imported devices. In extraordinary circumstances, NPPA has the authority under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 to cap the ceiling prices of such medical devices in public interest.

#### **Bio-toilets in railway coaches**

\*131. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a detailed plan for the replacement of existing toilets with bio-toilets in railway coaches; and

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure to be incurred on the same along with the detailed timeline set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have made a detailed action plan to replace existing conventional toilets with bio-toilets by March, 2019. To achieve this, all new coaches, being turned

out from coach Production Units, are fitted with bio-toilets and all railway workshops have been instructed to retro-fit bio-toilets in all existing in-service eligible coaches undergoing mid-life rehabilitation and periodical overhaul. Retro-fitment of bio-toilets is also being done in coaching depots. It is estimated that an expenditure of ₹ 1700 crore is likely to be incurred on this work during 2018-19.

### **Increase in cyber crimes/frauds post demonetisation**

\*132. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether post demonetisation, there has been an increase in cyber crimes/frauds in online transactions, the details of cyber cases filed since 8 November, 2016 till date;

(b) whether many people have been duped while doing online transactions, and whether Government is planning to control online frauds which have increased post demonetisation;

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

(d) the State/UT-wise details about cyber crimes/frauds in online transactions in last three years and the measures taken by the Government to prevent them?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per the data provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on frauds related to ATM/Credit/Debit Cards and Net Banking as reported by the banks during the period beginning quarter ended September, 2016 upto Dec., 21, 2017, is as follows:—

*Details of frauds in (Credit Card, ATM/Debit Cards and Internet Banking)  
Quarter ended Sept. 2016 upto Dec. 21, 2017*

Quarter ended	No. of fraud cases	Amount Involved in ₹ lakhs
Sep.-16	3156	1546.37
Dec.-16	4147	3004.16
Mar.-17	3077	1330.1
Jun.-17	5148	1962.71
Sep.-17	7372	3420.86
Upto Dec. 21, 2017	10220	11185.73

*Source:* FMR submitted by the banks

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains data for cyber crimes. NCRB has informed that they do not maintain data for cyber crimes/frauds in online transactions.

(d) The detail regarding Credit Card, ATM/Debit Cards and Internet Banking fraud cases as reported by RBI are given in Statement (*See below*). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the various Ministries/Departments of the Government review the cyber security developments and threats on an ongoing basis and take measures as necessary in order to strengthen cyber resilience.

**Statement**

*RBI data on Credit Card, ATM/Debit Cards and Internet Banking fraud cases  
(Amount  $\geq$  ₹ 1.00 lakh reported during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17))*

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Number of frauds	Amount in lakhs	Number of frauds	Amount in lakhs	Number of frauds	Amount in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Others	5	1922.38	13	70.86	7	21.68
Andhra Pradesh	14	35.18	35	173.26	31	64.17
Assam	0	0	1	5.98	3	10.63
Bihar	0	0	4	16.46	4	6.5
Chandigarh	3	31.22	3	16.19	7	18.88
Chhattisgarh	1	1.2	4	20.78	1	1.33
Delhi	35	114.27	74	226.33	156	343.61
Goa	3	8.43	8	62.94	0	0
Gujarat	11	275.86	26	70.83	16	53.32
Haryana	187	1132.17	194	684.93	238	827.65
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1.1	1	1.5
Jammu and Kashmir	2	32.53	0	0	1	9.4
Jharkhand	0	0	2	2.95	9	12.05
Karnataka	91	433.28	179	477.28	221	916.47
Kerala	8	22.36	2	2.5	9	45.92
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5	12.14	4	9.68
Maharashtra	255	675.13	368	1589.63	380	1210.51
Odisha	3	9.8	6	7.67	1	6.13
Puducherry	1	2.75	1	2.54	2	4.52
Punjab	2	7.83	3	12.52	3	26.69
Rajasthan	2	8.61	4	8.54	10	16.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	2	3.05	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	175	354.26	201	373.23	208	438.54
Uttar Pradesh	20	46.36	39	93.24	37	104.3
Uttarakhand	1	1	3	26.1	5	13.31
West Bengal	24	51.33	15	62.12	19	66.6
GRAND TOTAL	845	5169	1191	4020.12	1373	4229.74

*Note:* State-wise data for amount one lakh below is not available.

### **Sale of crops by farmers below MSP**

†\*133. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different foodgrains purchased from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) during last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether because of indifference of Government agencies in procurement, businessmen of Private sector procure the foodgrains from farmers at throw-away prices at the time of production, as a result of which farmers are forced to sell their produces at rates much lower than MSP; and

(c) whether Government would consider to throw out the middlemen from the procurement process of agro products and formulate a mandatory rule for procurement of the agri produces at MSP only?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Details of the different foodgrains purchased from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) during the past three years, State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II, Statement-III, and Statement-IV respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Central Government notifies Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 25 commodities covering both Kharif and Rabi seasons for Fair Average Quality (FAQ). Procurement is done at MSP only from farmers through Central/State agencies as and when prices fall below the MSP and proposals received from State Governments/ Union Territories. The payments to the farmers are made strictly through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Account Payee Cheque by the procuring agencies. However, if producer/farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The objective of procurement at MSP is to intervene in the market with a view to stabilize the market price in favour of farmers by pushing it above the MSP.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I**

*Details of procurement of Oilseeds at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS)  
from 2014-15 to 2017-18*

	(Qty. in MT)			
Sum of Quantity Procured	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Andhra Pradesh			3318.50	6368.87
Copra			3318.50	
Groundnut Pods				6368.87
Gujarat			210731.16	545573.09
Groundnut Pods			210731.16	545573.09
Haryana	3814.46	4165.67	4784.75	41298.89
Mustard Seed				36940.18
Sunflower Seed	3814.46	4165.67	4784.75	4358.71
Karnataka			1836.40	0.60
Copra			1836.40	
Groundnut Pods				0.60
Maharashtra			162.19	24310.52
Soyabean			162.19	24310.52
Odisha	6568.56	76.02	164.56	1124.77
Groundnut Pods	6229.81			947.77
Sunflower Seed	338.75	76.02	164.56	177.00
Rajasthan	1714.82			87247.29
Groundnut Pods				75662.77
Mustard Seed	1714.82			
Soyabean				11584.52
Tamil Nadu			1170.90	
Copra			1170.90	
Telangana				34836.25
Soyabean				34724.15
Sunflower Seed				112.10
West Bengal				3419.81
Sesamum Seed				3419.81
GRAND TOTAL	12097.84	4241.69	222168.46	744180.09

\*upto 21.12.2017

**Statement-II**

*Details of procurement of pulses at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS)  
from 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(in MTs)

Sum of Quantity Procured	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18*
<b>Row labels</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	45869.30		11903.85
Chana	45869.30		
Moong			1323.20
Urad			10580.65
Gujarat	4096.11	49797.10	10503.73
Chana	4096.11		
Toor		49797.10	
Urad			10503.73
Karnataka	15600.90	33439.45	35085.14
Chana	15600.90		
Moong		2518.90	21902.14
Toor		30920.55	
Urad			13183.00
Madhya Pradesh	45664.59		126747.65
Chana	45664.59		
Moong			111000.00
Urad			15747.65
Maharashtra	63153.39	122253.84	42588.39
Chana	63153.39		
Moong		6977.81	5029.40
Toor		115276.03	
Urad			37558.99
Odisha			1405.99
Moong			1405.99
Rajasthan	187489.56		282785.96

Sum of Quantity Procured	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18*
Chana	187489.56		
Moong			201909.03
Urad			80876.93
Telangana			10959.26
Moong			3329.26
Urad			7630.00
Uttar Pradesh	2297.15		304.35
Chana	2297.15		
Urad			304.35
GRAND TOTAL	364171.00	205490.39	522284.31

\*upto 21.12.2017

Note: No procurement was made during 2015-16 due to market prices ruling above the MSP.

### ***Statement-III***

#### ***(A) Procurement of Rice***

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2014-15	KMS 2015-16	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	35.96	43.36	37.24	8.72
Telangana	35.04	15.79	35.95	10.77
Assam	0.15	0.42	0.46	
Bihar	16.14	12.23	12.34	0.36
Chandigarh	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.14
Chhattisgarh	34.23	34.42	40.22	18.86
Delhi	0.00	0.00		
Gujarat	0.00	0.01	0.01	
Haryana	20.15	28.61	35.83	39.67
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.11
Jharkhand	0.06	2.06	1.39	0.03
Karnataka	0.88	0.55		
Kerala	3.74	3.82	3.08	0.89
Madhya Pradesh	8.07	8.49	13.14	5.57
Maharashtra	1.99	2.30	3.09	0.74
Nagaland	0.00	0.00		
Odisha	33.57	33.69	36.3	5.69
Puducherry	0.00	0.00		
Punjab	77.86	93.50	110.52	118.33
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00		
Tamil Nadu	10.51	11.92	1.44	
Uttar Pradesh	16.98	29.10	23.54	15.21
Uttarakhand	4.65	5.98	7.06	0.31
West Bengal	20.32	15.68	19.23	
Others	0.00	0.00		
ALL INDIA TOTAL	320.40	342.18	381.05	225.40

\*As on 22.12.2017

*(B) Procurement of Wheat*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	RMS 2014-15	RMS 2015-16	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18
Punjab	116.41	103.44	106.49	117.06
Haryana	64.95	67.78	67.52	74.32
Uttar Pradesh	6.28	22.67	7.97	36.99
Uttarakhand	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	70.94	73.09	39.92	67.25
Gujarat		0.73	0.00	0.07
Rajasthan	21.59	13	7.62	12.45
Bihar		0		
Jharkhand				

State/UT	RMS 2014-15	RMS 2015-16	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18
Karnataka				
Delhi		0.02	0.00	
Jammu and Kashmir				
Maharashtra				
Odisha				
Himachal Pradesh		0.11	0.00	
Chandigarh	0.05		0.07	0.08
West Bengal				
Chhattisgarh				
Andhra Pradesh				
Assam				
Telangana				
Others		0.04		
TOTAL	280.23	280.88	229.62	308.24

**Statement-IV**

*Details of procurement of pulses made by FCI, NAFED and SFAC at MSP under PSF during Kharif 2016-17*

(Quantity in MTs)

Sl. No.	States	Moong	Tur
1.	Madhya Pradesh	8716.19	104167.31
2.	Maharashtra	297.56	404182.13
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3665.48	582.95
4.	Telangana	3409.88	207543.56
5.	Karnataka	2533.45	313166.75
6.	Gujarat	77.44	127088.35
7.	Rajasthan	190165.17	0.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	370.80
9.	Haryana	1069.35	0.00
	TOTAL	209934.52	1157101.85

**Supply of sugar to Tamil Nadu at subsidized rate**

\*134. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any communication from Government of Tamil Nadu to extend coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority households at the rate of 2 kgs. per household and to enhance subsidy from ₹ 18.50 to ₹ 28.50 per kg.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the subsidy rate of ₹ 18.50 per kg. was fixed in 2002 and has not been increased till date, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to increase the supply of sugar to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has represented to the Central Government requesting to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority households; enhance the sugar subsidy from ₹ 18.50 to at least ₹ 28.50 per kg and assist the State Government in protecting the current scale of supply of sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State.

(c) The Central Government has been reimbursing a fixed sugar subsidy @ ₹ 18.50 per kg to the participating States/UTs since June, 2013 when the new dispensation for distribution of sugar under PDS was put in place after de-regulation of sugar sector. The States/UTs have been allowed to pass on any additional expenditure on account of transportation, handling and dealers' commission etc. over and above the retail issue price of ₹ 13.50 per kg to the beneficiaries or bear it themselves.

(d) In order to remove regional imbalances in demand and supply and to ensure availability of sugar at reasonable price, duty free import of 5 lakh MT of raw sugar under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was allowed through ports of different zones including 3 lakh MT from South Zone ports. Further, with a view to supplement the availability of sugar mainly in Southern India including Tamil Nadu and to stabilize sugar prices, Government allowed an additional import of 3 lakh MT of raw sugar by sugar mills/refineries under TRQ, at 25% import duty, exclusively through southern ports of the country.

**Discrepancy in demarcation of Assembly Constituencies in Manipur**

\*135. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of fixing the size and area of Assembly Constituencies in Manipur where there is a huge difference between the valley and hill constituencies in terms of size and population and the constituencies of valley areas have less population and size in comparison to hill areas thereby skewing the ratio in favour of the valley areas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for redefining the Assembly Constituencies to correct this discrepancy?

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

(a) The Election Commission has informed that under the provisions made in the Delimitation Act, 2002, the Delimitation Commission had carved out the boundaries of Parliamentary Constituencies/Assembly Constituencies in the States/Union territories (except Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir) on the basis of census figures, 2001, as ascertained from the Registrar General of India. The delimitation exercise in respect of the State of Manipur has been deferred by President of India *vide* order dated 8th February, 2008 under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Delimitation Act, 2002 on the recommendations of the State Government of Manipur.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Websites/Portals managed and monitored by the Ministry**

1281. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of websites or portals being managed and monitored currently by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, their URL details and the record of visitors' traffic in general and response mechanism for farmers' complaints received through these portals since 2014; and

(b) the number of Twitter handles and Facebook pages, if any, being maintained by the Department and its subsidiaries or undertakings, the performance of these Twitter and Facebook accounts in general since they were opened along with the performance monitoring mechanism of these accounts, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Details of websites or portals, *inter-alia*, being managed and monitored currently by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, their URL details and the record of visitors' traffic in general are given in Statement (*See below*). Most of the websites are for dissemination of information. Details of the concerned officials have been provided in these portals/websites for contact/feedback. Complaints/feedback received in mkisan portal are handled by the mkisan portal team.

(b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare have Facebook and Twitter handler by name of Agrigo (*URL: <https://www.facebook.com/agriGoI/>*) and AgriGoi respectively. AgriGoi Facebook page has 22952 likes and AgriGoi Twitter handler has 80445 followers.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Websites/Portals managed and monitored by the Ministry*

Sl. No.	Website	URL	Visitor's traffic (as on 27.12.2017)
1	2	3	4
1.	National Food Security Mission	<a href="http://nfsm.gov.in">http://nfsm.gov.in</a>	731695
2.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm	<a href="http://nmoop.gov.in">http://nmoop.gov.in</a>	253,546
3.	Multi State Cooperative Society	<a href="http://mscs.dac.gov.in">http://mscs.dac.gov.in</a>	300108
4.	Directorate of Sugarcane Development	<a href="http://sugarcane.dac.gov.in">http://sugarcane.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
5.	DBT Farm Mechanisation	<a href="http://agrimachinery.nic.in">http://agrimachinery.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
6.	Participatory Guarantee System for India	<a href="http://pgsindia-ncof.gov.in">http://pgsindia-ncof.gov.in</a>	893833
7.	SeedNet India Portal	<a href="http://seednet.gov.in">http://seednet.gov.in</a>	371693
8.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	<a href="http://rkvy.nic.in">http://rkvy.nic.in</a>	379066
9.	National Portal on Mechanisation and Technology	<a href="http://farmec.dac.gov.in">http://farmec.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
10.	Extension Reforms Monitoring System	<a href="http://extensionreforms.dacnet.nic.in/">http://extensionreforms.dacnet.nic.in/</a>	940433
11.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	<a href="http://pmksy.gov.in/">http://pmksy.gov.in/</a>	502210



1	2	3	4
12.	Website for Extension Division (Static)	<a href="http://krishivistar.gov.in/">http://krishivistar.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
13.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	<a href="http://nmsa.dac.gov.in/">http://nmsa.dac.gov.in/</a>	54081
14.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	<a href="http://agricoop.gov.in/">http://agricoop.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
15.	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre	<a href="http://acabcmis.gov.in/">http://acabcmis.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
16.	DBT Central Agri Portal	<a href="http://dbtdacfw.gov.in">http://dbtdacfw.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
17.	Soil Health Card	<a href="http://soilhealth.dac.gov.in">http://soilhealth.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
18.	Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage	<a href="http://ppqs.gov.in">http://ppqs.gov.in</a>	60675
19.	Computerised Registration of Pesticide	<a href="https://pesticides-registrationindia.nic.in/">https://pesticides-registrationindia.nic.in/</a>	-N.A.-
20.	Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices	<a href="http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in">http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in</a>	1316
21.	Agri Market Infrastructure, Grading & Standard MIS	<a href="http://amigs.dacnet.nic.in">http://amigs.dacnet.nic.in</a>	289140
22.	National Horticulture Mission MIS	<a href="http://nhm.dacnet.nic.in">http://nhm.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
23.	National Bamboo Mission MIS	<a href="http://nbmapplication.dacnet.nic.in">http://nbmapplication.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
24.	Horticulture Mission for North East MIS	<a href="http://techmission.dacnet.nic.in">http://techmission.dacnet.nic.in</a>	871620
25.	National Horticulture Mission website	<a href="http://nhm.nic.in">http://nhm.nic.in</a>	1058606
26.	National Bamboo Mission website	<a href="http://nbm.nic.in">http://nbm.nic.in</a>	129174
27.	Horticulture Mission for North East website	<a href="http://tmnehs.gov.in">http://tmnehs.gov.in</a>	140436
28.	Area Production Statistics MIS	<a href="http://aps.dac.gov.in">http://aps.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
29.	Retail and Wholesale Prices MIS	<a href="http://rpms.dacnet.nic.in">http://rpms.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-

1	2	3	4
30.	Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture website	<a href="http://midh.gov.in">http://midh.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
31.	National Cold Chain Development website	<a href="http://nccd.gov.in">http://nccd.gov.in</a>	78604
32.	National Bee Board website	<a href="http://nbb.gov.in">http://nbb.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
33.	Grassroot level Horticulture MIS	<a href="http://hortnet.gov.in">http://hortnet.gov.in</a>	5240712
34.	Farm Analysis Package 2.0	<a href="http://farmap.dac.gov.in">http://farmap.dac.gov.in</a>	39
35.	Directorate of Economics and statistics website	<a href="http://eands.dacnet.nic.in">http://eands.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
36.	Agmarknet portal	<a href="http://agmarknet.gov.in">http://agmarknet.gov.in</a>	11039084
37.	DMI portal	<a href="http://dmi.gov.in">http://dmi.gov.in</a>	129136
38.	Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, Kochi	<a href="http://dccd.gov.in">http://dccd.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
39.	Soil and Land use survey of India	<a href="http://slusi.dacnet.nic.in">http://slusi.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
40.	National Rainfed Area Authority	<a href="http://www.nraa.gov.in">www.nraa.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
41.	MNCFC	<a href="http://www.ncfc.gov.in">www.ncfc.gov.in</a>	6257
42.	Agriculture	<a href="http://agriculture.gov.in">http://agriculture.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
43.	Agriculture Census	<a href="http://agcensus.nic.in">http://agcensus.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
44.	Agriculture Census and Input Survey Application	<a href="http://inputsurvey.dacnet.nic.in">http://inputsurvey.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
45.	Agriculture Census Database	<a href="http://agcensus.dacnet.nic.in">http://agcensus.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
46.	Agri-insurance	<a href="http://agri-insurance.gov.in">http://agri-insurance.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
47.	agriwebcast	<a href="http://agriwebcast.nic.in">agriwebcast.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
48.	Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI) Faridabad	<a href="http://cfqcti.dacnet.nic.in">http://cfqcti.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
49.	Chief Controller of Accounts	<a href="http://ccaagri.nic.in">http://ccaagri.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
50.	Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee	<a href="http://cibrc.gov.in">http://cibrc.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-

1	2	3	4
51.	Extension Broadcast Application	<a href="http://extnbroadcast.dacnet.nic.in">http://extnbroadcast.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
52.	Farmers Portal	<a href="http://farmer.gov.in">http://farmer.gov.in</a>	1567815
53.	Fertilizer Quality Control System	<a href="http://fqcs.dac.gov.in">http://fqcs.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
54.	Kisan Knowledge Management System	<a href="http://dackkms.gov.in">http://dackkms.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
55.	Minor Irrigation Census	<a href="http://mi5census-data.nic.in">http://mi5census-data.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
56.	Mkisan Portal	<a href="http://mkisan.gov.in">http://mkisan.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
57.	National Center of Organic Farming	<a href="http://ncof.dacnet.nic.in">http://ncof.dacnet.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
58.	National Horticulture Board (NHB)	<a href="http://nhb.gov.in/default.aspx">http://nhb.gov.in/default.aspx</a>	-N.A.-
59.	Plant Quarantine India	<a href="http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in">http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in</a>	-N.A.-
60.	PMKSY	<a href="http://pmksy.dac.gov.in">http://pmksy.dac.gov.in</a>	502210
61.	Seedexim	<a href="http://seedexim.gov.in">http://seedexim.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
62.	Training	<a href="http://trg.dac.gov.in">http://trg.dac.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
63.	National Agriculture Marketing	<a href="http://enam.gov.in">http://enam.gov.in</a>	-N.A.-
64.	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management	<a href="http://www.manage.gov.in/">http://www.manage.gov.in/</a>	389348
65.	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing	<a href="http://ccsniam.gov.in/">http://ccsniam.gov.in/</a>	796049
66.	Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium	<a href="http://sfacindia.com/">http://sfacindia.com/</a>	98202
67.	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.	<a href="http://www.nafed-india.com/">http://www.nafed-india.com/</a>	-N.A.-
68.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	<a href="http://www.ncdc.in/">http://www.ncdc.in/</a>	300062
69.	National Council for Co-operative Training (NCCT)	<a href="http://ncct.ac.in/en">http://ncct.ac.in/en</a>	15772
70.	Directorate of Wheat Development	<a href="http://dwd.dacnet.nic.in/">http://dwd.dacnet.nic.in/</a>	217683

1	2	3	4
71.	Directorate of Jute Development	<a href="http://djd.dacnet.nic.in/">http://djd.dacnet.nic.in/</a>	-N.A.-
72.	Directorate of Pulses Development	<a href="http://dpd.gov.in/">http://dpd.gov.in/</a>	6306
73.	National Seed Research and Training Centre, Varanasi	<a href="http://nsrtc.nic.in/">http://nsrtc.nic.in/</a>	-N.A.-
74.	Protection of Plant varieties and Farmers, Rights Authority India	<a href="http://www.plantauthority.gov.in/">http://www.plantauthority.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
75.	North Eastern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute	<a href="http://nerfmtti.nic.in/">http://nerfmtti.nic.in/</a>	-N.A.-
76.	Southern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute	<a href="http://srfmtti.dacnet.nic.in/">http://srfmtti.dacnet.nic.in/</a>	-N.A.-
77.	Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Hisar (Haryana)	<a href="http://nrfmtti.gov.in/">http://nrfmtti.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
78.	Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni (M.P.)	<a href="http://fmttibudni.gov.in/">http://fmttibudni.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-
79.	Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development	<a href="http://dasd.gov.in/">http://dasd.gov.in/</a>	-N.A.-

N.A.—Not applicable

### **Reforms in Crop Insurance Schemes**

1282. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing incidents of suicide by farmers in the country Government has brought in several reforms in the crop insurance schemes so as to benefit maximum number of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loss due to climate has also been included as one of the criteria for availing the benefit of crop insurance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the welfare of farmers and to protect them against consequences of crop failure

Government of India reviewed the erstwhile crop insurance schemes and launched the new improved schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from April, 2016.

PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses and covers yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks *viz.* natural fire and lightening; storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc.; flood, inundation and landslide; drought, dry spells; pests/diseases etc. On the other hand, RWBCIS provides insurance protection/claims to the farmers against adverse weather/climatic incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production.

### **Reforms in Agriculture Sector**

1283. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has proposed various reforms in Agriculture sector, including liberal contract farming, direct purchase from farmers by private players, direct sale by farmers to consumers, and single trader licence among other measures, in order to double the farmers' income; and

(b) if so, the efforts made/being made by Government for conducting various consultations and seeking suggestions from numerous stakeholders in the Agriculture sector, in order to devise a strategy to double the income of farmers and improve their living condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has recommended a set of reforms in agriculture involving States to modernize Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Act, land leasing, felling and transit permit of tress grown on private land which can push the sector to a higher growth trajectory.

NABARD had been requested to organize Regional Conferences for preparing strategies and also to sensitize the State Governments regarding Doubling of Farmers' Income. For this purpose, six Nodal States *viz.* Assam, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka were identified and remaining States were attached to these nodal States. NABARD organized these Conferences successfully.

Further, a series of meeting were also been held in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC and FW) between 14.03.2017 to 21.03.2017 with different stakeholders, such as, various Farmers Associations, Institutions, Cooperatives, Attached Offices of DAC and FW etc. in order to facilitate focused discussion with respect to doubling of farmers' income.

### **Post-harvest losses of Fruits and Vegetables**

1284. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total losses of fruits and vegetables perishing post-harvest in the last three years; and
- (b) the steps Government is taking to arrest these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A study was commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which was published in 2015. As per the study quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses were estimated in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% for fruits and 4.58% to 12.44% for vegetables.

(b) Government of India is implementing following schemes under which assistance is provided for setting up of relevant post-harvest infrastructure to promote logistics integration with the aim to arrest losses of perishable fruits and vegetables across supply chain:

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana of Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (iii) Scheme of Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce.

### **Implementation of National Dairy Support Project in Andhra Pradesh**

1285. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Dairy Support Project with assistance from the World Bank, has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh, along with other States;
- (b) if so, the present status of implementation of the Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the benefits that the State has got under the above Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under National Dairy Support Project with assistance from the World Bank (National Dairy Plan- I) 16 sub projects with the grant assistance of ₹ 73.73 Crore are under implementation in Andhra Pradesh. ₹ 55.37 Crore has been released as grant assistance till Nov., 2017 and ₹ 50.53 crore has been utilized. The list of subprojects in Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The key benefits accrued from the sub projects being implemented in Andhra Pradesh are:

- (i) 81 High Genetic Merit bulls have been made available from Progeny Testing Programme for semen stations.
- (ii) The Banavasi Semen Station has been upgraded for high quality disease free semen doses.
- (iii) 102339 milch animals have been provided with balanced ration in 1547 villages.
- (iv) 82,000 additional milk producers are enrolled in 1729 villages to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector. 26 bulk milk coolers and 1998 AMCU/DMPCUs have been installed resulting in improving the transparency and fairness of operations and also improving the quality of milk.

### ***Statement***

#### *List of subprojects in Andhra Pradesh under National Dairy Plan-I*

Sl. No.	EIA Name	Activity	PSC Approval Date	Approved Grant assistance (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Livestock Dsvelopment Agency	PT-CB Jersey	11-Feb.-13	17.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh Livestock Dsvelopment Agency	SSS-Banavasi	11-Feb.-13	6.93
3.	Shreeja Mahila Milk Producer Company	Pilot AI Drlivery Serviess-PC	01-Apr.-15	2.74

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Guntur Milk Union	RBP	11-Feb.-13	1.95
5.	Krishna Milk Union	RBP	11-Feb.-13	1.98
6.	Shreeja Mahila Milk Producer Company	RBP-PC	01-Apr.-15	7.74
7.	Nellore Milk Union	RBP	26-Apr.-16	1.02
8.	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development cooperative Federation	RBP	26-Apr.-16	1.61
9.	Guntur Milk Union	FD	11-Feb.-13	0.61
10.	Krishna Milk Union	FD	11-Feb.-13	1.70
11.	Krishna Milk Union	VBMP	11-Feb.-13	2.49
12.	Guntur Milk Union	VBMP	11-Mar.-13	2.83
13.	Kurnool Milk Union	VBMP	14-Jun.-14	0.65
14.	Nellore Milk Union	VBMP	09-Jan.-15	0.60
15.	Shreeja Mahila Milk Producer Company	VBMP-PC	01-Apr.-15	21.09
16.	Krishna Milk Union	VBMP II	21-Jul.-17	2.40
Total				73.73

*Abbreviations:*

PT: Progeny Testing Programme, SSS: Strengthening of Semen Stations, RBP: Ration Balancing Programme, FD: Fodder Development, VBMP: Village Based Milk Procurement System

**Production of foodgrains**

†1286. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the increase in production of various foodgrains during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite continuous increase in the production of foodgrains, many a foodgrains have to be imported in accordance to their demand;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) the details of the demand for foodgrains, the decrease in production and the dependency on import during the next one decade in the country; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to encourage maximum production of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of the production of various foodgrains during the last three years are as follows:

	(In Million tonnes)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Rice	105.48	104.41	110.15
Wheat	86.53	92.29	98.38
Coarse Cereals	42.86	38.52	44.19
Pulses	17.15	16.35	22.95
Foodgrains	252.02	251.57	275.68

\*as per 4th Advance Estimate 2016-17.

(b) and (c) As per the Twelfth Plan Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Demand and Supply Projections, Agricultural Inputs and Agricultural Statistics, the demand of foodgrains for 2016-17 and 2020-21 had been projected at 257 and 277 million tonnes, respectively. While the present level of cereal production is adequate to meet the demand of cereals, the part of pulses demand has to be met through imports. However, Government is taking various measures to increase the production of pulses. Consequently the estimated production of pulses during 2016-17 (as per the Fourth Advance Estimates), has increased significantly to a record level of 22.95 million tonnes.

(d) To increase production and productivity of all agricultural crops including foodgrain in the country, Government is implementing various crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card etc.

**Registration certificate of NE and EC Railway Employees Primary  
Cooperative Bank, Gorakhpur**

†1287. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether investigation regarding financial irregularities in NE and EC Railway Employees Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd., Gorakhpur is going on;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, till now;

(c) whether above Bank does not possess the registration certificate from Central Co-operative Registrar of Government in respect of registration of society under Multi State Co-operative Act, 2002; and

(d) the group to which the Secretary/Chief Executive Officer of the Bank belongs to, the required qualification therefor and the basic pay fixed by the Board in accordance with the Seventh Pay Commission and whether it is approved by Registrar, Co-operative Society, Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) As per the records of registration available in the office of Central Registrar, the certificate of registration is not available, however a copy of letter dt. 17.04.1973 and a copy of certificate dt. 26.7.1978 issued by the RCS, U.P. is available, wherein it is indicated that the bye-laws of the N.E and E.C. Railway Employees Cooperative Banking Society Ltd. Gorakhpur with registration number 389 were amended by the Registrar of U.P. by virtue of exercising powers of Central Registrar under the Multi Unit Act, 1942. Subsequently, as per RBI letter no. LK/1341/G-1(BD)/89-90 dt.19th February, 1990 available in the records of this office, the Bank was included by RBI in the list of Multi State Primary Cooperative Banks. The en-bloc amendments of the Bank were registered under the provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 *vide* certificate dated July, 1992.

(d) Under sub-section (2) clause (e) of Section 49 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, making provisions for regulating the appointment of employees of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the multi state cooperative society and the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service of, including disciplinary action against, such employees falls within powers and functions of the Board of the Bank. The Chief Executive is required to fulfil the 'fit and proper' criteria formulated in consultation with RBI. The pay of Chief Executive is not required to be approved by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

### **Coverage of Greater Yam Crop under PMFBY**

1288. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government does not treat Greater Yam producers as farmers at all;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to provide Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) coverage to Greater Yam producing farmers of East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Coverage of crops and areas to be included under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are notified by the State Governments.

In Andhra Pradesh, a minimum of 2000 hectare of cropped area in a mandal is required to form an Insurance Unit under PMFBY. The total area under Greater Yam in East Godavari District is only 373 hectare and hence this crop is not included under PMFBY.

### **Research on Dry Land Cropping system**

1289. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any efforts for research on dry land cropping system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to improve the yield potential of land under arid and semi-arid zones of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research to develop technologies for conservation, management and sustainable utilization of the natural resources ensuring food, nutritional and environmental security for drylands and rainfed areas. ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur is addressing the issues of dryland cropping systems for arid regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat, while ICAR- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad carrying out basic and strategic research in rainfed agriculture. ICAR has developed technologies on Integrated Watershed Management, Integrated Farming System, Rainfed/Dryland Agriculture/Climate Resilient Agriculture, Organic Farming and Agroforestry to develop dryland cropping systems.

(c) The steps taken now cover areas of research on amelioration of alkaline soils, rehabilitation of mine spoils, *in-situ*, *ex-situ*, water harvesting, water budgeting, deficit irrigation to increase water productivity, soil conservation, development of high temperature and water stress tolerant short duration varieties suitable for short growing season, integrated nutrient management, suitable cropping and farming systems for hot arid zone to improve yield potential of arid lands and induce resilience to dryland farming systems under arid zone.

The recent initiatives from ICAR also include the followings,

#### **District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs)**

The ICAR has prepared 623 District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) which are technical documents aimed to be ready reckoner for line departments and farming community on prevailing farming systems and technological interventions to manage various weather aberrations such as droughts, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, heat and cold waves addressing different sectors of agriculture including horticulture, livestock, poultry, fisheries. The contingency plans are useful for preparedness and real time implementation towards sustainability of agriculture production system in the events of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events. These DACPs are hosted on ICAR/DAC websites (<http://farmer.gov.in/>, <http://agricoop.nic.in/acp.html>, <http://crida.in/>) and circulated to all state agriculture departments.

#### **National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)**

ICAR launched a flagship network project 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA), now referred as 'National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA). The major objective of NICRA is to enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture in crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies; to demonstrate the site specific technology packages

on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks; and to enhance the capacity (knowledge, skill and management) of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application. The Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of NICRA is being implemented in farmers participatory mode in the climatically vulnerable districts of the country through 121 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) spread across the country. Location specific technologies which are developed by the NARES and can impart resilience against climatic vulnerability are being demonstrated in a representative village.

As part of advising the State Governments to take appropriate measures for sustainable production, ICAR along with DAC organizes Interface Meetings with State Governments specially Department of Agriculture to discuss about the seasonal forecast made by IMD and other International Agencies to finalize the action plans for different districts in various States. ICAR-CRIDA also prepares an agro advisory for Rabi season based on rainfall (quantity and distribution) during Kharif season, with recommendations on suitable crops to be cultivated in Rabi season under groundwater irrigated and residual moisture dependent conditions. These advisories are circulated to State Government and KVKs for wider publicity and suitable action.

### **Promoting animal husbandry among farmers**

1290. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any special scheme to promote animal husbandry among farmers to earn additionally, which is also likely to consume crop residue productively and produce organic manure for the good health of soil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of technical and financial assistance extended to farmers for domestication of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats in Maharashtra, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines thereby enhancing farmers income and which also have significant effect in reducing crop residue productively and provide organic manure for good health of soil:

1. Rasthriya Gokul Mission

(a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding

(b) Indigenous Breeds

- (c) National Mission on Bovine Productivity
- 2. National Dairy Plan-I
- 3. Breed Improvement institutes
  - (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
  - (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme
  - (c) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institutes

In addition to above, the scheme namely Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is being implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under which back ended subsidy (25% of the project cost for General Category and 33.33% for SC&ST beneficiaries) is provided for bankable projects through eligible financial institution, subject to the norms of the scheme. One of the components of DEDS is establishment of small dairy unit of 2 to 10 crossbred cows or indigenous cows/graded buffaloes. Since inception of the scheme, a total of 15,631 Dairy units have been established in the State of Maharashtra with back ended capital subsidy of ₹ 8248.99 lakh (funds channelized through NABARD).

Further, a Centrally Sponsored scheme namely, National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development is being implemented since 2014-15 with a component "Establishment of high capacity fodder block making units" thereby promoting conservation of fodder, and converting crop residues into fodder blocks. A total of 182 farmers in Maharashtra have been assisted with back ended subsidy of ₹ 276.529 lakh (fund channelized through NABARD) for sheep and goat husbandry since 2014-15 to till date under the component Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) of National Livestock Mission.

The details of technical and financial assistance provided under the aforementioned schemes, district-wise, in the States are not maintained centrally. However, details of funds released to the State of Maharashtra under each of the above said schemes are given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2016-17	2017-18 Upto 27.12.17
1.	Rashtirya Gokul Mission	1500.00	300.00
2.	National Dairy Plan-I	1766.00	1354.00
3.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	385.07	0.00 (as on 31.10.17)
4.	National Livestock Mission	1387.935	1199.83

**Development of Horticulture Sector under Project CHAMAN**

1291. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a project-CHAMAN for the development of Horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status and outcome of the project; and

(c) to what extent the said project will be helpful in the development of Horticulture sector of the country?

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

(b) CHAMAN (Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using Geoinformatics) is a Central Sector Scheme, launched on pilot basis in few States in September, 2014 with two Components – (i) The Remote Sensing Component and (ii) the Sample Survey Component. The main objectives of the scheme is to develop a scientific methodology for reliable estimation of area and production under horticulture crops.

**Objectives**

The Remote Sensing component has following objectives-

- Area assessment and production forecasting of 7 major horticulture crops in selected districts of major States.
- Geospatial Applications for Horticultural Development and Management Planning.
- Detailed Scientific field level studies for developing technology for crop identification, yield modelling and disease assessment.

The Sample Survey component has following objectives:-

- To test the developed alternative methodology for estimation of acreage and yield rates under each major fruit and vegetable crop in four States.

**Status and outcome:-**Under Remote Sensing Component, following targets have been achieved:-

- The inventory in respect of 7 crops viz., onion, potato, tomato, banana, mango, citrus and chilli has been completed in 140 districts out of 185 targeted districts.

- 1-2 case studies of each of the six geospatial components have been completed. In North Eastern States, the site suitability plan for horticultural expansion in 1 block in each State has been completed.
- Under R&D study the precision farming and signature study work have been completed.

Under Sample Survey component, field work of Phase-I and Phase-II has been completed in all the participating States.

(c) The project will be helpful in the development of horticulture sector of the country in the following aspects:-

- More accurate and reliable early estimates of horticultural crops would be helpful in making strategic policies for sectoral horticulture development, promote exports, and reduce Post Harvest losses by creation of Post Harvest Management infrastructure like storages, markets etc. in strategic areas identified through Remote Sensing.
- The geospatial studies will help in horticultural expansion in highly suitable areas identified through Remote Sensing and horticultural infrastructure development, which will give farmers higher productivity and thus increase their income.
- The precision farming studies will help in improving the 'resource use efficiency' of horticultural farming thereby increasing the productivity and income of farmers.

### **Issuance of Soil Health Cards**

1292. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) issued to farmers so far;
- (b) the details of total expenditure so far;
- (c) the details of SHCs issued in Kerala;
- (d) the details of sample collected for issuing SHCs in Kerala; and
- (e) the total number of mobile labs and mini labs started during 2014-15 to 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under Soil Health Cards Scheme, so far 1007.64 lakh and 96.34 lakh soil health cards have



been issued to farmers in cycle-I (2015-17) and cycle-II (2017-19) respectively and an expenditure of ₹ 36833.67 lakh is incurred.

(c) and (d) A total number 740232 Soil Health Cards have been issued to farmers and 183790 soil samples collected for issuing Soil Health Cards in Kerala.

(e) The State Governments have set up 48 mobile labs and 4747 mini labs during 2014-15 to 2016-17.

### **Decrease in nutritional value of foodgrains**

1293. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per reports of National Institute of Nutrition, our foodgrains, vegetables and fruits are losing their nutritional food values sharply;

(b) if so, the details of nutritional values of various food items recorded in evaluation study;

(c) whether scientists have also suggested any corrective measures to improve the nutritional value of food products because it is very sensitive matter;

(d) whether the Institute has also studied about nutritional values of grains, vegetables and fruits of other countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the recent Indian Food Composition Tables-2017 (IFCT) on 150 nutrient and bioactive substances of various foodgrains, vegetables, fruits etc., there was no sharp increase or decrease in the macro and micro nutritional content of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits compared to the previous data base. However, some of the nutrients in various foods have shown little decrease or increase, which is considered to be normal variation in food analysis. The detailed report containing more than 500 pages, as prepared by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad is available on the website link: [www.ifct2017.com](http://www.ifct2017.com).

(c) The National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have developed many high yielding varieties/hybrids which have quality attributes also. Some of the high yielding nutrient

rich varieties/hybrids are CR Dhan 310 and DRR Dhan 45, with high protein and high zinc content, respectively in rice; Quality Protein Maize hybrids, Vivek QPM9 and HQPM5; Indian mustard variety Pusa Mustard 31 with low erucic acid in oil and low glucosinolates content in seed meal; high iron lentil variety, PusaVaibhav; trypsin inhibitor free soybean genotypes, NRC 101 and NRC 102; Ratan, Prateek and Mahateora varieties of lathyrus with low ODAP content and zinc rich varieties of wheat, WB 02 and HPBW 01 are developed and released for cultivation in different agro-climatic conditions.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Most of the countries have their own food nutritional database.

### **Issuance of SHCs to farmers in Odisha**

1294. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) issued to the farmers in Odisha till date; and

(b) by when the remaining SHCs will be issued to the farmers of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government of Odisha have issued 2374233 Soil Health Cards (SHCs) in the 1st Cycle *i.e.* 2015-17 as on 23.12.2017 and 131955 SHCs for the 2nd Cycle. All the farmers in the second 2 year cycle will be covered by March, 2019.

### **Promoting salt tolerant varieties of crops**

1295. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether salinity levels have increased in the coastal States of the country on account of rising sea levels and whether this is a cause of concern to agriculture;

(b) if so, the area of land rendered unfit for agricultural purposes due to rise in salinity in these coastal States during the last five years; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to promote salt tolerant varieties of crops in general, with special reference to rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The coastal salinity varies spatially and temporally. Salinity level drops down during rainy season due to leaching of soluble salts and it increases during non-rainy season. As per

available reports, nearly 1.25 million ha area is under coastal salinity and needs specific interventions for agricultural use.

(c) Rice is the predominant form of land use in coastal and deltaic regions of the tropics. National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice) is being implemented in 194 districts of 25 States in the country, under which various interventions like cluster demonstrations, seed distribution, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques, water application tools, farm implements/tools, capacity building of farmers through training etc. are being undertaken for increasing production and productivity. States are advised to promote varieties *i.e.* shallow submergence prone (*i.e.* Swarna Sub-1), for rainfed upland Sahbhagi Dhan, and for saline and sodic soil CSR-36 and other salt tolerant varieties of rice.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has identified and developed salt tolerant rice varieties for coastal saline soils *viz.* CSR13, CSR23, Sumati, Utpala Bhutnath, Amal-Mana, Goa Dhan-1, Goa Dhan-2 etc.

Assistance is also given under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for publicity material, visit of experts/scientists to the demonstration sites and dissemination of information on latest crop production technologies through trainings to the farmers.

### **Strategies for doubling the income of farmers by 2022**

1296. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised a strategy to double the farmers' income by 2022; and

(b) if so, the details of various strategies chalked out in conjunction with State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. As of now, six volumes of the draft Report/s have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion. The Government has written to all the States/UTs to evolve a roadmap for doubling of farmers, income by the year 2022 and share the same for evolving a national level strategy.

**Promoting tribal students in agriculture related fields**

†1297. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Agricultural Universities in tribal areas of the country at present, location-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of tribal category students passed out from the said universities during last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any affirmative steps are being taken by Government to promote tribal category students in agriculture related fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Agricultural Universities have been established with the mandate to cater to the needs of a specific region including the tribal areas of that region. These Universities are executing the tribal welfare programmes in areas under their jurisdiction. A list of Agricultural Universities presently executing the tribal welfare programmes is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Details of number of tribal category students passed out from these Universities are as under:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Number of students	1656	1563	1779	1439

(c) and (d) In order to promote Tribal category (ST) students in higher Agricultural Education, 7.5% seats in All India Entrance Examination (AIEE) conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for admissions to UG and PG courses in Agricultural Universities, are reserved for ST students. In addition to seats, in the same proportion the PG scholarships are reserved to attract and retain the meritorious Tribal students. During last 04 years, number of ST students admitted through ICAR's AIEE is as under:—

Year	Under-graduate programme	Post-graduate programme
2014	155	180
2015	191	197
2016	106	152
2017	118	162

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***List of Universities, location-wise and State/Union Territory-wise*

Sl. No.	University along with Location of their Head Quarter	State	Target tribal Districts of State/UT
1	2	3	4
1.	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem	Andhra Pradesh	
3.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	
4.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	Assam	Assam
5.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour	Bihar	Bihar
6.	Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna	Bihar	
7.	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Durg	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
8.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	
9.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	Gujarat	Gujarat
10.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	Gujarat	
11.	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	Himachal Pradesh	
13.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Jharkhand	Jharkhand
14.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3	4
15.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Srinagar, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	
16.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	Maharashtra	
17.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	Maharashtra	Maharashtra
18.	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	Maharashtra	
19.	Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur	Maharashtra	
20.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	Maharashtra	
21.	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	Maharashtra	
22.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	
24.	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	
25.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Odisha
26.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
27.	P.V. Narasimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad	Telangana	Telangana
28.	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	Telangana	
29.	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad	Telangana	

1	2	3	4
30.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur	West Bengal	West Bengal
31.	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Coochbehar	West Bengal	
32.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	West Bengal	

*Central University*

Sl. No.	University along with Location of their Head Quarter	State	Target tribal Districts of State/UT
1.	Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur	Bihar	Bihar and other areas
2.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	Manipur	North Eastern Region
3.	Nagaland University, Nagaland	Nagaland	North Eastern Region

**Allocation of funds for research in new farming techniques**

1298. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated by Government for agricultural research to adopt new farming techniques;

(b) the initiatives taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) in what manner Government impart the knowledge about new farming techniques to farmers and what has been the role of the project for Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has taken up the initiative of establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for transfer of new farming techniques and agricultural technologies generated by ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities for adoption in farmer's field. An amount of ₹ 877.65 crore has been earmarked for KVK scheme during the current year.

(c) The KVKs impart knowledge about new farming technologies to farmers by conducting training programmes. The role of the project for Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) include skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units in the area of Apiary, Mushroom, Seed Processing, Soil testing, Poultry, Dairy, Goatary, Carp-hatchery, Vermi-compost etc. During the current year 3242 youths have been provided entrepreneurship training for starting their micro enterprise units through 25 KVKs in the country.

**Bringing Gram Products under the purview of NFSA**

1299. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10th Global Agriculture Leadership Summit 2017 had been convened at New Delhi by National Council of Food and Agriculture recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during the deliberations of the Summit the members had endorsed to bring the Gram products under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi had convened 10th Global Agriculture Leadership Summit and Awards on 5-6th September, 2017 in New Delhi. No such recommendation to bring the Gram products under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was made in the Summit. Moreover, gram products are not covered under the Act nor is there any proposal for its inclusion.

**Deployment of ICAR scientists for non-scientific works**

1300. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of scientists working in the research institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have been deployed for other non-scientific works;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when, such scientists are likely to be re-deployed for research work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Sir,



Council has already issued instructions to the effect that non-scientific work may not be entrusted to the scientists. However, due to non-availability of administrative staff, in following 15 Institutes out of 113 Institutes/National Research Centres/ National Bureaux/Directorates/Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) of the Council, scientists have been assigned the administrative work also besides their scientific work:

1. Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi
2. National Research Centre for Orchids, Gangtok
3. Directorate of Medicinal Aromatic Plants Research, Anand
4. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi
5. Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner
6. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow
7. National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune
8. Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna
9. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad
10. Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal
11. Central Agroforestry Research Institute, Jhansi
12. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal
13. Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar
14. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar
15. National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad

(c) These scientists have only been given additional administrative charge as they are already primarily engaged in research, education and extension activities. Further, Council make every endeavour to the effect that non-scientific work may not be entrusted to the scientists.

### **Promoting Milk Production**

1301. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any schemes to promote milk production in the last three years;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to develop indigenous breeds in a focussed and scientific manner to enhance the production of milk; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to promote milk production Government of India is implementing following schemes in the last three years:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
  - (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding
  - (b) Indigenous Breeds
  - (c) National Mission on Bovine Productivity
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iii) Breed Improvement Institutes
  - (a) Central cattle Breeding Farms
  - (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme
  - (c) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Measures undertaken by Government of India to develop indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner to enhance production of milk are as under:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds thereby enhancing milk production and productivity through: (i) induction of high genetic merit bulls for semen production, (ii) field performance recording, (iii) strengthening of bulls mother farms, (iv) setting up of Gokul Grams, (v) generating awareness among farmers for rearing of indigenous breeds (vi) training of technical and non technical manpower; (vii) establishment of breeders societies; (viii) induction of high genetic merit bulls for natural service etc.
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I has focus on development and conservation of 6 indigenous breeds of cattle (Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Kankrej, Tharparkar and Hariana) and 6 buffalo breeds (Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni) through implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection programme.
- (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms: seven central cattle breeding farms have been established for production and supply of high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds (Tharparkar and Red Sindhi cattle breeds and Murrah and Surti buffalo breeds).

- (iv) Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS): under the CHRS four units have been established for identification and propagation of indigenous bovine breeds (Gir, Kankrej, Hariana and Ongole cattle breeds and Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi and Surti).
- (v) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training institute is undertaking production and supply of semen doses of high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds (Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Murrah buffalo)

### **III effects of chemical fertilizers on farmers and farm products**

1302. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no control over the chemicals and fertilizers that are sold over the counters as pesticides to farmers;

(b) whether excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers by farmers is having intense effect on the health of farmers as well as on the users of farm products; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to educate the farmers about their adverse effect on them, their products, the field on which farm products are cultivated and the users of the crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The details are as under:—

#### **(1) Use of Pesticides**

The Insecticides Act, 1968 has been enacted to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith. Implementation of the Act is the responsibility of both, Central and State Governments. The Central Government is responsible for registration of insecticides whereas, the State Governments are responsible for enforcement of the provisions relating to manufacture, sale transport, distribution and use of insecticides.

The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers insecticides after considering the efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Furthermore, the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. Pesticides used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to pose any risk.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets as last report.

## **(2) Use of Fertilizers**

Manufacture, import, sale and distribution of fertilisers are regulated by Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Specifications of various fertiliser grades are prescribed under FCO. Clause '19' of the FCO restricts the manufacture/import for sale/stock or exhibit for sale or distribution of any fertiliser which is not of prescribed standard.

As such, there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers on soil health with balanced and judicious use. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies vis-à-vis decline in soil health. There is also possibility of nitrate contamination in groundwater above the permissible limit of 10 mg NO<sub>3</sub>-N/L due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers particularly in light textured soils that has consequence on human/animal health if used for drinking purpose.

The ICAR is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio fertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers preventing deterioration of soil health and contamination of groundwater. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated.

The ICAR also imparts training, organizes front-line demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Further, under Soil Health Management Scheme, trainings/demonstrations are imparted for judicious use of fertilizers.

## **Training programmes by Rajendra Agricultural University**

†1303. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture scientists used to train and provide necessary advice to farmers for advanced farming 30 years earlier;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is contemplating to make this important scheme more effective;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) the number of districts of Bihar where training programme has been conducted by Rajendra Agricultural University during last three financial years and number of farmers benefited there from; and

(e) the land in acres of remote villages of 20 blocks of Samastipur district whose soil has been tested and advised for appropriate crop thereafter by scientists of the above University along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, to develop cost effective, eco-friendly and socially acceptable scientific technologies and farming practices in farmers' participatory mode, ICAR, has established and strengthened the network of 102 Research Institutes, 81 All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network Projects and 11 Agriculture Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) across the country. To promote the transfer of various agricultural technologies developed by ICAR and take them from lab to land, the Government of India has created an effective network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) at district level in the country which are being continuously strengthened.

(c) The KVKs are Coordinated at Regional level by ATARIs and are responsible for training and capacity building of the farmers from the concerned district besides conducting technology demonstrations through frontline extension of various agricultural technologies among the farmers, state extension agencies and other stakeholders. Out of the total 681 KVKs at the National Level, 12 KVKs are functional under Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa Samastipur, Bihar. As part of their mandated activities, these KVKs are engaged in organizing training and capacity building programmes on various aspects of Agriculture for improving knowledge of farmers on modern agricultural technologies. Broad areas under whom the trainings are organized include; promotion of high yielding and climate resilient varieties and crop management practices of field and horticultural crops, improved breeds/varieties of livestock and fish production and resource conservation technologies, including those on; improved soil health management, enhancing nutrient and water use efficiency, promoting crop diversification, integrated disease, pest and weed management, integrated farming system including agroforestry, management of different biotic and abiotic stresses and development of climate smart agricultural technologies, besides promotion of processes and products to

encourage post-harvest value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, encourage small farm mechanization and improve profitability.

(d) The details regarding the number of training programmes conducted by KVKs during last three years under administrative control under Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa Samastipur, and the number of farmers benefitted are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) During the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 (till date), 205 soil samples of 6 blocks of Samastipur district covering an area of 1281.25 acres were tested by KVK, Birauli, Samastipur. Besides, Department of Soil Science, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur also tested 965 soil samples covering over 2450 acres under 19 blocks of the district during the last 3 years. The farmers were provided soil health cards and necessary advice for taking appropriate crops accordingly.

### ***Statement***

*Details of training programmes conducted by KVKs under administrative control under Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa Samastipur*

District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Training Organized	Farmers trained	No. of Training Organized	Farmers trained	No. of Training Organized	Farmers trained
Begusarai	126	5012	88	2576	95	3380
Darbhanga	200	17189	94	2348	101	3352
East Champaran	122	4632	44	1685	65	2193
Gopalganj	163	5341	73	2034	87	2583
Samastipur	75	2390	65	1422	110	2652
Muzaffarpur	107	3279	137	2839	168	4871
Saran	90	2506	77	1895	171	4234
Sheohar	54	1728	35	927	54	1822
Sitamarhi	60	1747	82	1603	273	3229
Siwan	85	2743	81	2244	115	2770
Vaishali	124	4830	86	1911	35	1421
West Champaran	115	3313	98	2955	51	1850
TOTAL	1321	54710	960	24439	1325	34357

**Parameters for fixing of MSP for crops**

1304. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy during 2016-17 was ₹ 1550/- per quintal whereas the cost of production to the farmers worked out to be ₹ 1484/- per quintal and hence the margin of profit was just ₹ 66/- per quintal;

(b) whether it indicate that parameters fixed for arriving at MSP are just mechanical and not at all reasonable;

(c) whether Government proposes to review the parameters and fix MSP rationally so that the farmers get a minimum 25 per cent profit over and above their input cost; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government had fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy during 2016-17 at ₹ 1470 per quintal which provides profit margin of ₹ 425 per quintal over all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) of ₹ 1045 per quintal as estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The MSP of paddy for 2017-18 has been fixed at ₹ 1550 per quintal which provides profit margin of ₹ 433 per quintal over all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) of ₹ 1117 per quintal as estimated by the CACP.

(b) Government fixes MSPs for major agricultural crops on the basis of the recommendations of the CACP, taking into consideration the cost of production, overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of production resources like land and water.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to change the formula for determining MSPs at present. However, from time to time, expert committees were constituted by Government to review the methodology and system of calculation of the cost of cultivation/production of agricultural crops, to arrive at the MSPs.

The MSPs fixed by Government for mandated crops provide adequate returns over all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL). The return over A2+FL for MSPs fixed by Government for paddy is in range of 38% to 41% for the last three years.

**Compensation to farmers affected by Ockhi Cyclone under PMFBY**

1305. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the farmers, covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), will be suitably compensated who were affected by recent Ockhi Cyclone in southern, coastal and other districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the Cyclone Ockhi which had hit Tamil Nadu on 30th November, 2017 caused damage to agricultural crops including paddy, pulses and coconut in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. Only 819 farmers in Kanyakumari and 14269 farmers in Tirunelveli were insured for paddy-II under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the season and if affected by Ockhi Cyclone they are eligible to claim damages to crops as per provisions of the scheme.

**Production cost and market price of vegetables**

†1306. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cost incurred on production of easily perishable agriculture produces like onions, garlic, tomato, ginger, green peas and other vegetables, and the information about the prices thereof at time of production along with the maximum consumer selling price, per year, during the last three years; and

(b) the measures adopted to minimise the gap between the cost at the time of production and the cost at the time of selling the products in the market with reference to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Details of the cost of production and the monthly average retail prices of ginger, onion, tomato, and garlic in the major producing areas are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

(b) Several measures taken by the Government to minimize the gap between production and marketing cost of Agricultural and Horticultural crops are:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- Launch of National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) on 14th April, 2016 with objective to reduce price gap, induce competition and transparency in sale transactions. e-NAM has been implemented in 470 wholesale markets in 14 States in which competitive online bidding system has been introduced for better price realization by the farmers.
- Further, the Government released a new model “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017” on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The provisions include setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. Adoption of these reforms by State, create alternate marketing channels for better price realization by farmers.
- To enable the farmers to get better remunerative prices, AGMARKNET portal is providing information to farmers on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated markets.
- Assistance is available under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture for development of infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, integrated cold chain and low cost onion storage.
- Under post-harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% to @ 50% of the project cost is available. Assistance for creation of cold storage/cold chain component is provided to individuals, group farmers/ growers/consumer, partnership/proprietary firms, self-help groups, farmers producer organizations, companies, corporations, co-operatives, co-operative marketing federations, agricultural produce market committees and marketing boards, State Governments and local bodies like Panchayats.
- Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are generally perishable in nature. The basic objective of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production. The MIS is implemented on the specific request of the State Government/UTs Administration willing to share losses with the Central Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).

- Government of India is implementing a new Central Sector Scheme—Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain from farm gate to retail outlet.

***Statement-I****Details of the Cost of Production and Average Monthly Retail Prices*

Crop and Cost of Production		Average Monthly Retail Prices (₹/Qtl.) (in Kozikode)		
Month		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Crop:</b> Fresh Ginger, Cost of production: ₹ 961/quintal*				
1.	April	4325	2980	2360
2.	May	4460	3700	2225
3.	June	6625	4375	3300
4.	July	5720	3860	2760
5.	August	5250	3950	3300
6.	September	5250	3800	3375
7.	October	6300	3775	3350
8.	November	5250	3425	3275
9.	December	2900	2420	2767
10.	January	2820	2175	-
11.	February	2825	2225	-
12.	March	2900	2200	-
Mean		4552	3240	2968

\*Source: DASD, Calicut, Kerala

***Statement-II****Details of Cost of Production and Average Monthly Retail Prices*

Crop and Cost of Production		Average Monthly Retail Prices (₹/Qtl.) (in Chennai market)*		
Month		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1		2	3	4
<b>Crop:</b> Garlic, Cost of production: ₹ 2209.67/quintal (2015-16) <b>(ICAR- DOGR, Pune)</b>				
1.	April	4063	5438	4300

	1	2	3	4
2.	May	4650	5750	4487
3.	June	6350	6150	4900
4.	July	6160	10000	4875
5.	August	7000	11625	4850
6.	September	7063	11300	5250
7.	October	8700	10500	6125
8.	November	11125	12750	6250
9.	December	13187	12440	-
10.	January	8938	10812	-
11.	February	5563	8125	-
12.	March	5250	4400	-
	Mean	7337	9108	5130

\*Source: DASD, Calicut, Kerala

### Statement-III

#### Details of Cost of Production and Average Monthly Retail Prices

Crop and Cost of Production		Average Monthly Retail Prices (₹/Qtl.)*		
	Month	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Crop:</b> Onion, Cost of production: ₹ 546.74/quintal (2015-16)				
<b>(ICAR-DOGR, Pune)</b>				
1.	January	2476	2266	1484
2.	February	2494	1962	1461
3.	March	2414	1716	1452
4.	April	2201	1640	1436
5.	May	2207	1568	1407
6.	June	2485	1577	1456
7.	July	2861	1664	1504
8.	August	4487	1660	2602
9.	September	5414	1565	2658
10.	October	4504	1527	3011
11.	November	3674	1597	3907
12.	December	2819	1553	4388

\*Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA)

**Statement-IV***Details of Cost of Production and Average Monthly Retail Prices*

Crop and Cost of Production		Average Monthly Retail Prices (₹/Qtl.)*		
Month		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Crop:</b> Tomato, Cost of production: ₹ 942 per Qtl (ICAR-IIHR)				
1.	January	2304	2799	1467
2.	February	2086	1992	1562
3.	March	2042	1683	1666
4.	April	2036	1884	1735
5.	May	2562	2673	1686
6.	June	2563	4017	2144
7.	July	2889	4067	5729
8.	August	2535	2961	5991
9.	September	2529	2455	4085
10.	October	2847	2537	3699
11.	November	3879	2145	4712
12.	December	3057	1680	4045

\*Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA)

**MSP of crops**

†1307. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many policy measures have been taken by Central Government with a view to double the income of farmers, which includes maximum increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government has recently made record increase in the MSP of the Rabi crops for the year 2017-18; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, the Government

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. At present, six volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

Parallely, the Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production-centeredness. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented. All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmers.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP.

The Government also undertakes procurement of paddy and wheat at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through Food Corporation of India (FCI). In addition, procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and assist central nodal agencies in logistic arrangements.

Government also implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS on the request of States/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.

(c) and (d) Government has increased the MSPs of Kharif and Rabi crops of 2017-18 season. The MSP of Paddy (common) has been fixed at ₹ 1550 per quintal

and of Paddy (Grade A) at ₹ 1590 per quintal, an increase of ₹ 80 per quintal each over the last year's MSPs. The MSP of Jowar (Hybrid) has been fixed at ₹ 1700 per quintal and of Jowar (Maldandi) at ₹ 1725 per quintal; of Bajra at ₹ 1425 per quintal, of Maize at ₹ 1425 per quintal and of Ragi at ₹ 1900 per quintal marking increase of ₹ 75, ₹ 75, ₹ 95, ₹ 60 and ₹ 175 per quintal respectively. The MSPs of Arhar (Tur), Moong and Urad have been fixed at ₹ 5450 per quintal, ₹ 5575 per quintal and ₹ 5400 per quintal including bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal each marking increase of ₹ 400 for Arhar, ₹ 350 per quintal for Moong and ₹ 400 per quintal for Urad. The MSPs of Groundnut-in-Shell and Soyabean have been fixed at ₹ 4450 per quintal and to ₹ 3050 per quintal respectively including bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal each. The MSPs of sunflower seed have been raised and fixed at ₹ 4100 per quintal; of Nigerseed to ₹ 4050 per quintal and of Sesamum to ₹ 5300 per quintal including bonus ₹ 100 per quintal each. The MSP of Cotton has been raised by ₹ 160 per quintal and fixed at ₹ 4020 per quintal for medium staple and ₹ 4320 per quintal for Long Staple.

The MSPs of Wheat and Barley have been fixed at ₹ 1735 per quintal and ₹ 1410 per quintal marking increase of ₹ 110 per quintal and ₹ 85 per quintal respectively over their last year's MSPs. The MSPs of Gram and Masur (Lentil) have also been increased by ₹ 400 per quintal and ₹ 300 per quintal and fixed at ₹ 4400 per quintal and ₹ 4250 per quintal including bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal and ₹ 100 per quintal respectively. The MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Safflower have been fixed at ₹ 4000 per quintal and 4100 per quintal respectively including bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal each.

Government offers to procure crops at Minimum Support Price. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market as are advantageous to them.

### **Covering of crops under Crop Insurance Schemes**

†1308. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various crop insurance schemes implemented for the farmers of the country;

(b) the details of the crops covered under the above insurance schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from various States to include their crops under these schemes, if so, the details of the suggestions received, State-wise; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has taken any steps on the suggestions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The Government is presently implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) in the country. The PMFBY and RWBCIS envisage coverage of all food and oilseeds crop and commercial/horticultural crops. It is, however, the prerogative of the State Government/Union Territory to select the crops which they want to be covered under the schemes. It needs to be ensured though in the case of PMFBY, which is a yield index based scheme, that yield data is available for the requisite number of years and that the State Government has the capacity to conduct requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). Similarly, in the case of RWBCIS, which is a weather index based scheme, the availability of past weather data and requisite infrastructure viz. Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and Automatic Rain Gauge Stations (ARGs) needs to be ensured. In the case of CPIS, only coconut palm is covered and the scheme is presently available only in coconut growing States. State-wise details of crops covered under the crop insurance schemes during 2017-18 are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of crop insured under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) during 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Bajra Ir, Black Gram (urd Bean), Castor (rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Chilly-irri, Chilly-unir, Cotton-irri, Cotton-unir, Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Groundnut-irri, Groundnut-unir, Korra, Maize (makka), Paddy (dhan), Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Sugarcane (ratoon), Sugarcane (seasonal/suru/plant), Sunflower (suryamukhi), Turmeric
			RWBCIS	Citrus, Cotton (kapas), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Oil Palm, Red Chillies, Tomato

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (chana) -irri, Bengal Gram (chana)-unir, Black Gram irri, Black Gram-unir, Chillies, Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Green Gram irri, Groundnut-unir, Maize Ir, Onion, Paddy (dhan), Sorghum (jowar/great Millet) Rf, Sunflower Rf, Sunflower-unir
			RWBCIS	Acid Lime, Banana (tissue Culture), Chestnut, Mango, Tomato
2.	Assam	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Jute, Paddy (aahu), Paddy (sali)
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Mustard, Paddy (summer), Potato, Sugarcane (noble Cane), Wheat
3.	Bihar	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Maize (makka), Paddy (dhan)
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Lentil (masur), Maize (makka), Mustard, Potato, Sugarcane (seasonal/suru/plant), Wheat
4.	Chhattisgarh	Kharif 2016	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Maize (makka), Paddy-irri, Paddy-unir, Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Soybean (bhat)
			RWBCIS	Banana, Brinjal, Chillies, Ginger, Guava, Papaya, Tomato
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Lethyrus, Linseed (alsi), Mustard, Potato, Wheat-irri, Wheat-unir
			RWBCIS	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Tomato
5.	Goa	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Paddy (dhan), Paddy-unir, Pulses, Sugarcane (seasonal/suru/plant)
			PMFBY	Pulses
6.	Gujarat	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Paddy (Irri. and Un-irri.), Cotton (Irri. and Un-irri.), Jowar, Ragi, Tur, Moong, Math, Udid, Groundnut, Sesame, Maize, Castor, Banana, Bajra



Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
		Rabi 2017-18		Wheat (Irri. and Un-irri.), Rapeseed and Mustard, Gram, Cumin, Fenal, Isabgol, Onion, Garlic, Potato, Summer Groundnut, Summer Bajra
7.	Haryana	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Cotton (kapas), Maize (makka), Paddy (1), Paddy (dhan), Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/spiked Millet)
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Barley (jau), Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Horse Gram (kulthi/kultha), Mustard, Wheat
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Maize (makka), Paddy (1)
			RWBCIS	Ginger, Peas (field Peas/Garden Peas/matar), Potato, Tomato
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Barley (jau), Wheat, Wheat-irri, Wheat-unir, Wheat-Hills
			RWBCIS	Apple (5 To 15 Years), Apple(15 To 40 Years), Citrus [10 To 25 Years], Citrus [5 To 10 Years], Garlic, Mango(10 To 40 Years), Mango(5 To 10 Years), Mango(more Than 40 Years), Peach (10 to 25 Years), Peach(5 To 10 Years), Plum (10 to 20 Years), Plum(5 To 10 Years), Potato
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Maize (makka), Mango, Paddy (dhan)
		Rabi 2017-18		Wheat
10.	Jharkhand	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Maize (makka), Paddy (1), Paddy (dhan)
		Rabi 2017-18		Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Mustard, Potato, Wheat
11.	Karnataka	Kharif 2017	PMFBY and RWBCIS	Bajra, Brinjal, Castor, Green Gram, Groundnut, Horse Gram, Maize, Mochai, Paddy (RF), Pigeon Pea (RF and Irri.), Ragi, Shorgum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tomato, Turmeric, cotton, Navane, Sesame, Frenchbean, Onion, Cowpea
		Rabi 2017-18		Groundnut (Irri. and Un-Irri.), Paddy (Irri. and Un-irri.), Sunflower (Irri. and Un-irri.), Green Gram (Un-Irri.),

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
				Horsegram (Un-Irri.), Jowar (Irri. and Uniri), Linsed (Un-Irri.), Maize (Irri. and Un-Irri.), Onion (Irri.), Potato (Irri.), Ragi (Irri. and Un-Irri.), Safflower (Irri. and Un-Irr.), Tomato, Wheat (Irri. and Un-Irri.), Bengal Gram (Irri. and Un-Irri.), Black Gram (Un-irri.), Green Gram (Un-irri.), Paddy (Irri.)
12.	Kerala	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Banana, Paddy (autumn), Tapioca (cassava)
			RWBCIS	Arecanut, Banana, Cardamom, Ginger, Nutmeg, Paddy (autumn), Pepper, Pineapple, Sugarcane (adsali), Turmeric
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Banana, Banana (plantain), Paddy (summer), Paddy II, Tapioca ( Rabi -I), Tapioca ( Rabi -II)
			RWBCIS	Banana, Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cashew, Garlic, Mango(10 To 40 Years), Mango(5 To 10 Years), Mango(more Than 40 Years), Paddy (summer), Paddy II, Potato, Sugarcane (adsali)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Cotton (kapas), Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Little Millet (samai/kutki/kodo-kutki), Maize (makka), Paddy-irri, Paddy -unir, Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Soyabean IR, Soybean (bhat)
			RWBCIS	Banana, Brinjal, Chillies, Onion, Orange, Papaya, Tomato
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (chana)-irri, Indian Rapeseed And Mustard (yellow Sarson), Lentil (masur), Linseed (alsi), Wheat-irri, Wheat-unir

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
			RWBCIS	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Coriander, Garlic, Grape, Mango, Onion, Peas (field Peas/ Garden Peas/matar), Pomegranate, Potato, Tomato
14.	Maharashtra	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Cotton (kapas), Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Maize (makka), Niger (ramtil), Onion, Paddy (dhan), Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/ spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/ arhar/tur), Ragi Rf, Sesame (gingelly/til)/ sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Soybean (bhat), Sunflower (suryamukhi)
			RWBCIS	Guava, Mosambi, Orange, Pomegranate, Sapota
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (chana) -irri, Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Groundnut (summer), Onion, Paddy (summer), Safflower (kusum/kardi), Sorghum (jowar/great Millet) Ir, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet) Rf, Sunflower (suryamukhi), Wheat-irri, Wheat-unir
			RWBCIS	Acid Lime, Banana (tissue Culture), Cashew, Grape, Guava, Mango, Mosambi, Orange, Pomegranate
15.	Meghalaya	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Cabbage, Cauliflower, Ginger, Maize (makka), Paddy (aahu), Paddy (sali), Potato, Soyabean IR, Tomato, Turmeric
16.	Odisha	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Cotton (kapas), Ginger, Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Maize (makka), Paddy (dhan), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Turmeric
		Rabi 2016-17	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Mustard, Onion, Paddy (dhan), Potato, Sugarcane (noble Cane), Sunflower (suryamukhi)

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
17.	Rajasthan	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Cotton (kapas), Cowpea, Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Guar, Jojoba, Maize (makka), Moth Bean (kidney Bean/ Deww Gram), Paddy (dhan), Pearl Millet (bajra/ bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/ great Millet)
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Barley (jau), Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek, Isabgol, Lentil (masur), Mustard, Rocket Salad (taramira), Wheat
18.	Sikkim	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Buck Wheat (kaspata), Fingermillet (ragi/mandika), Ginger, Maize (makka), Paddy (dhan), Soybean (bhat) Ir
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Barley (jau), Buck Wheat (kaspata), Mustard, Potato, Wheat
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Bajra Rf, Banana, Black Gram (urd Bean), Cotton (kapas), Cowpea, Fingermillet (ragi/mandika), Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Groundnut (summer), Groundnut -irri, Maize (makka), Onion, Paddy (I), Paddy II, Pearl Millet (bajra/ bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Potato, Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/ great Millet), Sunflower (suryamukhi), Tapioca (cassava), Turmeric
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Banana, Banana (sucker), Black Gram (urd Bean), Black Gram -unir, Cotton (kapas), Cotton -unir, Cowpea, Fingermillet (ragi/mandika), Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Groundnut -irri, Groundnut -unir, Maize (makka), Maize Ir, Maize Rf, Onion, Others, Paddy (I),

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
				Paddy II, Paddy(3), Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur) Ir, Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur) Rf, Potato, Red Chillies, Rice Fallow Cotton, Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Sugarcane (noble Cane), Sugarcane (ratoon), Sugarcane (seasonal/suru/plant), Sunflower (suryamukhi), Tapioca (cassava)
20.	Telangana	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Green Gram -unir, Groundnut-unir, Maize Rf, Paddy (dhan), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Sorghum (jowar/great Millet) Rf, Soyabean RF, Turmeric
			RWBCIS	Cotton (kapas), Mosambi, Oil Palm, Red Chillies Ir
		Rabi 2016-17	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Black Gram (urd Bean), Green Gram (moong Bean/ Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Maize (makka), Onion, Paddy (dhan), Red Chillies, Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Sunflower (suryamukhi)
			RWBCIS	Mango (5 to 15 Years), Mango (16 to 50 Years)
21.	Tripura	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Paddy (aman), Paddy (aus)
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Brinjal, Cauliflower, Paddy (boro), Potato, Tomato, Watermelon
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Black Gram (urd Bean), Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Groundnut (pea Nut/mung Phalli), Maize (makka), Paddy (dhan), Pearl Millet (bajra/bulrush Millet/spiked Millet), Pigeon Pea (red Gram/arhar/tur), Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sorghum (jowar/great Millet), Soybean (bhat)

Sl. No.	State	Season	Scheme	Crop
			RWBCIS	Banana, Chillies
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (gram/chick Pea/kabuli/chana), Lentil (masur), Mustard, Pea, Potato, Wheat
23.	Uttarakhand	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Paddy (dhan), Paddy-Hills, Ragi -unir
			RWBCIS	Chillies-Hills, French Bean-Hills, Ginger, Ginger-Hills, Potato-Hills, Tomato-Hills
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Lentil (masur), Wheat, Wheat-Hills
			RWBCIS	Apple (5 to 15 years), Apple (15 to 40 years), Litchi (11 to 30 years), Litchi (5 to 10 years), Malta (11 to 25 years), Malta (5 to 10 years), Mango (5 to 15 years), Mango (16 to 50 years), Pea (vegetable), Peach (10 to 25 years), Peach (5 to 10 years)
24.	West Bengal	Kharif 2017	PMFBY	Jute, Maize (makka), Paddy (aman), Paddy (aus)
			RWBCIS	Ash Gourd (petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi (okra/ladsfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cardamom, Cauliflower, Chillies, Cucumber, Ginger, Greater Yam, Guava, Indian Squash (tinda/round Melon), Marigold, Onion, Orange, Papaya, Pineapple, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose, Turmeric
		Rabi 2017-18	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (chana)-irri, Green Gram (moong Bean/Moong), Groundnut (summer), Lentil (masur), Maize (makka), Mustard, Paddy (boro), Potato, Sesame (gingelly/til)/sesamum, Sugarcane (noble Cane), Wheat
			RWBCIS	Ash Gourd (petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi (okra/ladyfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cabbage, Chillies, Cucumber, Guava, Indian Squash (tinda/round Melon), Kundru, Litchi, Mango, Marigold, Onion, Papaya, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose

### Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure

1309. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure of the sub-scheme, Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) during the XII Plan period (2012-17) along with the details thereof;

(b) the total number of projects accomplished under AMI sub-scheme during the last four years along with the details thereof;

(c) whether all projects are taken up for improvising the grading, standardization and quality certification of agricultural produces in the country during the last four years; and

(d) the total amount of funds flown via public private partnerships for the development of marketing infrastructure, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a capital investment subsidy sub-scheme titled "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" under Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). Both erstwhile separate schemes viz. (i) Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) implemented since 01.04.2001, and (ii) Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) implemented since 20.10.2004, have been subsumed into one scheme known as Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014.

The Year-wise expenditure under AMI sub-scheme including GBY and AMIGS Schemes during XII Plan period (2012-17) is given as under:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total Expenditure
2012-13	419.85 {GBY=244.85, AMIGS=175}
2013-14	596.50 {GBY=344.10, AMIGS=252.4}
2014-15	878.18 (AMI)

Year	Total Expenditure
2015-16	518.81(AMI)
2016-17	672.97(AMI)
TOTAL	3086.31

(b) Under AMI sub-scheme (including erstwhile GBY and AMIGS), a total of 7115 storage godown projects with storage capacity of 23.96 Million MTs and 8322 projects of Marketing Infrastructure (other than storage) have been sanctioned during last four years.

(c) Various Agri Marketing Infrastructure Projects including that of grading, standardization and quality certification of agricultural produces in the country are taken up under AMI scheme. Besides projects relating to grading standardization and quality certification of agricultural produces, following types of agricultural marketing Infrastructure projects are also taken up under this Scheme Functional infrastructure for primary processing and Value Addition; common facilities in the market yard such as auction platform and packaging Unit; Pre-cooling/Cold chain facility; infrastructure for direct marketing of agricultural commodities; mobile infrastructure for post harvest operations; storage Infrastructure; Integrated Value Chain projects.

(d) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has not provided exclusive funds for development of marketing infrastructure via public private partnership. However, credit linked back ended subsidy is provided under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme of this department for creation of post harvest infrastructure. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), assistance is provided to the states for development of post harvest and market infrastructure.

### **Reasonable price for farmers' produces**

1310. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning a dynamic import duty on agriculture commodities based on price of commodity in wholesale market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such decision will help the farmers to get a reasonable price for the agricultural commodities produced by them?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year for 24 agriculture commodities so that the farmers can get reasonable prices for their produces. Apart from this, support is also extended through Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oil seeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Government. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare also implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable and not covered under the PSS with objective to protect the growers from making distress sale. Government has also created Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to promote direct purchase of potatoes, onions and pulses from farmers/farmers' associations.

### **Chemical-free farming**

1311. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when India will be a 100 percent chemical-free agriculture country;

(b) the steps taken in this direction; and

(c) the details of private initiatives in this direction for less expenditure, no soil quality loss and more production by indigenous methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no plan under way for a 100 percent chemical free agriculture in the country. However, Government is committed to promote organic farming in the country through the dedicated schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Both PKVY and MOVCDNER are under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and are being implemented through cluster approach. A brief of the schemes is given in the Statement (*See below*). Organic Farming is also supported by other schemes *viz* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under the activities of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR) and National Programme for Organic Produce (NPOP) under activities of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA).

Several private initiatives by individuals/persons like zero based natural farming by Shri Subhash Palekar, organic farming by Shri Shri Foundation, Brahma Kumaris, etc., are under implementation for promoting organic farming and improving soil quality and reducing cost. Model Organic clusters by private agencies have been encouraged under PKVY.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of various schemes*

#### **Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

The Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched by the Central Government as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP), where the Central and state Govts. share the funding in varying ratio. It is 100% in UT, 90:10 in North-Eastern and Hilly States and 60:40 in case of other States. The scheme is implemented by the State Governments. It is implemented on a cluster basis of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given financial assistance upto a maximum of 1 ha and the limit of assistance is ₹ 50,000 per ha during the conversion period of 3 years. The target is to promote 10,000 clusters covering 2 lakh ha over the period of 3 years, 2015-16 to 2017-18. In order to implement the PKVY in the 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 an amount of ₹ 226.19 crore, ₹ 152.19 crore and ₹ 144.85 crore has been released respectively to the States for cluster formation and capacity building, organic inputs, certification, labeling, packing, transportation and marketing of organic produce.

#### **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled “Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region” for implementation in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of ₹ 400 crore for three years. An amount of ₹ 112.11 crore, ₹ 47.63 crore and ₹ 34.02 crore is released during 2015-16 to 2017-18.

The assistance is provided for cluster development, on/off farm input production, supply of seeds/planting materials, setting up of functional infrastructure, establishment

of integrated processing unit, refrigerated transportation, pre-cooling/cold stores chamber, branding labeling and packaging, hiring of space, hand holdings, organic certification through third party, mobilization of farmers/processors etc. Under this scheme, an area of 50,000 ha. have been targeted to be covered under organic farming in North Eastern Region of the country during the period of three years *i.e.* from year 2015-16 to 2017-18.

### **Target for agriculture credit**

1312. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any target has been fixed for Agriculture credit in 2017-18;
- (b) whether farmers will be benefited from interest waiver; and
- (c) the farmers benefited so far in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has announced an Agriculture Credit Target of ₹ 10.00 lakh crore for the year 2017-18.

(b) While complete interest waiver to farmers has not been envisaged, however, concessional interest rate on short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers to encourage them to enhance production, adopt new technologies, inculcate fiscal discipline, etc. ultimately, leading to reduced cost of cultivation and realization of better returns on their produce thereby rendering farming more viable.

With a view to benefit farmers with concessional crop loans, the government implements the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) wherein the short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available at a subvented interest rate of 7% per annum for a period upto one year and on prompt repayment, a further subvention of 3% is provided. The benefit of interest subvention is further extended for a period of one year in case there is a natural calamity, necessitating restructuring of crop loans. The benefit of concessional interest rate is also extended to Small and Marginal Farmers who hold Kisan Credit Cards, on post harvest loans upto six months to encourage them not to resort to distress sale and instead store their produce in warehouses accredited with Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).

(c) During 2016-17, for Kerala, the agriculture credit target was set at ₹ 42,880 crore. Against this target, an amount of ₹ 67,738.76 crore was disbursed to 64,37,363 No. of accounts in Kerala.

**Doubling the income of farmers**

1313. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to double the income from agriculture by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of major plans/schemes for achieving this; and
- (c) the basis on which the year 2022 was fixed for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. At present, six volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

Parallely, the Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production- centeredness. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented. All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmers.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP. To incentivise cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the country, Government has announced bonus for Kharif 2017-18, over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government had offered bonus over and above the MSP, in the case of pulses and oilseeds.

The Government also undertakes procurement of paddy and wheat at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through Food Corporation of India (FCI). In addition, procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and assist central nodal agencies in logistic arrangements.

Government also implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS on the request of States/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.

(c) The year 2022 has been identified, as India will celebrate 75 years of its Independence during that year.

#### **Inclusion of all tillers under Crop Insurance Scheme**

1314. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per cent of farmers in the country under crop insurance; and

(b) by when all the tillers are likely to be brought under the crop insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), implemented from April, 2016, farmer applicants are enrolled afresh every season. In 2016-17, 571 lakh farmer applicants were enrolled roughly corresponding to 30% of the total area of all farm holdings. All the tillers are likely to be bought under the crop insurance schemes only when all the States and Union Territories opt for the schemes and notify them for all their areas and crops, which is presently not the case.

#### **Compensation to farmers under PMFBY**

1315. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to change the unit of insurance for major crops from village to plot/individual farm level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government plans to compensate farmers even if the whole village has not paid the premium as various studies have shown the impracticality of this measure, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether pay-out to farmers for Kharif crops in 2016 was just 45 percent out of the total claims made under the PMFBY; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. Crop Insurance Schemes are being implemented on area approach basis and the unit of insurance for major crops has been kept as village/village panchayat keeping in view the non-availability of infrastructure and other operational difficulties like small size of holdings, inaccessibility of holdings during floods to assess losses, non-availability of past yield data of individual farm etc. However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and add on risks of hailstorm and cloudburst under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are assessed at individual farm level.

(b) No Sir. There is no such proposal to compensate farmers under the crop insurance schemes without payment of premium. While under crop insurance schemes only the insured farmers are covered against crop damage, there are, however, other means of providing relief/compensation in the wake of all natural calamities through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Under PMFBY and RWBCIS, during 2016-17, despite it being a good monsoon year, claims of over 60% of the premium have been approved by the insurance companies as per available data.

### **Linking of mandis with NAM**

†1316. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mandis in the country, including Maharashtra, and the total number of mandis from where purchase is made through Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) whether there are several mandis in the country from where purchase is not made due to lack of basic infrastructure, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the total number of mandis in the country, including Maharashtra, which have been linked to National Agriculture Market, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As on 31.03.2015, there are total 6746 mandis in the country out of which 2479 are principal market yards and 4267 are submarket yards.

The central agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) along with various State Government agencies make procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through temporary centers known as purchase centers, which includes mandis.

The number of purchase centers including mandis operated by FCI/State Government agencies in the country for procurement of paddy during Kharif Market Season 2016-17 and wheat during Rabi Market Season 2017-18, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The number of purchase centers operated by NAFED for pulses and oilseeds is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) The purchase through MSP does not depend solely on basic infrastructure available in the mandi. Temporary purchase centers including that of mandis are operated for procurement purpose taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics/infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc.

(c) So far, 470 mandis across 14 States including 45 mandis of Maharashtra have been linked with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). The State-wise details of these mandis is enclosed are given in the Statement-IV.

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

#### *Number of Purchase Centers Operated for Paddy Procurement By FCI and State Government/Agencies*

Sl. No.	Region	Kharif Market Season 2016-17			
		FCI	State Agencies	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1650	0	1650
2.	Telangana	0	2415	0	2415
3.	Assam	38	74	0	112
4.	Bihar	0	6598	0	6598

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1989	0	1989
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujrat	0	59	0	59
8.	Haryana	22	189	0	211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	33	269	205	507
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	15	0	15
12.	Karnataka	0	98	0	98
13.	Kerela	0	770	0	770
14.	Maharashtra	0	985	0	985
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	916	0	916
16.	Odisha	1	3430	0	3431
17.	Punjab	362	1466	0	1828
18.	Rajasthan	23	0	0	23
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	2000	0	2000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	115	2335	209	2659
21.	Uttarakhand	0	96	0	96
22.	West Bengal	80	18487	46	18613
GRAND TOTAL		675	43841	460	44976

***Statement-II***

*Number of purchase centers operated for wheat procurement  
by FCI and State Government/Agencies*

Sl. No.	Region	Rabi Market Season 2017-18		
		FCI	State Agencies	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	438	1396	1834
2.	Haryana	81	301	382
3.	Uttar Pradesh	167	4938	5105
4.	Rajasthan	115	93	208
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2974	2974



1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	0	0	0
7.	Bihar	0	6598	6598
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	0	203	203
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
11.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
14.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		801	16503	17304

**Statement-III**

(A) Number of purchase centers operated by NAFED for procurement of pulses

Sl. No.	Commodity	Name of the State	Number of Purchase center
<b>Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme</b>			
1.	Gram Rabi-17	Rajasthan	33
		Madhya Pradesh	23
		Uttar Pradesh	2
		Haryana	1
2.	Masor Rabi-17	Madhya Pradesh	20
		Uttar Pradesh	3
3.	Toor Kharif-16	Maharashtra	141
		Madhya Pradesh	39
		Andhra Pradesh	2
		Telangana	67
		Karnataka	163
		Gujarat	72
4.	Moong Kharif-16	Rajasthan	53
		Madhya Pradesh	5
		Andhra Pradesh	3

Sl. No.	Commodity	Name of the State	Number of Purchase center
5.	Urad Kharif-16	Telangana	8
		Haryana	2
		Maharashtra	23
		Karnataka	2
		Rajasthan	12
		Madhya Pradesh	17
		Andhra Pradesh	1
		Telangana	1
		Tamil Nadu	1
		Gujarat	2
		Uttar Pradesh	8

#### **Price Support Scheme**

1.	Moong Kharif-16 and Rabi-17	Odisha (R-17)	10
		Maharashtra	36
		Karnataka	9
		Madhya Pradesh (R-17)	55
2.	Toor Kharif-16	Gujarat	51
		Maharashtra	147
		Karnataka	75
3.	Urad (Summer)	Madhya Pradesh	21

*(B) Number of purchase centers operated by NAFED for procurement of oilseeds*

#### **Kharif-2016**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Name of the State	Number of Purchase centre
1.	Kharif Copra 2016*	Andhra Pradesh	7
		Tamil Nadu	34
2.	Ball Copra 2016*	Tamil Nadu	1
		Karnataka	10
3.	Soyabean K-16	Maharashtra	42
4.	Groundnut Pods K-16	Gujarat	105

\*Perennial crop.

**Rabi-2017**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Name of the State	Number of Purchase center
1.	Mustard Seed	Haryana	12
2.	Sunflower Seeds	Telangana	1
		Haryana	4
		Odisha	2
3.	Sesamum Seed	West Bengal	10
	Groundnut Pods	Odisha	6

***Statement-IV****State-wise list of Mandis integrated with e-NAM*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mandis integrated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Chhattisgarh	14
3.	Gujarat	40
4.	Haryana	54
5.	Himachal Pradesh	19
6.	Jharkhand	19
7.	Madhya Pradesh	58
8.	Rajasthan	25
9.	Telangana	44
10.	Maharashtra	45
11.	Uttar Pradesh	100
12.	Uttarakhand	05
13.	Odisha	10
14.	Tamil Nadu	15
	TOTAL	470

**MSP for agricultural produces**

†1317. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under National Farmer Policy-2007 it has been provided to make payment of fifty percent of the cost also incurred by the farmers to grow the produce in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the foodgrains;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the number of farmers' suicides is not decreasing owing to the reason because they are not getting full value for their produce; and

(c) if so, by when would the Government implement the same and empower the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. However this recommendation is not included in National Farmers Policy, 2007. The MSP recommended by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) is based on objective criteria, considering host of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of 50% of the cost may distort market. Besides this may also affect the inter-crop parity leading to distortion in the cropping pattern which may not be in harmony with the domestic requirements and can have an adverse effect on the National Food Security.

(b) and (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). 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. Measures taken by Government to minimize indebtedness from non-institutional sources of lending include fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of subsidized crop loans upto a threshold to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, ensuring remunerative price to farmers through fixation of MSP etc.

The MSPs fixed by the Government generally provide adequate returns over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL). The return over A2+FL for MSPs fixed by Government for 2017-18 in excess of 50% with return of 112.4% for wheat, 88.4% for rapeseed/mustard, 79.6% for masur, 78.8% for gram, 66.9% for barley, 65.4% for urad, 64.3% for tur and 50.2% for bajra.

### **Doubling the income of farmers**

1318. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government during the last three years for doubling the farmers' income;

(b) the amount of budgetary allocation made for the purpose during the last three years and the actual utilization of these funds;

(c) whether there is any proposal for further rationalization of agrarian subsidy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The strategy of the Government during the last three years is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production-centeredness. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:-Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented. All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmers.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP. To incentivise cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the country, Government has announced bonus for Kharif 2017-18, over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government had offered bonus over and above the MSP, in the case of pulses and oilseeds.

The Government also undertakes procurement of paddy and wheat at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through Food Corporation of India (FCI). In addition, procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and assist central nodal agencies in logistic arrangements.

Government also implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS on the request of States/ UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

(b) The budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Actual Expenditure
2014-15	31542.95	26572.31
2015-16	25460.51	49677.32
2016-17	45035.20	48957.00

(c) and (d) At present, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for simpler and faster flow of funds to ensure accurate targeting of beneficiaries is applicable on most schemes where components of cash is transferred to individual beneficiaries.

### **Agricultural credit to farmers**

1319. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target given to the PSU banks to give agricultural credits to the farmers during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of funds dispersed for agricultural credits to the farmers during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether the target has been achieved, if not, the reasons therefor, year-wise and State-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government of India provides annual targets for agricultural credit flow to the Commercial Banks which include both public sector and private sector banks. No separate target are provided for Public Sector Banks. The year-wise and State-wise details of Agriculture credit target given to the commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The year-wise and State-wise details of agriculture credit target and disbursement to the farmers in the last five years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*) shows that the combined target has been exceeded by the lending agencies during each of the last five years.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Agriculture Credit Target*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chandigarh UT	110	-	98	-	106	-	110	-	120	-
2.	New Delhi	61	-	68	-	68	-	75	-	90	-
3.	Haryana	27,700	4,505	32,000	5,530	36,060	6,590	40,000	6,700	41,200	7,000
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2,700	440	3,240	500	3,240	500	3,500	500	4,200	500
5.	Jammu and kashmir	1,050	180	1,845	420	2,100	544	900	350	1,000	380
6.	Punjab	37,300	4,160	40,800	4,650	45,800	6,628	51,500	6,900	53,500	7,100
7.	Rajasthan	23,000	7,200	30,500	8,600	35,000	9,700	38,000	10,000	39,900	10,200
	NORTHERN	91,921	16,485	108,551	19,700	122,374	23,962	134,085	24,450	140,010	25,180
8.	Arunachal pradesh	90	7	113	15	132	19	135	155	210	37
9.	Assam	3,000	305	3,820	650	4,318	750	4,325	760	4,800	760
10.	Manipur	260	9	265	18	301	23	300	32	370	37
11.	Meghalaya	310	30	400	38	456	46	175	117	245	125
12.	Mizoram	80	7	110	29	132	37	135	40	170	43
13.	Nagaland	230	7	260	12	260	12	260	15	320	18



14. Tripura	655	110	622	150	622	267	425	330	480	360
15. Sikkim	100	-	135	-	152	-	125	-	175	-
NORTH EASTERN	4,725	475	5,725	912	6,373	1,154	5,880	1,449	6,770	1,380
16. Bihar	19,777	3,600	19,800	10,230	23,200	11,859	23,500	12,000	25,800	12,300
17. Jharkhand	4,700	335	4,650	500	5,316	619	4,300	650	5,800	760
18. Odisha	8,580	1,345	9,300	3,280	9,300	3,280	10,400	3,425	12,300	3,850
19. West bengal	33,000	1,950	29,000	5,325	29,800	5,700	29,000	6,400	31,000	6,700
20. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	-	85	-	85	-	90	-	100	-
EASTERN	66,107	7,230	62,835	19,335	67,701	21,458	67,290	22,475	75,000	23,610
21. Madhya Pradesh	21,025	4,200	23,200	6,240	32,300	7,505	40,000	8,250	41,800	8,750
22. Chhattisgarh	6,170	630	6,225	850	7,200	1,050	6,500	1,130	7,400	1,300
23. Uttar pradesh	40,000	11,950	48,500	18,500	55,500	22,125	58,100	19,700	61,000	20,200
24. Uttarakhand	2,900	360	3,550	450	3,550	544	4,000	588	4,500	600
CENTRAL	70,095	17,140	81,475	26,040	98,550	31,224	108,600	29,668	114,700	30,850
25. Gujarat	15	-	27,110	3,160	33,000	3,818	34,000	3,850	36,500	4,050
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	16	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	23	-
27. Daman and Diu UT	26,150	2,250	15	-	15	-	15	-	19	-
28. Goa	575	-	607	-	690	-	645	-	700	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Maharashtra	29,750	3,750	31,000	3,900	35,000	4,725	40,000	3,500	43,000	3,600
	WESTERN	56,506	6,000	58,752	7,060	68,725	8,543	74,680	7,350	80,242	7,650
30.	Andhra Pradesh	36,000	9,150	53,000	10,015	58,415	12,904	40,000	7,000	42,100	7,500
31.	Telangana							27,500	6,100	29,200	6,600
32.	Karnataka	25,000	5,520	27,000	6,595	30,700	8,314	37,500	8,400	39,300	8,700
33.	Kerala	25,700	4,600	24,300	4,835	29,300	5,788	31,400	6,500	32,900	6,600
34.	Lakshadweep UT	6	-	7	-	7	-	10	-	18	-
35.	Pondicherry	480	150	555	185	555	193	555	208	660	230
36.	Tamil Nadu	43,460	4,250	52,800	5,323	57,300	6,460	62,500	6,400	64,100	6,700
	SOUTHERN	130,646	23,670	157,662	26,953	176,277	33,659	199,465	34,608	208,278	36,330
	TOTAL	420,000	71,000	475,000	100,000	540,000	120,000	590,000	120,000	625,000	125,000

*Note:* Information in respect of Commercial Banks is for both Public Sector and Private Sector Banks.

**Statement-II**

(A) Details of agriculture credit target vis-à-vis achievement during last 5 Years  
(Disbursement by Commercial, Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13*#			2013-14#			2014-15#		
		Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi	15.00	5.81	38.75	76.00	10,350.51	13,619.10	76.00	15,264.01	20,084.22
2.	Haryana	12,205.00	11,051.31	90.55	47,430.00	35,751.88	75.38	53,170.00	40,438.48	76.06
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,050.00	859.36	81.84	4,760.00	4,554.34	95.68	4,840.00	4,964.12	102.56
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	245.00	163.17	66.60	2,440.00	2,333.17	95.62	2,851.00	766.00	26.87
5.	Punjab	14,660.00	18,029.27	122.98	63,550.00	58,473.62	92.01	71,898.00	72,962.98	101.48
6.	Rajasthan	14,600.00	17,929.39	122.80	51,900.00	54,777.24	105.54	58,620.00	65,743.36	112.15
7.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	98.00	1,572.32	1,604.40	106.00	2,339.92	2,207.47
	NORTHERN REGION	42,775.00	48,038.31	112.30	170,254.00	167,813.07	98.57	191,561.00	202,478.87	105.70
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.00	60.28	463.70	140.00	53.88	38.48	165.00	49.91	30.25
9.	Assam	341.00	332.11	97.39	4,564.00	2,693.91	59.03	5,177.00	2,751.03	53.14
10.	Manipur	17.00	13.67	80.39	293.00	112.39	38.36	336.00	152.55	45.40
11.	Meghalaya	41.00	17.23	42.03	453.00	246.57	54.43	553.00	195.94	35.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Mizoram	21.00	77.49	368.98	164.00	70.19	42.80	198.00	70.20	35.45
13.	Nagaland	22.00	9.19	41.77	292.00	108.52	37.16	292.00	134.91	46.20
14.	Sikkim	11.00	6.89	62.61	147.00	80.87	55.01	166.00	75.48	45.47
15.	Tripura	125.00	258.30	206.64	822.00	979.14	119.12	1,071.00	1,022.71	95.49
NORTH EASTERN REGION		591.00	775.16	131.16	6,875.00	4,345.46	63.21	7,958.00	4,452.73	55.95
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.00	7.27	80.73	118.00	99.44	84.27	123.00	66.47	54.04
17.	Bihar	4,210.00	8,362.87	198.64	30,950.00	20,177.87	65.20	36,059.00	22,863.88	63.41
18.	Jharkhand	635.00	318.54	50.16	5,500.00	1,959.65	35.63	6,335.00	2,518.36	39.75
19.	Odisha	6,495.00	6,423.60	98.90	19,480.00	15,023.25	77.12	19,480.00	17,270.58	88.66
20.	West Bengal	4,010.00	4,224.35	105.35	38,390.00	18,956.73	49.38	39,800.00	37,293.73	93.70
EASTERN REGION		15,359.00	19,336.62	125.90	94,438.00	56,216.93	59.53	101,797.00	80,013.02	78.60
21.	Chhattisgarh	2,380.00	2,732.41	114.81	9,275.00	6,555.83	70.68	10,940.00	7,872.01	71.96
22.	Madhya Pradesh	11,760.00	14,384.58	122.32	40,740.00	38,631.75	94.83	52,420.00	47,048.58	89.75
23.	Uttarakhand	1,510.00	1,844.80	122.17	5,450.00	6,464.24	118.61	5,894.00	5,586.47	94.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16,300.00	13,682.73	83.94	73,100.00	59,276.81	81.09	84,185.00	72,611.36	86.25
CENTRAL REGION		31,950.00	32,644.51	102.17	128,565.00	110,928.63	86.28	153,439.00	133,118.42	86.76
25.	Goa	25.00	43.61	174.42	671.00	607.21	90.49	764.00	777.31	101.74
26.	Gujarat	7,750.00	10,867.18	140.22	40,670.00	33,621.71	82.67	48,498.00	39,326.72	81.09

27.	Maharashtra	13,150.00	18,720.75	142.36	50,850.00	61,137.69	120.23	57,125.00	66,821.29	116.97
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	-	-	22.00	34.66	157.54	22.00	29.84	135.64
29.	Daman and Diu	2.00	-	-	21.00	19.10	90.95	21.00	26.05	124.05
WESTERN REGION		20,929.00	29,631.53	141.58	92,234.00	95,420.36	103.45	106,430.00	106,981.21	100.52
30.	Andhra Pradesh	16,950.00	18,630.42	109.91	72,015.00	83,585.72	116.07	82,519.00	53,936.21	65.36
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	7,949.71	-	-	30,516.66	-
32.	Karnataka	11,480.00	11,430.66	99.57	39,795.00	51,879.15	130.37	47,454.00	60,233.00	126.93
33.	Kerala	6,350.00	6,641.95	104.60	31,635.00	50,799.37	160.58	37,968.00	57,209.01	150.68
34.	Puducherry	166.00	176.57	106.37	759.00	1,277.59	168.33	767.00	15,930.12	2,076.94
35.	Tamil Nadu	8,450.00	7,407.62	87.66	63,423.00	99,905.55	157.52	70,100.00	100,225.77	142.98
36.	Lakshadweep	-	171.33	-	7.00	1.07	15.30	7.00	233.21	3,331.57
SOUTHERN REGION		43,396.00	44,458.55	102.45	207,634.00	295,398.16	142.27	238,815.00	318,283.98	133.28
GRAND TOTAL		155,000.00	174,884.70	112.83	700,000.00	730,122.62	104.30	800,000.00	845,328.23	105.67
Commercial Banks		420,000.00	432,490.93	102.97						
ALL AGENCIES		575,000.00	607,375.63	105.63						

Source: \* For 2012-13, State-wise achievement in respect of Commercial Banks is not available. Therefore, for Commercial Banks, all India data has been taken.

# As reported by concerned banks in respect of Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks and data received from IBA in respect of Commercial Banks.

(B) *Details of agriculture credit target vis-à-vis achievement during last 5 years  
(Disbursement by Commercial, Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16\$			2016-17^			(₹ in crore)
		Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Delhi	81.00	5,549.74	6,851.54	98.00	19,941.65	20,348.62	
2.	Haryana	56,650.00	49,790.49	87.89	58,650.00	49,481.07	84.37	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5,100.00	5,121.94	100.43	5,950.00	6,116.15	102.79	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,450.00	2,761.46	190.45	1,680.00	7,296.74	434.33	
5.	Punjab	76,500.00	84,652.89	110.66	79,400.00	74,301.47	93.58	
6.	Rajasthan	65,600.00	67,627.26	103.09	68,200.00	74,303.86	108.95	
7.	Chandigarh	110.00	1,415.36	1,286.69	120.00	1,405.95	1,171.62	
	NORTHERN REGION	205,491.00	216,919.14	105.56	214,098.00	232,846.88	108.76	
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	301.00	42.82	14.23	258.00	132.59	51.39	
9.	Assam	5,205.00	3,905.48	75.03	5,710.00	6,102.07	106.87	
10.	Manipur	343.00	158.67	46.26	418.00	251.12	60.08	
11.	Meghalaya	342.00	156.27	45.69	425.00	368.31	86.66	
12.	Mizoram	203.00	99.13	48.83	246.00	114.36	46.49	
13.	Nagaland	315.00	118.17	37.51	388.00	129.39	33.35	

14.	Sikkim	141.00	71.61	50.79	199.00	161.70	81.25
15.	Tripura	1,000.00	1,280.55	128.05	1,093.00	1,513.13	138.44
NORTH EASTERN REGION		7,850.00	5,832.70	74.30	8,737.00	8,772.66	100.41
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	128.00	111.84	87.38	148.00	134.98	91.20
17.	Bihar	36,200.00	40,542.31	112.00	38,900.00	26,184.58	67.31
18.	Jharkhand	5,240.00	3,661.84	69.88	6,915.00	4,379.99	63.34
19.	Odisha	21,525.00	20,282.70	94.23	24,350.00	21,264.96	87.33
20.	West Bengal	39,970.00	39,074.58	97.76	42,470.00	34,895.72	82.17
EASTERN REGION		103,063.00	103,673.28	100.59	112,783.00	86,860.25	77.02
21.	Chhattisgarh	10,130.00	7,674.26	75.76	11,300.00	12,237.42	108.30
22.	Madhya Pradesh	59,750.00	52,104.00	87.20	63,550.00	56,149.06	88.35
23.	Uttarakhand	6,188.00	5,869.38	94.85	6,700.00	6,505.43	97.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	84,300.00	87,641.67	103.96	88,700.00	81,584.01	91.98
CENTRAL REGION		160,368.00	153,289.31	95.59	170,250.00	156,475.93	91.91
25.	Goa	780.00	567.11	72.71	835.00	1,011.28	121.11
26.	Gujarat	49,900.00	44,563.20	89.31	53,100.00	54,276.70	102.22
27.	Maharashtra	61,115.00	62,776.80	102.72	64,715.00	81,383.84	125.76
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.00	20.27	92.13	26.00	80.17	308.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman and Diu	21.00	6.45	30.70	26.00	34.58	133.01
	WESTERN REGION	111,838.00	107,933.83	96.51	118,702.00	136,786.56	115.24
30.	Andhra Pradesh	53,925.00	74,135.94	137.48	57,125.00	92,868.62	162.57
31.	Telangana	37,650.00	33,325.68	88.51	40,350.00	67,885.35	168.24
32.	Karnataka	53,400.00	84,832.48	158.86	55,600.00	78,082.72	140.44
33.	Kerala	40,680.00	43,392.37	106.67	42,880.00	67,738.76	157.97
34.	Puducherry	785.00	1,081.56	137.78	917.00	5,290.08	576.89
35.	Tamil Nadu	74,940.00	91,093.62	121.56	78,540.00	132,144.57	168.25
36.	Lakshadweep	10.00	-	-	18.00	3.27	18.18
	SOUTHERN REGION	261,390.00	327,861.66	125.43	275,430.00	444,013.39	161.21
	GRAND TOTAL	850,000.00	915,509.92	107.71	900,000.00	1,065,755.67	118.42

*Source:* \$ Data based on SLBC in respect of Commercial Banks and reporting banks in respect of RRBs and Cooperative Banks.

^ Data submitted by Banks in ENSURE portal in respect of Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks and data furnished by Banks through mail in respect of Commercial Banks.



### Steps to control prices of medicines and medical equipments

1320. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken some fresh initiatives to control the prices of medicines and medical equipments;

(b) if so, whether due to such initiatives the prices of several medicines has come down but many medicines have become costlier also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to control such rising prices of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Government fixes the ceiling prices of those medicines which are listed in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Till December 2017, the Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines under Revised Schedule-I based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015). The ceiling price notifications are available on the website of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in). The ceiling price fixation has resulted in substantial reduction in the prices of the Scheduled formulations as shown in the table below:—

Slab-wise Percentage reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of formulations
0<= 5%	234
5<=10%	134
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	98
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
Total formulations in NLEM 2015	851

According to the provisions of DPCO, 2013, Scheduled medicines are allowed annual revision of prices to the extent of change in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and non-scheduled medicines are allowed a maximum increase of up to 10% per annum.

**Plan to make drugs affordable for common man**

1321. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government has made any plan to make drugs affordable for the common man, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the above plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) is presently being implemented by the Government in order to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices for all through PMBJP Kendras. As on 22.12.2017, 3,028 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country.

The Government also regulates the prices of drugs under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). A list showing reduction in price of Scheduled Medicines with respect to the highest priced brand under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2011 and National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2015 is as under:—

% reduction with respect to the highest priced brand	No. of drugs under NLEM 2011	No. of drugs under NLEM 2015
0<=5%	80	233
5<=10%	50	134
10<=15%	57	97
15<=20%	43	98
20<=25%	65	93
25<=30%	49	65
30<=35%	26	46
Above 40%	126	59
TOTAL	530	849

Under the DPCO, 2013, the ceiling price fixation has resulted in the estimated saving to general public as follows:—

Category	₹ in crores
NLEM 2011	2,422.24
NLEM 2015	2,643.37
NLEM 2015-Coronary Stents	4,450.00
Para 19-Knee Implants	1,500.00
Para 19-Cardio and Anti Diabetic	350.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,365.61</b>

### **Re-operationalizing closed fertilizer plants**

1322. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of fertilizers plants closed during the last five years;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to re-operationalize these fertilizer plants, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the operational fertilizer plants are working to their capacity, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan to increase the level of production of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Public Sector fertilizer plant has been closed during the last five years.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. All the operational Public Sector fertilizer plants are not working to their capacity. Details of them along with reasons are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Whether working to the capacity	Reasons for not working to the capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)	No	NPK plant of MFL is not running to its capacity because of only one train is in operation out of 3 trains.

1	2	3	4
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)	No	Unproven and obsolete technology plants.
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	No	Direct neutralization method is main reason for low capacity utilization of Ammonium Sulphate.
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)	Yes	N/A
5.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	Yes	N/A
6.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL)	All units are closed since 2002.	
7.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL)	All units are closed since 2002.	

(d) To increase the level of production of fertilizers, Government has decided to revive closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited through 'Nomination Route' by nominating Central Public Sector Undertakings. Each of these units are being revived by setting up new Ammonia-Urea Plant having production capacity of 1.27 Million Metric Tonne per annum.

In addition to above, Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) per annum capacity in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.40 LMT) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMT per annum).

Under the provision of New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 dated 02.01.2013 read with its amendment dated 07.10.2014, Matrix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Matrix) has set up a coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Complex at Panagarh, West Bengal with the installed capacity of 1.3 MMT per annum. The Commercial production of Matrix has started on 01.10.2017. Chambal

Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also proposed to set up a Brownfield project with capacity of 1.34 MMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan, which is likely to start commercial production in January, 2019.

### **Sale of lands and assets of closed PSUs**

1323. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sell assets and lands of the sick/closed PSUs;

(b) if so, the details of assets and lands of closed Central PSUs;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal under PPP model schemes to sell or to lease the said lands and assets;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and the Government's initiatives therefor; and

(e) the details of the proposal of Government to pay the dues of the State Governments which the States are bearing towards cost of maintenance and other expenses related thereto till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As far as Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is concerned, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016 decided to close two pharmaceutical companies namely Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) and strategically sell Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) after meeting their liabilities from sale of their surplus land. The land details of PSUs under closure are as under:-

- IDPL:- Hyderabad (890.34 acres), Rishikesh (834 acres) and Gurgaon (89.79 acres).
- RDPL:- 9.35 acres at Jaipur.

The surplus land of PSUs under Strategic sale are as under:-

- HAL:- 87.71 acres at Pune.
- BCPL:- 25.01 acres at Kolkata.

The Government/CCEA on 17.5.2017 has also approved restructuring plan of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), a PSU under administrative control of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, that all plant operations at Rasayani

unit of HOCL has been closed down except  $N_2O_4$  plant, which is to be transferred to the Department of Space/ISRO. The restructuring plan *inter alia* includes disposal of encumbrance free land other assets (except land and assets associated with  $N_2O_4$  plant to be transferred to ISRO) of Rasayani Unit. Details of land and other assets of Rasayani Unit of HOCL are as follows:—

- Land (with 7/12 extracts in HOCL's name) in various parcels and of different use at Rasayani, Panvel and Khargar totalling approx. 1005 acres.
- Plant, machinery and buildings.
- Nestle Flats, Mumbai.
- Office premises at Baroda.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Doesn't arise.

(e) The restructuring plan of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) has provision for payment of company's outstanding dues towards local taxes, electricity and water charges, etc. to the authorities concerned under the State Government of Maharashtra and Kerala. The Government has decided to meet all the liabilities of the companies under Department of Pharmaceuticals before their closure/strategic sale.

### **Irregularities in sale of fertilizers**

1324. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is annually provided as fertilizer subsidy to manufacturers for selling nutrients at cheaper rates to farmers;

(b) whether any irregularities have been brought to the notice of Government in the last one year in this regard; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDRAJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India is providing subsidy to importers/manufacturers/marketers of Urea and P&K fertilizers for selling fertilizers at subsidized rates to the farmers.

The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea is statutorily controlled by the Government. At present, it is ₹ 5360 per MT (exclusive of Central/State levies) w.e.f. 1st November, 2012. Further, an extra MRP of 5% (of ₹ 5360/- per MT) is charged by the fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea.

The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturers/importers by the Government of India.

The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level.

The budget allocated for fertilizer subsidy during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	Budget Allocation
2015-16	76,537.56
2016-17	74,100.01
2017-18	74,232.00

(b) and (c) Government of India has declared Fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. As regards Black-marketing/diversions of fertilizers, State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 have been adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions against the offenders who indulge in black-marketing/diversion of fertilizers. Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to the Chief Secretaries of various States to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for taking appropriate action against the offenders, if any. During last year, no report of diversion or irregularity has been received from any State Government.

### **Bringing more medicines under NPPA**

1325. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) is considering to bring in more medicines under its control as part of measures to provide relief to patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the NPPA has taken any decision on bringing new medicines under its ambit in its meeting held in March this year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling prices of medicines listed in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Till December 2017, the Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines (including 2 coronary stents) under Revised Schedule-I based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015). The Government by implementing the provisions of DPCO, 2013 has helped the consumers make the following savings:—

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Saving to Consumers
NLEM 2011	2,422.24
NLEM 2015	2,643.37
NLEM 2015-Coronary Stents	4,450.00
Para 19-Knee Implants	1,500.00
Para 19-Cardio and Anti Diabetic drugs	350.00
GRAND TOTAL	11,365.61

#### **Profit margin on imported implants**

1326. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that on some imported implants for knees and hips the profit margin is between 300 per cent and 600 per cent;

(b) whether Government is also aware that profit margin in case of balloon catheters ranges between 25 per cent to 475 per cent and that of guided catheter ranges from 50 per cent to 529 per cent and MRP for urine bags is 500 per cent higher than the cost as supplied to hospital; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government is making to stop this loot by hospitals, distributors and importers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Government is monitoring the prices and availability of all medical devices which are notified as drugs. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has published trade margin involved in the coronary stents and orthopedic knee implants on the website of NPPA before price cap. The trade margin of coronary stents was 654% and the trade margin for orthopaedic knee implants was upto 449% before price cap. The



preliminary analysis shows that in some other medical devices which are notified as drugs, the trade margins involved may be in a similar range.

(c) The Government has powers under Para-19 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) to fix the ceiling price or retail price of any drug for a period in public interest. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has recently evoked this Para in fixing the ceiling price of orthopaedic knee implants. This fixation of the ceiling price of knee implants has resulted in the saving of ₹ 1500 crores annually to the general public.

### **Opening of Generic Medicine Stores**

1327. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives for opening of Generic Medicine Stores as a special drive in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, whether pharma companies are against opening of Generic Medicine Stores in the country, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. In order to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all through specific outlets, a scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) is functioning across the country. As on 22.12.2017, 3,028 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country.

(b) No, Sir.

### **Opening more Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Odisha**

1328. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras which are providing affordable medicines to the people across the country, Statewise;

(b) whether Government is planning to open more such Kendras in Odisha and other neighbouring States; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to encourage opening up of the Jan Aushadhi Kendras by youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In order to provide quality

generic medicines at affordable prices to all, a State/UT-wise list of 3,028 functional 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' as on 22.12.2017 is attached as Statement (*See below*).

(b) Presently, there is no specific plan to open more PMBJP Kendras in Odisha and its neighbour States in Government Sector. However, in private sector, the number of Kendras depends on the number of desirous applicants who fulfil all eligibility conditions. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Government of Andhra Pradesh to open 1,000 PMBJP Kendras in Andhra Pradesh, of which 52 PMBJP Kendras have been opened.

(c) Presently, there is no separate provision to open PMBJP Kendras in the country by youth. However, a MoU has been signed with National Yuva Cooperative Society Limited (NYCS) to open 1,000 PMBJP Kendras across the country, of which 21 PMBJP Kendras have been opened.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise list of 3,028 functional PMBJP Kendras as on 22.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of PMBJP Kendras
1.	Punjab	68
2.	Delhi	41
3.	Haryana	65
4.	Uttar Pradesh	472
5.	Uttarakhand	93
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86
7.	Tripura	24
8.	Mizoram	7
9.	Andhra Pradesh	125
10.	Gujarat	255
11.	Karnataka	232
12.	Rajasthan	92
13.	Maharashtra	202
14.	Odisha	65
15.	Chandigarh	5
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	32
17.	Himachal Pradesh	26

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of PMBJP Kendras
18.	Jharkhand	46
19.	Bihar	84
20.	Kerala	316
21.	Chhattisgarh	193
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
23.	Telangana	72
24.	Tamil Nadu	244
25.	Assam	49
26.	West Bengal	40
27.	Nagaland	11
28.	Manipur	
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7
30.	Puducherry	10
31.	Daman and Diu	3
32.	Sikkim	2
33.	Meghalaya	1
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
35.	Goa	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL		3028

### **Mass removal of CCL workers**

1329. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 324 Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) workers have been removed from service by an Industrial Tribunal in Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the reasons/circumstances thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has examined how such a large number of persons inducted by CCL in the first instance, were subsequently found to be ineligible for employment?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour referred an Industrial Dispute on regularization of contract labourers in Central

Coalfields Limited (CCL) to Central Government Industrial Tribunal No.1 at Dhanbad, Jharkhand (CGIT No.1) for adjudication in July, 1992. The Learned Tribunal gave award dated 03.10.1996 in favour of regularization of these workmen. CCL management tried to challenge the award in the Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand and in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. However, both the courts dismissed the petitions. Accordingly, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed under Industrial Disputes (Central Rules), 1957 between CCL and the sponsoring union for providing employment to 142 awardees. Thereafter, a series of complaints about impersonation were received and out of 142 awardees, 119 awardees were issued charge- sheets for departmental action.

On the basis of another award in the matter given by CGIT No.1 Dhanbad on 21st April, 2017, all the workers who were given employment were removed from their services by CCL.

(c) The matter was under judicial examination and actions were taken as per the awards and orders of Hon'ble Tribunal and Courts of law.

### **Loss of lives in Coal Mine Accidents**

1330. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have lost their lives during the course of their work in coal mines and coal fields in the last five years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government in all these accidents to compensate the families affected by these deaths, along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism to put checks and balances on the owner/promoter/operator of the coal mine where accidents take place and whether they are held liable?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the number of people who have lost their lives in coal mines and coal fields in the last five years from 2012 to 2016, State and Union Territory-wise are given below:—

State/Union Territory	No. of Person Killed				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	14	11	5	-	12
Telangana	-	-	4	7	2
Assam	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	10	9	8	8	2
Jharkhand	23	27	15	11	41
Madhya Pradesh	10	11	9	8	-
Maharashtra	7	6	9	5	5
Odisha	2	1	1	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	4	4	-	1
West Bengal	10	9	3	8	10
Jammu and Kashmir	-	1	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	-	2	1	-
Tamil Nadu	3	-	2	1	2
Gujarat	-	3	-	3	0

(b) Following compensation and other monetary relief etc. are provided by Coal India Ltd (CIL) to the family of deceased who died in any mine accident arising out of and in course of employment:-

- (i) Payment of compensation under Employee's Compensation Act-2010.
- (ii) Employment is offered to the dependent of deceased departmental employee due to mine accident. In case there is no eligible person for employment, monetary compensation per month is paid to the family of the deceased in lieu of employment.
- (iii) ₹ 5 lakhs is paid to the dependent of deceased departmental employee as a special relief/*ex-gratia*, which is in addition to the amount payable under the Employee Compensation Act-2010.
- (iv) Immediate payments of lump sum amount (generally ₹ 20,000) to the family of deceased for funeral, transport expenses etc.
- (v) Monetary benefits under Life Cover Scheme (LCS) of ₹ 1,25,000/*w.e.f.* 1.10.2017 as per National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA)-X.
- (vi) *Ex-gratia* amount of ₹ 90,000/ in case of death resulting on account of accident arising out of and in course of employment *w.e.f.* 01.10.2017 as per NCWA-X.
- (vii) Gratuity on the basis of the length of service (maximum ceiling ₹ 10,00,000).
- (viii) Other benefits like P.F as per CMPF rule, Pension as per CMPS, 1998 etc.

In CIL and its subsidiaries, year-wise, company-wise compensation paid as per Employee Compensation Act-2010 to the families of deceased employees for last five years from 2012 to 2016 are as under:—

(Figures in ₹)

Company	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ECL	6411242	4948400	3514300	4382960	24765200
BCCL	5982004	7948210	4903570	3610160	4240200
CCL	3604731	6594743	2844880	758240	1918400
NCL	3747181	3915870	3781120	815400	3110800
WCL	6375182	6570994	6227220	4986644	3260480
SECL	7903502	8147190	7189258	6618460	4839200
MCL	1439268	815400	900880	1265160	1430400
NEC	690080	0	0	0	0
CIL	36153190	38940807	29361228	22437024	43564680

(c) Under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed there under, Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) ensures checks and balances on the owners/promoter/operator of coal mine where accidents take place.

The onus of providing for and ensuring safety in mines and also making financial and other provisions rests with the mine managements, which is laid down under section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952. Further, officers of DGMS make sample inspections of the mines to see the status of compliance of the statute. Based on the observations during the inspections, following action is taken:—

- Pointing out contraventions
- Issue of improvement notices
- Prohibition of employment
- Withdrawal of permission
- Prosecution in the court of law

As per provisions of Regulation 8 of Coal Mine Regulations, 2017, it is the responsibility of owner, agent or manager to forthwith inform the DGMS about the occurrence of any accident causing loss of life or serious bodily injury in connection with any mining operation within 24 (twenty-four) hours. Subsequently, Officers of DGMS conduct enquiry into all fatal accidents in the mines. Based on the finding of the enquiry, action as provided under law is taken against the person held responsible for the accident.

### Decontrol of Coal Prices

1331. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on decontrol of its authority on coal prices and giving free hand to the coal companies to fix the coal prices; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Fixing the price of coal is not in the domain of the Government. Pricing is an operational decision of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Government does not play any role in it. After complete decontrol of coal prices *w.e.f.* 01.01.2000, CIL fixes the basic prices of coal produced by CIL and its subsidiary companies. The coal companies fix the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends, etc.

### Steps to boost domestic production of Coal

1332. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected requirement of coking coal for the country by 2022;
- (b) the existing mix of domestic production and imports of coking coal; and
- (c) the steps, if any, being taken to augment domestic production of coking coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the Report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the total projected requirement of coking coal was assessed at 105 MT for 2021-22.

(b) Indigenous coking coal production and import of coking coal in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17 and current year Upto September, 2017 is given below:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Year	Domestic Production of Coking Coal*	Import of Coking Coal#	Total Coking Coal
2014-15	57.45	43.71	101.16
2015-16	60.89	44.56	105.45
2016-17 (Prov.)	61.66	41.64	103.30
2017-18 Upto September 2017	17.59	22.61	40.20

(c) Coking coal resources in the country have limited occurrences and confined to the coal fields of Damodar Valley and certain parts of Sohagpur and Pench Coalfields. There has been no new find of coking coal deposits in the country during Regional/Promotion exploration undertaken in last several years. However, CMPDI has already taken up detailed exploration for proving coking coal resources in Jharia Coalfields (Singra, Kapuria and West Mahuda blocks), East Bokaro Coalfields (Chalkari Extension and Jaridih block), West Bokaro Coalfields (Loyio block), North Karanpura Coalfields (Badam dipside block), Ramgarh Coalfields (Ramgarh-II block) of Jharkhand and Sohagpur Coalfields (Chulia Bhulia East block) of Madhya Pradesh.

### **Shortage of coal for Power Plants**

1333. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no shortage of coal and that the power plants should adhere to the guidelines for stocking of the dry fuel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pit head stock of Coal India Ltd. was at 30.3 million tonnes; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have brought to the notice of Central Government about the shortage of coal at power plants, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the thermal power stations are required to keep average coal stock for 21 days consumption for smooth operations. The norms for number of days of coal stock to be kept in the power plant depends on the distance of the power plant from the mine-head are as per details given below:—

Distance of Power Plant	Number of Days of Coal Stock
Pit-head Station	15
Upto 500 kms. away from Coal Mine	20
Upto 1,000 kms. away from Coal Mine	25
Beyond 1,000 kms. away from Coal Mine	30

Some power stations of the country opted to restrict the coal supplies from the Coal Companies during major part of the last year and in the initial months of this fiscal and preferred to consume coal from their stock when demand for power was subdued. Total coal stock at the power stations which was 38.87 Million Tonne (MT) in the beginning of 2016-17 had reduced to about 27.74 MT by the end of 2016-17, while stock with CIL increased from 57.64 MT to 68.42 MT during the



same period. Hence, there had been no shortage of coal in the beginning of the current fiscal *i.e.* 2017-18 at CIL end, but coal stock at Power House end reduced as Power Houses preferred to consume coal from their own stock during 2016-17.

(b) The pit head coal stock of CIL as on 01.04.2017 and 01.12.2017 was 68.42 MT and 29.987 MT (unaudited) respectively.

(c) Though many State Governments have informed about the shortage of coal, it is also a fact that number of Power Gencos had regulated their coal supply in 2016-17 and in the initial months of this fiscal when demand for power was subdued while preferring to consume from their stocks owing to their comfortable stock position. The details of some of such State Government Power Gencos are as under:—

Name of Power Genco	% Materialization against FSA during 2016-17	% Materialization against FSA during 2017-18 (1st Qtr.)
RRVUNL (Rajasthan)	53%	23%
PSPCL (Punjab)	64%	66%
MPPGCL (Madhya Pradesh)	46%	51%
HPGCL (Haryana)	54%	24%
GSECL (Gujarat)	51%	68%
Mahagenco (Maharashtra)	62%	77%

The coordinated efforts of Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited and Railways have ensured stepping up coal supplies to Power Sector including State Gencos. In fact, coal supplies to Power Sector from CIL grew by 20%, 19%, 17% and 9% during the months of August-2017, September-2017, October-2017 and November-2017 respectively over the corresponding months of the last year.

#### **Grading and Notification of Coal Mines by CCO**

1334. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), a Coal Ministry outfit, has been tasked with grading and notifying the mines of Coal India Ltd. from April, 2017, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) The details of finding by the said organization?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), a subordinate office under Ministry of Coal was

instructed to carry out fresh gradation of all the seams/ sidings of all the mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and other coal companies for the financial year (FY) 2017-18 and the same has been done under Rule 4 of Colliery Control Rule (CCR), 2004. Sampling as well as analysis for the FY 2017-18 was entrusted to Scientific institution/ Academic institution and the job was carried out by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) BHU, Varanasi; IIT (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad; IIT (Guwahati); Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur; and Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad under the supervision of the Coal Controller's Organisation.

After getting the analysis results of 2017 nos. of samples from 392 operational mines of Coal India Limited (CIL), 188 mines were downgraded in 2017-18.

### **Production in re-allocated Coal Blocks**

†1335. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale allocations of coal blocks have been made afresh keeping in view the interests of power plants after the cancellation of allocation of 204 coal blocks by the Supreme Court in the year 2014, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that, out of those coal blocks, production has not yet started in many such blocks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had cancelled the allocation of 204 coal mines. The allocation of these 204 coal mines is being made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. So far, the Government have allocated 31 coal mines (17 mines in Schedule II and 14 mines in Schedule III) by way of auction and 53 coal mines (18 in Schedule II, 25 in Schedule III and 10 in Schedule I) by way of allotment as per the provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder. Of the 84 allocated coal mines, 50 coal mines (22 in Schedule II, 25 in Schedule III and 3 in Schedule I) have been allocated for specified end use 'Power' (excluding captive power).

(b) Out of the 17 Schedule II coal mines auctioned under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 which were operational before cancellation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, 12 coal mines (70%) have become operational. In case of 5 non-operational mines, penal action as per rule has been initiated. Out of the 18 Schedule II coal mines allotted to Public Sector

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Undertakings, 3 coal mines are operational and remaining Schedule II coal mines are awaiting various clearances/judgment for operationalization. The production in the year 2016-17 from the auctioned/allotted operational coal mines is 15.3 MT as compared to yearly production of 15.8 MT in the pre-allocation period (2014-15) Schedule III (non-operational) coal mines were at different stages of development at the time of allocation. Out of the 14 Schedule III coal mines auctioned, mining opening permission has been granted in 1 coal mine and the remaining Schedule III coal mines are scheduled to be operational from 2018 onwards. Further, out of 35 allotted (Schedule III and Schedule I) coal mines, 2 coal mines of Schedule III have been granted Mining Opening Permission. Remaining Schedule III and Schedule I coal mines are scheduled to be operational from June, 2018 onwards.

### **Casual and Contract Labourers in BSNL, Uttarakhand**

†1336. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that the labourers working on casual and contract basis in Uttarakhand, BSNL, have not been paid their labour charges;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the Ministry, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) total number of labourers working on casual and contract basis in the State in the financial year 2016-17 and details of payments made to them; and

(d) whether Government would consider to provide permanent appointment to labourers, working on casual and contract basis for a long time in the State, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) There are no unpaid casual labourer in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Uttarakhand. However, contract labourers in SSAs (Secondary Switching Areas) of Srinagar, New Tehri and Almora of Uttarakhand have not been paid by the contractors.

As a principal employer, BSNL is duty-bound to ensure timely payment to contract labourers by the contractors. Contractors in these SSAs have been asked to release the payment to contract workers as per terms and conditions of the contract, at the earliest.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Details of labourers working on casual and contract basis in the Uttarakhand in the financial year 2016-17 and details of payment made to them are as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Status of labourers	Number of labourers in Uttarakhand in 2016-17	Payment made during the FY-2016-17
1.	Casual labourers	6 (5—Temporary Status Mazdoor 1—Daily rated Mazdoor)	₹ 11,73,887/-
2.	Contract labourers	768	₹ 7,26,73,834/-

(d) BSNL does not have any proposal for permanent appointment to labourers working on casual/contract basis, in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 10.04.2006 in Civil Appeal Nos. 3595-3612 of 1999 in the matter of Secretary, State of Karnataka and Ors Vs Smt. Uma Devi and Ors, the regularisation of the existing casual labourers and contract workers in BSNL is not possible.

#### **Mobile telephone connectivity in Punjab and Haryana**

1337. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages and some urban areas in Punjab and Haryana are yet to be connected with mobile telephones;

(b) if so, the details of such villages and urban areas;

(c) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges working in both the States, Circle-wise;

(d) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges likely to be installed in these States; and

(e) the action taken by Government to provide telephone connectivity to the left out villages/areas in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Majority of villages and urban areas have been connected with mobile telephone. In Punjab, out of 12,586 inhabited villages; only 24 villages are yet to be connected with mobile phone and in Haryana State, out of 6,841 inhabited villages; only 10 villages are yet to be covered with mobile connection. Details of the unconnected villages of Punjab and Haryana States are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) In Punjab 18,333 mobile towers, 48 mobile telephone exchanges and 75,007 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are working. In Haryana 10,197 mobile towers, 32 mobile telephone exchanges and 41,559 BTSs are working.

(d) and (e) Since the telecom towers, BTSs and telephone exchanges are installed with a long term view to provide telephone connectivity for the license duration which is twenty years at a time, it is a continuous dynamic process to roll out new sites and telephone exchanges, as per changing traffic requirements from customers including those from villages/areas in Punjab and Haryana, subject to the technical feasibility.

***Statement-I***

*Details of uncovered villages of Punjab*

Sl. No.	District	Village Name
1.	Gurdaspur	PuranaWala (474)
2.	Gurdaspur	Ghanike Bet (495)
3.	Kapurthala	Mand Ahmedwala (52)
4.	Kapurthala	Mand Munda (96)
5.	Kapurthala	Mand Partappur (79)
6.	Kapurthala	Maiwal (77)
7.	Kapurthala	Gudda (201)
8.	Kapurthala	Nakki (204)
9.	Hoshiarpur	Tung (582)
10.	Hoshiarpur	Sukhchainpur (584)
11.	Hoshiarpur	Dherian (471)
12.	Hoshiarpur	Kukanet (472)
13.	Hoshiarpur	Korat (480)
14.	Hoshiarpur	Bassi Walidad (404)
15.	Hoshiarpur	Hussainpur (484)
16.	Hoshiarpur	Chak Gujran (396)
17.	Firozpur	Bandala (328)
18.	Firozpur	Lakha Bhedi (30)
19.	Firozpur	Kaluwara (61)
20.	Firozpur	Dona Telu Malwala (69)

Sl. No.	District	Village Name
21.	Firozpur	Pharuwala (357)
22.	Firozpur	Doni Khundar (360)
23.	Firozpur	Walle Shah Hithar (316)
24.	Firozpur	Muhar Sona Urf Nakike (277)

***Statement-II****Details of uncovered villages of Haryana*

Sl. No.	District	Village Name
1.	Panchkula	Jalia (179)
2.	Panchkula	Bansghati (180)
3.	Panchkula	Bhoj Rajpura (313)
4.	Panchkula	Mandlai (198)
5.	Panchkula	Khol Fatehsingh (102)
6.	Panchkula	Prem Pura (103)
7.	Yamunanagar	Panch Khola (493)
8.	Yamunanagar	Jangle Mehrniwala (491)
9.	Sirsa	Mattar (166)
10.	Sirsa	Tarkan Wali (11)

**Free internet data for rural users**

1338. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI has recommended to offer 100 MB free data to rural users;
- (b) if so, whether any consultations have been held with telecom companies and other stakeholders in this regard;
- (c) the manner in which funds collected under Universal Service Obligation Fund will be used for meeting these expenses;
- (d) whether TRAI has also commented on the poor quality of internet offered by telecom companies to rural area users presently; and
- (e) if so, how the Ministry will ensure the best quality of telecom services in rural areas as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had *suo-moto* initiated Consultation Paper on Free Data dated 19.05.2016. After a consultation process involving obtaining comments and counter comments from stakeholders and organising an Open House Discussion (OHD) with stakeholders on 24th October, 2016, TRAI had given its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on “Encouraging Data Usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data” dated 19.12.2016. The Recommendations *inter-alia* state that:

- (i) In order to bridge the affordability gap for the persons residing in rural areas and to support Governments efforts towards cashless economy by incentivising digital means, the Authority recommends that scheme under which a reasonable amount of data, say 100MB per month, may be made available to rural subscribers for free.
- (ii) The cost of implementation of the scheme may be met from Universal Services Obligation Fund(USOF).

(c) TRAI has recommended that Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) offering mobile data services to target users will be required to furnish details of data consumed on covered mobile connections to the USOF. The USOF will provide support to the TSP for the total data consumed during the month, subject to the cap of 100 MB, at a pre-determined rate per MB.

(d) TRAI in its recommendations has not commented on the poor quality of internet offered by telecom companies to rural area users; however, TRAI has highlighted the rural-urban disparity in terms of telecom subscribers.

(e) In order to provide internet access in rural areas to bridge rural-urban disparity, Government is providing broadband connectivity through BharatNet project in all the Gram Panchayats of the country in a phased manner.

#### **Offices and godowns of ITI Limited**

1339. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rented/on lease offices and godowns of Indian Telephone Industry (ITI) Limited in Delhi and Kolkata;

(b) the details of offices and godowns of ITI Limited which are being used without any authority or consent of the owners in Kolkata;

(c) the reasons therefor, case-wise;

(d) whether Government has received representations in this regard from MPs during November-December, 2017

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, representation-wise; and

(f) by when such premises would be vacated by ITI Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Sir, the details of the rented/on lease offices and godowns of ITI Limited in Delhi and Kolkata are as follows;

At Delhi:—

**Office Premises—**

- (i) 12-B, Netaji Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, New Delhi
- (ii) Flat No. 201-202, Rohit House, 3-Toistoy Marg, New Delhi-110001

**Godowns—**

- (i) 5, Khyber Pass, Delhi – 110054

At Kolkata:—

**Office Premises—**

- (i) Regional Office, United Life Assurance Building, No.22, Chittranjan Avenue, Kolkata-700072

**Godowns—**

- (i) No. 76, B.B. Ganguly Street, Kolkata – 700012
- (b) No such office and godown is being used without any authority or consent of the owners in Kolkata
- (c) Not Applicable in view of (b) above
- (d) No, Sir
- (e) and (f) Not Applicable

**Promoting the hobby of Philately**

1340. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated move to promote the hobby of philately among children under Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana, offering scholarships for meritorious children;



(b) whether the volume of postal traffic has steeply declined with the advancement of telecom channels and with less and less number of people opting for sending letters through post; and

(c) whether Government would devise plans to promote the art of letter writing among children (students) as a medium of communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. The Department of Posts has launched the philately scholarship scheme called Deen Dayal SPARSH (Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude and Research in Stamps as a Hobby) Yojana to promote the hobby of philately among children. A brief on Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojna is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. The volume of postal traffic has not steeply declined, it is fluctuating. The details Mail Traffic figures for the last 6 years under the category of Registered, Unregistered and Premium products and the volume of Outward and Inward international mail for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Posts organises National Level Letter writing competition frequently. This year Department of Posts conducted a nationwide letter writing competition under the name of “Dhai Akhar Campaign” on the theme “Dear Bapu (Mahatma Gandhi) you inspire me.....”. Further, Department of Posts organises International Letter Writing Competition annually as per the guidelines of Universal Postal Union (UPU).

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

#### ***Brief on Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojna***

In order to increase the reach of Philately, Department of Posts has started a scholarship program for school children called Deen Dayal SPARSH (*i.e.* Scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude and Research in Stamps as a Hobby) Yojana which was launched on 03-11-2017 at pan India level by the Honourable Minister of State for Communications (Independent Charge), Shri Manoj Sinha. Under this scheme it is proposed to award annual scholarships to children of Standard VI to IX having good academic record and also pursuing Philately as a hobby through a competitive selection process in all postal circles.

Under the Deen Dayal SPARSH scheme, 920 scholarships will be awarded to students pursuing Philately as a hobby. Every Postal Circle will select a maximum of 40 scholarships representing 10 students each from Standard VI, VII, VIII and IX. The amount of Scholarship is ₹ 6000/- per annum @ ₹ 500/- per month.

To avail this scholarship, a child must be a student of a recognized school within India, the concerned school should have a Philately Club and the candidate should be a member of the Club. In case the school Philately Club hasn't been established, a student having his own Philately Deposit Account at Post Office will also be considered. Every prospective school, which participates in the competition, would be assigned a Philately mentor to be chosen from amongst the renowned Philatelists. The Philately mentor would help in formation of the School Level Philately Club, providing guidance to young and aspiring Philatelists on how to pursue the hobby and also help the aspiring Philatelists on their Philately Projects etc.

Selections under the Deen Dayal SPARSH scheme would be made based on the evaluation of Project work on Philately and performance in Philately Quiz conducted by the Circles.

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of the Mail Traffic figures for the last 6 years*

(In crores)

Mail Traffic during 2010 to 2016							
Category	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Registered	17.80	20.10	17.93	20.08	20.48	19.83	18.34
Unregistered	615.80	577.90	541.63	550.79	540.71	561.49	552.66
Premium Products*	28.30	40.20	45.98	37.95	41.26	42.72	47.86
TOTAL	661.90	638.20	605.54	608.82	602.45	624.04	618.86

\*Speed Post and Express/Business Parcel

The volume of Outward and Inward international mails is as under:—

(in thousands)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Outward Foreign mail Registered	5410	5665	6127
Outward Foreign mail Unregistered	82371	83912	82214
Inward Foreign mail Registered	5317	5439	5442
Inward Foreign mail Unregistered	48095	42990	48610

### Installation of mobile towers across North-East India

1341. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry will install around 6000 towers across North-East India under the comprehensive telecom development plan for North-East India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of mobile towers to be installed along Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Bangladesh border; and

(d) the budget allocated and the timeline fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for the North-Eastern Region (NER) envisages to provide mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers and installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways. To cover these uncovered villages, the location is to be decided after survey by Universal Service Provider. The State-wise detail of mobile towers is as follows.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages to be covered	Number of Towers for Uncovered Villages	No. of Towers along National Highways
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2805	1893	149
2.	Assam	2503	1874	33
3.	Manipur	528	384	53
4.	Meghalaya	2374	2162	11
5.	Mizoram	252	227	19
6.	Nagaland	134	112	48
7.	Sikkim	23	19	1
8.	Tripura	2	2	7
TOTAL		8621	6673	321

(c) Total 6994 (6673 for uncovered villages and 321 for National Highways) mobile towers are to be installed to provide mobile coverage of North-East Region. The scheme is to provide connectivity in uncovered villages and National Highways of North-East Region and the objective of the scheme does not cover border areas.

(d) The estimated cost of implementation of CTDTP for NER is ₹ 5336.18 crore, to be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The installation of mobile towers is to be completed within 18 months from signing of agreement. The tender for all the States in table (para b) except Meghalaya have been approved and work is to be completed in 18 months. For Meghalaya, the tender was floated twice, on account of high rates, tender was not approved. A new proposal is under approval process.

**Complaints regarding inability to make online transactions**

1342. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received and the total number of complaints resolved satisfactorily by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and mobile service providers regarding basic connectivity issues and inability to make online transactions through mobile phones by the consumers in the country; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, by Government to resolve basic connectivity problems, such as, call drops and network outages, faced by mobile phone users in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Funds from USOF**

1343. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL has alleged that the delays in some of its key projects were because of the indecisiveness from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the funds are not released to BSNL by the USOF;

(c) whether the USOF has been set up to fund projects to boost connectivity in rural and remote areas and the money for this fund comes through a levy that is charged from the telecom operators as a percentage of various licence fee being paid by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. All the funds are released from USOF to BSNL on time, in accordance with the provisions, terms and conditions of the agreement and instructions and guidelines issued there under.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Universal Service Obligation (USO) is governed by the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 and has set up a fund to provide access to telegraph services to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices. The resources for meeting the USO are generated through a Universal Access Levy (UAL) which is a percentage of the revenue earned by the operators under various licenses. The UAL presently is 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue earned by all the operators.

In accordance with Clause 9B of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 “The sums of money received towards the Universal Obligation under Section 4 shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, credit such proceeds to the Fund from time to time for being utilized exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation.”

#### **Linking of Aadhaar with Mobile Sim Cards**

1344. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about serious apprehensions among the people in linking Aadhaar with mobile SIM Cards;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the possible misuses;

(c) the protective measures taken, if any fraud etc., happens; and

(d) the section of the Act under which notifications for these are being issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 06.02.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 607/2016 filed by Lokniti Foundation *V/s* Union of India, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), on 23.03.2017, issued initial instructions to all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for re-verification of existing mobile subscribers through Aadhaar based Electronic-Know Your Customer (E-KYC) process.

DoT is aware about apprehensions among the people in re-verification of mobile SIM Cards through Aadhaar based E-KYC process. In order to prevent the possible misuse of mobile subscribers' data, DoT has already directed all TSPs on 23.10.2017

not to bundle any of their services like Broadband, Direct-To-Home (DTH), Payment Banks, etc., with Aadhaar based re-verification of mobile subscribers.

The instructions for re-verification through Aadhaar based E-KYC process and other instructions on subscriber verification process, are being issued by DoT in pursuance of provisions contained in the license issued to TSPs under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

### **Broadband services in Gram Panchayats**

1345. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start broadband services with about 1000 megabit/second (1gbps) across one lakh Gram Panchayats of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has also allocated ₹ 3700 crore for providing Wi-Fi cover to 5.5 lakh Gram Panchayats all over the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest status of the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. In the Phase-I of the project, 1,00,000 GPs are envisaged to be connected on 100 Mbps speed. However in Phase-II, to cover the remaining (approx. 1.5 lakh) GPs, dark fibre for leasing to Service Providers, provision of 1Gbps bandwidth in case of wired media (OFC) and minimum 100 Mbps bandwidth scalable upto 1Gbps in case of wireless media (Radio) at a GP have been decided. The service provisioning is proposed through the Service Providers.

(b) and (c) ₹ 4066 crore has been approved for providing last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, at all the GPs (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The strategy to provide last mile connectivity has been approved by the Telecom Commission on 08.09.2017. The tender to select the Implementing Agency for provision of last mile connectivity has been prepared by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL). Further, as on 24.12.2017, Optical Fibre connectivity has been provided to 1,08,237 GPs by laying 2,52,547 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and 96,039 GPs are Service Ready.

**Wi-Fi connectivity at small railway stations**

1346. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have requested BSNL to start Wi-Fi connectivity facilities at small railway stations in the country by using USO funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has not received any such request from Railways. However, an agreement between Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and RailTel has been signed on 18.09.2017 to implement a pilot project to provide Wi-Fi hotspots in 200 rural railway stations with funding from USOF. In 11 railway stations Wi-Fi hotspots have been provided, in 133 railway stations work is in progress and in remaining 60 railway stations tender evaluation is in progress.

**Non-working of landline connections of BSNL  
in Sarguja, Chhattisgarh**

†1347. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landline connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the rural areas of Sarguja division of Chhattisgarh are not working;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this problem along with the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) by when this work is likely to be completed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The landline connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the rural areas of Sarguja division of Chhattisgarh are working satisfactorily.

In Surguja SSA of Chhattisgarh State, BSNL has total 55 telephone exchanges (32 exchanges in the rural area and 23 in Urban area) and all are working satisfactorily. All the said exchanges are working through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) media. At present, though all the exchanges are working satisfactorily, landline including other telecom services are interrupted from time to time due to OFC damage/cut during

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

road widening/culvert, bridge construction work in Ambikapur-Bilaspur, Ambikapur-Pathalgaon, Ambikapur-Pratapapur and Ambikapur-Manedragarh sections in Sarguja SSA (Secondary Switching Area).

BSNL attends to the OFC damage/cut immediately on occurrence of such incidents.

**Improving quality and quantity of Postal  
and Telecommunication Services**

1348. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to improve quality and quantity of postal and Telecommunication services;

(b) how much money has been spent on them in the last three years;

(c) whether there was increase in handling of postal articles and telephone or internet services;

(d) how does Government agencies in these fields compare with private ones;

(e) whether number of employees have increased/decreased in the said services during this period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Government has plans to improve the quality and quantity of postal and telecommunication (MTNL, BSNL and DoT) services as per the details given in Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).

(b) (i) Funds that have been spent on improving the quality and quantity of postal services by the Department of Posts in the last three years are as under:—

(INR in crore)

Financial Year	Expenditure made by Department of Posts
2014-15	306.70
2015-16	500.33
2016-17	689.64



- (ii) The details of capital expenditure in MTNL during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Capital Expenditure Amount
2014-15	309.97
2015-16	479.41
2016-17	379.68

- (iii) The Capital expenditure of BSNL for the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Capital Expenditure Amount
2014-15	3080.39
2015-16	3278.81
2016-17	4377.25

- (c) and (d) (i) There is a slight fluctuation in handling of postal articles by the Department of Posts, which is shown as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Number of Postal articles handled
2014-15	616.57
2015-16	637.84
2016-17	633.09

The Department of Posts with its network of 154910 post offices is the largest postal network in the world. The Department has a Universal Service Obligation by which it provides postal services to every citizen in the country at an affordable cost. This cannot be compared with private agencies in terms of scale of services and network. The nationwide network of Department of Posts provides for booking of postal articles, mail delivery, remittances and other financial services. As per CAG's Report No. 20 of 2015, speed post service of Department of Posts was better than the services provided by the private courier.

- (ii) The details of subscriber base and market share of MTNL are given below:—

**Wireless (GSM):**

As on	No. of Subscribers			Market Share	
	MTNL Delhi	MTNL Mumbai	MTNL Total	MTNL Delhi	MTNL Mumbai
31.03.15	2336928	1174816	3511744	5.06%	3.83%
31.03.16	2318460	1242396	3560856	4.91%	3.91%
31.03.17	2327203	1300117	3627320	4.36%	3.55%
30.09.17	2312983	1293805	3606788	4.22%	3.45%

**Wireline:**

As on	No. of Subscribers			Market Share	
	MTNL Delhi	MTNL Mumbai	MTNL Total	MTNL Delhi	MTNL Mumbai
31.03.15	1609278	1942393	3551671	51.22%	63.40%
31.03.16	1615433	1888655	3504088	50.94%	62.15%
31.03.17	1601487	1860887	3462374	49.69%	61.17%
30.09.17	1570235	1833980	3404215	48.39%	60.54%

**Broadband Internet:**

As on	No. of Subscribers			Market Share
	MTNL Delhi	MTNL Mumbai	Total	
31.03.15	576565	620499	1197064	Figures for market share of Broadband services are not available. Further MTNL is the Fourth largest Wired BB service provider in India.
31.03.16	594101	587451	1181552	
31.03.17	577806	531686	1109492	
30.09.17	557038	492847	1049885	

However, MTNL is giving tough competition to other private telecom operators in its license service area of Delhi and Mumbai.

(iii) In BSNL, there was an increase in handling of telephone and internet services.

Quality of Service provided by BSNL is comparable to other telecom service providers of the country and meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India).

(e) and (f) (i) The number of employees in Department of Posts has decreased during this period, as shown below:—

Financial year	Departmental employees	Gramin Dak Sewaks	Total number of employees
2014-15 (as on 31.03.15)	199295	261162	460457
2015-16 (as on 31.03.16)	193811	255029	448840
2016-17 (as on 31.03.17)	184417	249000	433417

(ii) Manpower for last three years has decreased in MTNL as shown below:—

Financial year	Total number of employees
2014-15 (as on 31.03.15)	33770
2015-16 (as on 31.03.16)	31073
2016-17 (as on 31.03.17)	27919

(iii) The total strength of employees in BSNL has decreased during the period as shown below:—

Financial year	Total number of employees
2014-15 (as on 31.03.15)	225512
2015-16 (as on 31.03.16)	211086
2016-17 (as on 31.03.17)	196448

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

*Details of plans to improve the quality of Postal and Telecom Services*

#### **Department of Posts**

(1) The Government has put in place an IT Modernization Project to improve the quality of postal services, which is also targeted at increasing the quantity of postal traffic. This comprises of the following eight streams:—

- (i) Data Centre Facility (DCF)
- (ii) Financial Services System Integrator (FSI)
- (iii) Network Integrator (NI)
- (iv) Core System Integrator (CSI)

- (v) Rural Information Communication Technology (RICT) - System Integrator (RSI)
- (vi) RICT-Hardware (RH)
- (vii) Mail Operations Hardware (MOH)
- (viii) Change Management (CM)

The IT Modernization Project will bring the following benefits to the customers through improved quality of postal services, which in turn will increase the quantity of postal traffic:—

- Improved customer satisfaction due to faster and more reliable services in mails, banking, insurance and retail operations.
- Better visibility of various articles in the mail stream through online Track and Trace of articles.
- Multiple channels of access to the customers through post office counters, internet, mobile applications, web portals, ATMs and Call Centre.
- Better financial inclusion for the common man in the rural and semi-urban locations through mobile remittances and mobile banking.
- Availability of an IT enabled pan-India physical network of post offices for use by various stakeholders.
- “Anytime and Anywhere” access to the Savings bank accounts and Insurance Policies.
- Customers will be able to deposit or withdraw money from any location. It will become a medium to unbanked population of India especially rural areas.
- RICT Solution will also lead to new and improved services in rural India by making it easier for illiterate customers to conduct business which in turn would result in increase in revenue for Department of Posts.

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of plans to improve the quality of Postal and Telecom Services*

#### **MTNL**

MTNL has planned several projects to improve the quality and quantity of its services. Some of the salient projects are as below:—

- (i) **Expansion of GSM/3G RF network in MTNL Delhi:** MTNL is in the process of expansion of 3G mobile network by adding 1080 nos. of 3G

sites, 800 nos. of hybrid microwave to meet the backhaul capacity and Data handling capacity to 10 Gbps.

- (ii) **Upgradation/replacement of 3G RF network in MTNL Delhi:** MTNL is upgrading the existing 3G network (720 Node-Bs) and 754 nos. of existing 8Mbps Microwave Hops to 400 Mbps capacity to improve network capabilities and provide better speed.
- (iii) **3G Network Up-gradation in Mumbai:** MTNL is upgrading the existing 3G network (720 Node-Bs) and 497 Nos. of existing 8Mbps Microwave Hops to 400 Mbps capacity to improve network capabilities and provide better speed.
- (iv) **Optical Fiber for Wireless services:** In view of the ever increasing Data traffic and flexibility of OFC media to cater to the demand for bandwidth, MTNL has also planned to provide backhaul connectivity to its existing mobile radio network (BTS/Node-B sites) in Delhi and Mumbai on Optical fiber in addition of Microwave connectivity. MTNL is planning to connect 3G Node-Bs on fiber backbone in MTNL Delhi and Mumbai.

After the proposed up-gradation, the customers will get a downlink speed of 21.1 Mbps and uplink speed of 5.76 Mbps which is presently of 3.6 Mbps and 384 Kbps respectively.

- (v) **Redeployment of DSLAMs of existing Broadband Network:** MTNL has launched a special program to progressively increase the fibre length by redeploying the broadband nodes (DSLAMS) near to the subscriber premises in Delhi and Mumbai thereby reducing copper length and enhancing the quality of broadband service. As on 31.10.2017, 192 DSLAMs in Delhi and 166 in Mumbai have been redeployed thereby reducing copper length and enhancing the quality of Broadband service. This has improved customer experience and reduced the number of complaints.
- (vi) **Fibre to the Home (FTTH):** MTNL has finalized and made operational its new policy to engage partners on revenue share basis to extend its FTTx(Fibre to the 'x', where 'x' may be Home, Office or any other location) services. The new FTTH Revenue Share Policy of MTNL envisage engagement of prospective Indian firms, companies as partner on revenue share basis as per terms given in said policy for roll-out of Access Network for providing Broadband Internet, Voice and VAS service using any suitable Broadband Internet Technology *e.g.* FTTH, Wi-Fi, ADSL, VDSL etc. within Fixed service license area of MTNL *i.e.* Metro city of Delhi and Mumbai.

***Statement-III******Details of plans to improve the quality of Postal and Telecom Services*****BSNL**

To improve the quality and quantity of telecommunication services, BSNL has planned/implementing following steps:—

- (i) In wire line telephone network BSNL is replacing new technology switches by IMS (IP Multimedia auto system) based Next Generation Network (NGN) switches and upgrading the C-DOT TDM exchanges with C-DOT MAX NG technology.

With migration to NGN, customer will further get Enhanced Value Added Services like Multi Media Video Conferencing, IP Centrex etc. Next Generation Network is being implemented in two phases. Total capacity of 1 million lines equipment has been commissioned in phase I class-5 IMS bases Next Generation Network (NGN). The implementation of 3 million (core and access) equipment under phase-II is in progress.

Further, 2.4 Million NGN Core and NGN access (5 Million POTS+2 Million ADSL2+) ports are being implemented under phase-III. All the CDOT TDM Exchanges are being upgraded with CDOT MAX NG technology, for which the core and access equipment are also under installation and testing.

Apart from this, BSNL is taking the following initiatives/corrective steps in the Basic telephones services for popularising the landline connections:—

1. Unlimited free night calling from landline to any network between 2100 Hrs to 0700 Hrs in India by BSNL to its landline customers.
2. BSNL introduced unlimited free calling during day and night on all Sundays on PAN India.
3. The new plan Experience LL 49 which also allows free calling facility during night hours from Monday to Saturday of the week and 24 hours free calling on Sunday.
4. BSNL has introduced waive off installation charges scheme for New Landline.
5. BSNL has introduced new LL Plan LL-299 with Fixed Monthly Charges (FMC) ₹ 299. In this tariff plan 250 free calls are allowed to any network within India.
6. BSNL has revised the existing landline plans w.e.f. 01.08.2017 and now customer will get free calls on BSNL Network equal to FMC.

7. BSNL has introduced new annual landline tariff plans “LL 1200 and LL 1500” which also allows free calling facility during night hours from Monday to Saturday of the week and 24 hours free calling on Sunday.
  8. BSNL has introduced Virtual landline Connection under plan “ÄSEEM” in which customer can get a Virtual Landline number and get diverted all the calls received on that number to a mobile number of his/her choice. This plan can also be provided in Technically Not Feasible (TNF) areas.
  9. BSNL Landline may be booked through facebook/Twitter. One month Fixed Monthly Charge on landline booked through facebook/Twitter is being waived off.
- (ii) In GSM based Cellular Mobile services, GSM Phase VII+ expansion project is under roll out with state of art equipment, which will serve BSNL’s valued customers in a better way. Phase VII+ presently includes installation of 13314-3G Node Bs and 8935-2G BTSs in the network (total 22249). Out of this 13274-3G Node Bs and 8879-2G BTSs are already on air.

Further, BSNL has initiated process for GSM Network Expansion project Phase VIII. 4 in which total 20881-2G BTS, 22517-3G Node Bs and 10000-4G E-Node Bs are tentatively planned.

#### ***Statement-IV***

*Details of plans to improve the quality of Postal and Telecom Services*

#### **Department of Telecommunications**

To improve quality and quantity of mobile telecommunication services, the Government has taken following steps/initiatives:—

- (i) making available sufficient spectrum for mobile services including auction of 965 MHz in 2016,
- (ii) allowing Spectrum Sharing, Trading and Liberalisation of administratively allocated spectrum as per the guidelines to facilitate efficient utilisation,
- (iii) permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the telecom service providers for achieving higher utilisation efficiency,
- (iv) notification of Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 in November 2016 for regulating underground infrastructure (optical fibre) and over-ground infrastructure (mobile towers),
- (v) periodic review of expansion of mobile networks and related improvements carried out by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)-leading to addition of around 6.35 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) on aggregate

basis for 2G/3G/4G services during the period-July 2015 to November 2017. Moreover, around 5.88 lakh BTS Cells have been rectified/optimized during the period from July 2016 to October 2017.

- (vi) launching of Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) on call drop to get direct feedback from mobile subscribers and sharing the feedback with TSPs—since its launch TSPs have resolved around 53,500 individual cases by taking remedial actions until 30th November 2017 and the call drops reported by individual subscribers have shown a drop of over 8% in the last 11 months.
- (vii) facilitating use of Government estate for installation of mobile towers on multiple- sharing basis,
- (viii) launching of Tarang Sanchar, a public web portal for information sharing on mobile towers and their EMF compliances, in May 2017.

**Dismal service by MTNL, Delhi**

1349. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the service provided to the customers by MTNL, Delhi has gone down;
- (b) if so, the remedial measures that have been taken to improve the same;
- (c) the number of complaints received at Jor Bagh exchange during the last six months and the number of complaints attended so far;
- (d) whether Government is aware that the complaints registered by the customers are disposed off without attending the same; and
- (e) if so, the action taken against the erring officials of that exchange for dereliction of duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of service providers, including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) against the benchmarks for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI in the QoS Regulations issued from time to time through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for the service area as a whole.

As per PMR for the quarter ending September 2017, for 2G services, MTNL is meeting all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas except for



parameter “Time taken for refund of deposits after closures (Benchmark 100% within 60 days)”. Whereas for 3G services, MTNL is meeting all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas.

As per PMR for the quarter ending September 2017, for Basic Wireline Service, MTNL is meeting all the benchmarks for all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas except percentage of fault repaired by next working days (for urban areas), percentage fault repaired within 5 days (for urban areas) in Delhi and Mumbai service areas and Termination/closure of service-percentage requests for Termination/closure of service complied within 7 days in Mumbai service area.

As per PMR for the quarter ending September 2017, for Broadband services, MTNL is meeting all the benchmarks for all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas except the benchmarks related to Service Provisioning and Fault Repair in Delhi and Mumbai service areas.

MTNL is taking following measures on continuous basis to further improve the telecom services and to increase its customer base:

**For landline/broadband services—**

1. Upgradation/Rehabilitation of external plant including drop wires to make it joint free.
2. Installation of Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) nodes near the subscriber premises to reduce loop length to support high internet speed.
3. Close monitoring at different stages so that faults are attended quickly and the process has been made customer friendly with the provision of feedback mechanism.
4. Close coordination with other agencies during digging work to avoid damage to underground cables.
5. The theft prone routes are being patrolled in the night to check theft of cables and cable theft alarms are being installed on primary cable.
6. SMS is sent to customer and concerned lineman after allotment of the booked telephone fault.
7. Revision/new plans on local call/STD.
8. Tariff rebalancing in Broadband by giving high fair data usage and upgraded speed up to 8 Mbps subject to technical feasibility.

**For Mobile service—**

1. Expansion and upgradation of 3G network by adding 1800 Node Bs in MTNL Delhi and upgradation of existing 3G network in MTNL Mumbai.
2. Introduction of new frequency plan and Optimization of cell level parameters.
3. Preventive maintenance to minimize the faults in the network.
4. On line monitoring of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) outages.
5. Optimization of Radio Frequency (RF) network regularly.

(c) The number of complaints received/attended in Jorbagh Exchange from 17th July, 2017 to 19th December, 2017 are as detailed below:

Complaints received	Complaints attended
16913	16857

The remaining 56 complaints as on 20th December, 2017 have also been attended by 23rd December, 2017.

(d) and (e) Complaints registered by the customers are disposed-off only after getting it attended. Feedback of customers is also taken regarding disposal of their complaints.

**Malware attack on MTNL Broadband Connections**

1350. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several broadband connections of MTNL have been impacted after a malware attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by MTNL to prevent such impacts on account of malware attacks; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the MTNL has provided free replacement of equipments to affected customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has received reports regarding malfunctioning of broadband routers from Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The affected router samples had been analysed by CERT-In and it was found that unauthorised attempts of penetration had been made due to insecure configurations in broadband equipments of various ISPs.

MTNL also faced a malware attack on 25.07.2017, due to which many customer premises equipments (CPEs) were affected. However, all such affected CPEs were attended promptly and services were normalized.

(c) Remedial measures have been suggested by CERT-In to mitigate and prevent the attack to concerned ISPs including MTNL.

The following steps have been taken by MTNL to prevent such impacts of malware attacks:

- (i) As per the guideline received from CERT-In from time-to-time, access to vulnerable network port, domains, IPs from MTNL network is blocked at Gateway level.
- (ii) The broadband customers are made aware about the various malware attacks through SMS, in-browser information messages and displaying security guidelines on MTNL website.
- (d) MTNL had provided free replacement of equipments to affected customers.

#### **Process for next round of Spectrum Auction**

1351. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has kick-started the process for the next round of spectrum auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that TRAI has issued a consultation paper on key issues for sale of airwaves, including for offering 5G services; and

(d) whether in the last auction, 2, 355 megahertz of spectrum worth ₹ 5.6 lakh crore across seven bands was put up for bids and fetched Government revenue of ₹ 65,789 crore only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes sir. DoT has sent reference to TRAI on 19.04.2017 seeking recommendations on the Reserve Price for auction of right to use spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands. TRAI had sent reference back asking DoT for more information on 15.05.2017. DoT has replied back to TRAI on 07.09.2017. TRAI, on 28.08.2017 has issued consultation Paper on Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands (including 5G).

(d) In the last auction (2016) 2354.76 MHz Spectrum with a total reserve price of ₹ 5.67 lakh crores across 7 bands, was put-up for Auction and the total bid value was ₹ 65,789 crores for 964.8 MHz Spectrum.

### **Subsidy on essential food items**

1352. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is providing rice, wheat, pulses, edible oil and kerosene at subsidized price to Tamil Nadu to extend the coverage to all priority households;

(b) if so, details thereof and details of supply provided monthly and subsidy provided per kgs/unit to each item;

(c) whether the subsidy rates were fixed a long back and was not increased for a long time, till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to increase supply of these essential food items to Tamil Nadu and also the subsidy given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains is under two categories, namely, households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households. Accordingly, for the AAY and priority households identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within the coverage determined for the State, monthly 193221.10 tons of rice and 8893.02 tons of wheat is being allocated for eligible households at ₹ 3/2 per kg for rice/wheat. In addition, 99773.138 tons of rice and 4592.070 tons of wheat is also being allocated, @ ₹ 8.30/6.10 per kg for rice/wheat, to Tamil Nadu as 'tide over' allocation to protect their average annual offtake under erstwhile TPDS, as per provisions of NFSA.

The difference between the Economic Cost of foodgrains and the subsidized prices under NFSA is borne by the Central Government as food subsidy. With the increase of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains and corresponding increase in the cost of procurement incidentals, the economic cost of foodgrains gets increased, resulting in increase in per unit food subsidy also. At the current level of Economic Cost, the per unit subsidy for allocation of foodgrains for eligible AAY and priority households is ₹ 29.64 per kg for rice and ₹ 22.09 per kg for wheat. For tide over allocation, the per unit subsidy is ₹ 24.34 per kg for rice and ₹ 17.99 per kg for wheat.

As regards pulses, based on the demand received from the States/UTs, Government of India offers pulses from the buffer to them. Tamil Nadu was supplied 2587 tons of Tur and 2623 tons of Urad at subsidized rates of ₹ 66/- per kg and ₹ 82/- per kg respectively from the buffer for retailing at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg during 2016-17, when prices were high. At present, pulses from buffer are offered to States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for utilization in schemes like Public Distribution System/Mid-Day-Meal or to meet their other requirement of pulses at prices based on prevailing market conditions and buffer stock management considerations.

Allocation of kerosene is made by Government of India to various States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu for cooking and lighting purpose on quarterly basis. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective States/UTs. Allocation of PDS Kerosene made to the State of Tamil Nadu and average subsidy per litre for 2015-16 onwards is as under:—

Year	Quantity/Volume of Kerosene allocated (In kL)	Average subsidy (Rupee per litre)
2015-16	341724	13.47
2016-17	307560	11.39
2017-18	204528*	8.79#

\*For full financial year 2017-18

#For first half of financial year 2017-18

Department is not implementing any scheme, at present, for distribution of edible oils at subsidized rates through PDS.

#### **Allocation of funds to Kerala under NFSM**

1353. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of rice under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during 2014-15 to 2016-17; and

(b) the details of funds allotted to Kerala for rice cultivation under NFSM during 2014-15 to 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice) is being implemented in 194 districts of 25 States including Kerala. Under NFSM-Rice, only Palakkad district of

Kerala is covered. The details of production of rice in Kerala during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and funds allocated to Kerala during the same period for rice cultivation are as under:—

Year	Production (million tonnes) -Overall India	Production (million tonnes)-Kerala	Funds allocated (₹ crore)
2014-15	105.48	0.56	3.15*
2015-16	104.41	0.55	1.50
2016-17	110.15**	0.45**	1.46

\* Funding pattern was 100% central share, from 2015-16, it has been changed to 60:40

\*\* As per 4th Advance Estimates, DE&S, DAC&FW

### **Denying of ration due to lack of Aadhaar Number**

1354. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the recourse available to BPL families denied rations due to lack of the Aadhaar number;

(b) whether the High Court of Delhi recently directed the Government of Delhi to pay compensation to the affected families who have been denied rations either on account of not possessing Aadhaar numbers or biometric authentication issues;

(c) whether Government plans to incorporate the directive nation-wide; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to tackle the problem arising out of improper or failed capture of biometrics of aged people and their inability to register for Aadhaar, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) After implementation of National Food Security Act [NFSA], criteria of identification of beneficiaries/households has been delinked from BPL/APL categories and the beneficiaries are identified by State/UT Governments under two Categories namely (i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Households and (ii) Priority Households.

As per provisions of Notification issued by this Department on dated 8.2.17 (as amended from time to time), eligible beneficiaries under NFSA, 2013 who do not possess Aadhaar, are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by

giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT. In the light of the provisions of the above notification, benefits under NFSA cannot be denied by State/UT Governments for the only reasons that eligible beneficiaries do not possess Aadhaar. The said notification further provides that till the Aadhaar is assigned to the beneficiaries of subsidies under NFSA, the entitlements under NFSA shall be given to such individuals on production of Ration Card and either Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or copy of his/her request made to State Government for Aadhaar Enrolment alongwith any of the 8 documents listed in the said notification.

(b) and (c) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no such direction has been received by Government of NCT of Delhi.

(d) A letter no. 1(8)/2017-PD-II dated 24.10.2017 has been issued to all State/UT Governments which *inter alia* covers the issues arising out of failure of biometric authentication at PoS and the method to distribute foodgrains in such cases.

#### **Enrolment of Aadhaar for availing PDS subsidy**

1355. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made Aadhaar compulsory for availing PDS subsidy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of leakages from PDS likely to be plugged by this measure;

(c) the other steps taken to make PDS more effective; and

(d) whether households living in remote areas, such as Jaisalmer and Bikaner in Rajasthan, not having Aadhaar are being given more time for enrolment of Aadhaar to avail PDS subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per provisions of Notification SO No. 371(E) dated 8.2.17 (as amended from time to time), issued by this Department on, eligible beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 who do not possess Aadhaar, are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT. In the light of the provisions of the above notification, benefits under NFSA cannot be denied by State/UT Governments for the only reason that eligible beneficiaries do not possess Aadhaar.

Linking of Ration Cards with Aadhaar of beneficiaries would facilitate in ensuring correct targeting of the beneficiaries for distribution of subsidised food grains or cash transfer of food subsidies under NFSA.

(c) Streamlining and upgradation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs. The Scheme consists of activities namely, digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerisation of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms and installation of ePoS devices at Fair Price Shops .

(d) Beneficiaries under NFSA including those in Jaisalmer and Bikaner in Rajasthan, who do not possess Aadhaar are required to make application as per provisions of above Notification latest by 31.3.2018, for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT.

#### **Aadhaar-based biometric authentication**

1356. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the imposition of Aadhaar-based biometric authentication (ABBA) has derailed the Public Distribution System in Jharkhand resulting in several starvation deaths of marginalised people such as single women, manual labourers and elderly persons due to denying them ration for their failure to link their ration card to Aadhaar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Central Government to see that the Government of Jharkhand puts in place the safeguards prescribed by the Central Government in its 24 October, 2017 order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government of Jharkhand has informed that there have been media reports of starvation deaths in Jharkhand, but on inquiry, the allegations of death due to starvation have not been substantiated.

(b) Central Government in the Department of Food and Public Distribution issued detailed instructions to all the States/UTs *vide* D.O. letter No. 1(8)/2017-PD-II dated 24.10.2017 to ensure strict compliance with the provisions contained in the Notification



SO No. 371(E) dated 8.2.2017 [as amended from time to time] to prevent denial of foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries under NFSA as per their entitlement. Besides, the Department has been in constant dialogue with the State on the issue and the need for effective enforcement of the measures for improvement in the functioning of PDS was further emphasised *vide* D.O. letter No. 1(8)/2017-PD-II dated 12.12.2017 to the Chief Secretary, Jharkhand.

### **Rise in prices of vegetables**

1357. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of onion and other seasonal vegetables have increased manifold in the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of onion and other vegetables have come down causing such price rise;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the quantity produced by the country during the last year and the current year so far; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken by Government to discourage speculative and unscrupulous trade activities in procuring/trading/selling of onion and other vegetables with heavily inflated prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) All India annual inflation rate for vegetables, as per Sub-Group level Consumer Price Index data released by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation, is given in the table below:—

Base 2012 = 100

Month	Inflation rate (%)
Aug' 2017	6.16
Sep' 2017	3.92
Oct' 2017	7.47
Nov' 2017	22.48 (P)

P = Provisional

Prices of essential commodities including vegetables are affected by various factors such as mismatch in demand and supply, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing etc. Prices

during current year are also influenced by the decline of around 31% in crop area of kharif onion during 2017-18 affecting its supply.

Production of onion, potato and tomato in 2016-17 as per 3rd Advance Estimates released by D/o Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is 217 lakh tonnes, 482.22 lakh tonnes and 195.41 lakh tonnes respectively.

(e) The Government of India has made enabling provision allowing States to impose stock limit on onions. States were advised to take necessary and corrective measures by way of licensing, imposition of stock limits and movement restrictions. They were also requested to hold periodical meetings with traders, farmers, retailers and consumer associations at State and District levels to impress upon them the need to desist from unfair and illegal trade practices and profiteering. Government has also requested States to initiate action against unscrupulous traders and hoarders of onion under Essential Commodities Act.

#### **Shortage of storage capacity**

1358. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of foodgrains is lost due to non-availability of proper storage facilities;

(b) if so, the shortage of storage capacity identified by Government, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimize and bridge the gap between availability of foodgrains for storage and the storage space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. No loss of foodgrains has been reported due to insufficient storage capacity. 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 foodgrains as on 30.11.2017 was 726.18 Lakh MT. Thus on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country. However, to augment and modernize the storage facilities the Government is implementing the following schemes:

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 139.92 lakh MT has already been completed as on 30.11.2017.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme:** This scheme is focussed on the North Eastern States. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. During 12th Five Year Plan, a capacity of 1,17,680 MT in North Eastern (NE) States and 20,000 MT in other than NE States has been completed by FCI. Further, a capacity of 46,495 MT has been created by State Governments. This scheme is being continued for next 3 years upto 2020. A capacity of 4,590 MT has been completed by FCI and 4,500 MT by State Governments in the current year 2017-18 upto 30.11.2017.
- (iii) **Construction of steel silos:** Government of India has also approved action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in 3 phases. As on 30.11.2017, tenders have been awarded for 38.50 LMT and a capacity of 6.25 LMT silos has been added under the above action plan.
- (iv) **Construction of rural godowns:** In order to improve/create scientific storage capacity for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs etc. to reduce post harvest and storage losses, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare launched a subsidy linked central sector scheme 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)' *w.e.f.* April, 2001. This has been subsumed into Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014. Since inception of the GBY from 01.04.2001 and up to 30.09.2017, a total of 38,287 godowns having a capacity of 649.7 lakh MT has been sanctioned.

### Digitization of FPSs in the country

1359. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to take primary steps to digitize the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country;

(b) if so, FPSs in the country, State- wise, and those which have been digitized in the country till October, 2017; and

(c) the number of ration cards linked with the PDS and comparative study with reference to number of digitized FPSs;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) For modernisation of and enhancing transparency in Public Distribution System (PDS) operations, Government is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operations'. Component-I of the scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other database, online allocation, computerisation of supply chain management, setting up transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Component-II of scheme comprises automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions. As per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.27 lakh FPSs, more than 2.8 lakh FPSs have been automated by October 2017. State/UT-wise status of FPS Automation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Presently, there are 23.1 crore ration cards covering more than 80 crore beneficiaries in the country. Against 2.8 lakh automated FPSs in the country, about 13 Crore ration cards are getting the benefit of subsidised foodgrains under NFSA.

***Statement***

*Status of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations*

(as on 19.12.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Fair Price Shops	No. of FPSs with Operational ePoS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28,663	28,663
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	482	373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,731	0
4.	Assam	38,238	0
5.	Bihar	41,483	59
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,299	11,899
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	62
9.	Daman and Diu	51	51
10.	Delhi	2,254	90
11.	Goa	446	42
12.	Gujarat	17,209	17,209

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	9,491	9,491
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,928	4,888
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,970	0
16.	Jharkhand	23,356	23,115
17.	Karnataka	20,334	16,143
18.	Kerala	14,335	0
19.	Lakshadweep	39	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,469	22,469
21.	Maharashtra	52,505	51,079
22.	Manipur	2,154	0
23.	Meghalaya	4,651	0
24.	Mizoram	1,247	0
25.	Nagaland	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	13,306	13,306
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	16,657	0
29.	Rajasthan	25,928	25,793
30.	Sikkim	1,421	44
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,773	34,773
32.	Telangana	17,159	11,339
33.	Tripura	1,807	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	80,457	13,186
35.	Uttarakhand	9,212	8
36.	West Bengal	20,278	0
TOTAL		5,27,086	2,84,107

### Closure of fair price shops

1360. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops in the country under the Public Distribution System, for each year since 2010, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons employed by Fair Price Shops, State-wise;

(c) whether representatives of Fair Price Shops have expressed concerns over the closing of shops with the proposed shift to cash transfers in the Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The State-wise details of total number of Fair Price Shop (FPS) in country since 2010 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, no such data of persons employed by Fair Price Shops is maintained by Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(c) and (d) A representation has been received from All India Fair Price Shop Dealers' Federation wherein the concerns over the proposed shift to cash transfer of food subsidies in PDS have been raised. It has been informed to the said Federation that the scheme of Cash Transfer of Food Subsidies has been implemented on pilot basis in Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadar and Nagar Haveli (Partial) only.

The scheme can be implemented in other States only on the request of the concerned States/UTs.

**Statement***State-wise statement showing total number of Fair Price Shops*

Sl. No.	State/UT	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43615	43615	44778	45322	45552	28942	29082	28663
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1568	1568	1568	1568	1568	1569	1683	1731
3.	Assam	34053	34053	37124	37124	32833	41476	38948	38238
4.	Bihar	44480	44480	44480	44480	44480	42117	42117	41483
5.	Chhattisgarh	10400	10400	10400	10888	10888	12305	12346	12299
6.	Delhi	2508	2508	2508	2508	2508	2519	2282	2254
7.	Goa	501	501	501	501	501	453	443	446
8.	Gujarat	16506	16499	16930	17236	17256	17289	17212	17209
9.	Haryana	9287	9370	9331	9160	9278	9355	9506	9491
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4404	4404	4404	4404	4628	4857	4877	4928
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5492	5772	5902	5902	5902	5970	5970	5970
12.	Jharkhand	14395	14395	14395	14395	14395	24186	23379	23356
13.	Karnataka	20468	20437	20410	20393	20405	20786	20497	20334
14.	Kerala	14236	14255	14267	14305	14320	14335	14335	14335
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20311	20688	20688	20688	20311	22427	22409	22469
16.	Maharashtra	50470	50555	50555	45828	50632	51596	51596	52505

Sl. No.	State/UT	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2017
17.	Manipur	2551	2551	2551	2551	2551	2052	2052	2154
18.	Meghalaya	4110	4203	4279	4202	4352	4474	4474	4651
19.	Mizoram	1241	1244	1247	1247	1786	1853	1240	1247
20.	Nagaland	241	259	1425	1425	1692	1691	1691	1691
21.	Odisha	28744	28744	30710	29482	29482	18250	15146	13306
22.	Punjab	14348	14348	14348	17815	17815	17815	16743	16657
23.	Rajasthan	22830	22830	22830	23491	23491	26912	25721	25928
24.	Sikkim	1414	1414	1420	1420	1420	1361	1421	1421
25.	Tamil Nadu	31649	32977	33407	33490	33490	34411	34769	34773
26.	Telangana#						17159	17159	17159
27.	Tripura	1586	1586	1673	1755	1770	1795	1798	1807
28.	Uttar Pradesh	73004	73004	73004	73004	73004	77441	78498	80457
29.	Uttarakhand	8679	8713	8713	8915	8915	9119	9194	9212
30.	West Bengal	20258	20253	20281	20364	20375	20278	20278	20278
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	481	481	491	504	504	509	509	482
32.	Chandigarh\$	22	22	47	60	59	-	-	-



33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	77	76	76	76	76	76	76	62	62
34.	Daman and Diu	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
35.	Lakshdweep	35	36	36	38	38	39	39	39	39
36.	Puducherry^	498	498	514	516	516	516	-	-	-
TOTAL		504513	506790	515344	515108	516844	535468	527527	527086	

# State of Telangana formed in June, 2014

\$ Chandigarh on DBT Cash Transfer w.e.f September 2015

\* Dadra and Nagar Haveli on DBT Cash Transfer in few urban areas w.e.f. March 2016

^ Puducherry on DBT Cash Transfer w.e.f. September, 2015

**Release of pending funds for the State of Telangana**

1361. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request from the Government of Telangana seeking release of funds amounting to ₹ 1,680 crore pending for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government has taken any action on the request, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A bill dated 18.01.2017 amounting to ₹ 1639.64 crore for release of Food Subsidy for procurement of levy rice under decentralized procurement (DCP) during 2014-15 and distribution of levy rice and CMR during 2015-16 was received. After examination, ₹ 107.88 crore was found admissible and the same was released to State Government *vide* Sanction dated 21.09.2017.

**Deaths due to starvation**

1362. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India is still suffering from starvation and people are dying due to starvation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of deaths during the last two years, State-wise, and the reasons for starvation deaths despite Government's implementing various schemes;

(c) whether Government is also aware that proper ration and grains are not being provided through Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to prevent such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) So far as Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India is concerned,

no State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation so far. There have been media reports of starvation deaths in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. However, on enquiry, the above State Governments informed that the allegations of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated.

To provide food security to the vulnerable population, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act, 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWSs).

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, thus covering about two-third of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 per Kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively under TPDS.

The Targeted Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Government/Union Territory Administration. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc. rest with the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

During the year 2016-17, the Govt. of India allocated 628.68 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS (NFSA) and OWSs. During the current year 2017-18, the Govt. of India has so far allocated 606.47 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS (NFSA) and OWSs.

The States/UTs on their part have established grievance redressal mechanism for redressal of complaints regarding denial of ration.

### **Supply of pulses through PDS**

1363. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Pulses and Grain Association (IPGA) has written a letter to Ministry seeking inclusion of pulses in PDS as this would have a beneficial impact on India's farm sector and economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has studied the suggestion of IPGA which practically prove to be the best method as in such cases FPS would act as collection and distribution centres and avoid middlemen/agents interference and also the Government would be relieved of from burdensome collection/distribution to and from the same FPS; and

(d) if so, the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) entitles upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at subsidized rates. The eligible households covered under the Act consist of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH). The Act provides for 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month to PHH and 35 kg per family per month to AAY households at subsidized prices of ₹ 3/2/1 for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.

There is no proposal under consideration to include pulses in Public Distribution System (PDS) in the Department.

#### **Publication of Aadhaar details on Government Websites**

1364. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI MANISH GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per an RTI information, 210 Government websites and web portals had published the Aadhaar details of the beneficiaries of Government schemes; and

(b) if so, the list of websites who published those details and the steps taken/ to be taken by Government to prevent such publication of Aadhaar details in future and penal/legal action taken against persons/Government agencies under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and other relevant laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. It was found that approximately 210 websites of Central Government, State Government departments and some educational institutes were displaying the list of beneficiaries

along with their name, address, other details and Aadhaar numbers for information of general public. The concerned departments/websites were instructed to remove the Aadhaar and other personal data from the said websites. List of such departments/websites is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, the Central and State Governments have been advised to sensitize all Ministries/Departments to take all precautions while publishing or sharing data on their websites and ensure compliance of Aadhaar Act, 2016 and Information Technology Act, 2000.

***Statement***

*List of Department/Websites found displaying the details of  
Aadhaar beneficiaries as on July 2017*

Sl. No.	Department/Websites
1.	Department of School Education Y.S.R. District KADAPA
2.	Tripura Board of Secondary Education
3.	Composite Regional Centre, Bhopal
4.	Commissioner of BC Welfare
5.	O/o. Deputy Educational Officer, Tanuku Division, Tanuku
6.	Tripura Board of Secondary Education
7.	Swachh Bharat mission - Government of Andhra Pradesh
8.	Director, Developing Caste Welfares, Gujarat State
9.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
10.	UP Minority Welfare Department
11.	Vijaywada Municipal Corporation
12.	Vishakapatnam Websites
13.	Ministry of minority affairs (GOI)
14.	Delhi Government (Main website)
15.	Haryana Government Education (HSSPP)
16.	Kerala Daily Farmers Welfare Fund Board
17.	Photobucket
18.	Xavier University Bhubaneshwar
19.	Soil Health Card
20.	Chiktara University

Sl. No.	Department/Websites
21.	Science Krishna
22.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh State Technical Campus
23.	Acharya Nagarjuna University
24.	Pondicherry University
25.	Coir Board
26.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
27.	Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi
28.	Kendriya Vidyalaya NHPC, Loktak
29.	State Health Society Bihar
30.	Thrissur Education District
31.	Mota Chashma
32.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh State Technical Campus
33.	NIT Nagpur
34.	Ministry of textile
35.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna
36.	Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation
37.	Janambhoomi-Maa Vooru (Andhra Pradesh)
38.	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.
39.	Directorate of Higher Education, Government of Maharashtra
40.	SC and ST Development, Minority and backward Class welfare department
41.	Career Plus
42.	Apeejay Education Society
43.	Chandigarh Engineering College
44.	Ministry of women and child development
45.	Sri Sai Group Of Institutes, Badhani
46.	Chandra Anna Bima
47.	NREGA-AP Government
48.	National centre for design and Product Development
49.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
50.	President of India Official Website

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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
51.	District Magistrate-Wardha
52.	Share to success-documents
53.	University of Kerala
54.	Directorate of Sainik Welfare Kerala
55.	University of Delhi
56.	Karnataka Government Official Website
57.	Sikkim Manipal University
58.	National Jute Board
59.	Ali Yavar Jung National institute of speech and hearing Disabilities.
60.	Department of Medical Education and Research, Haryana
61.	Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation
62.	Department of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare
63.	Government of Jharkhand
64.	Consumer Redressal Forum
65.	Central University of Orissa
66.	Directorate of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
67.	Employee State insurance Company
68.	Goa Public Service Commission
69.	West Godavari
70.	Gujarat Government
71.	My Gov (Government of India)
72.	Education Inspector, South Zone Mumbai
73.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation
74.	National Institute of Electronics' and Information Technology
75.	SRSL Group
76.	Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
77.	Delhi Homeboard
78.	Meeseva Official Portal, Government of Telangana
79.	Agra Official Website
80.	Government College Daulatpur Chowk

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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
81.	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana
82.	MBA Application data
83.	Bihar Madhymik Shiksha Parishad
84.	Doc Player
85.	Education Portal
86.	Amroha Official Website
87.	Sangam University
88.	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
89.	KC College of Education
90.	Joint Director, Higher Education
91.	Government of Pondicherry
92.	Directorate of Higher and Technical Education
93.	Al Ameen Mission
94.	Nirmal Teacher
95.	Gujarat University
96.	Chitrakoot Official Website
97.	Government College of Women Srikakulam
98.	SBDS College of Engineering
99.	Saharsa Official Website
100.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
101.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
102.	Fatehpur.nic.in
103.	Directorate of Higher and Technical Education
104.	Consumer Redressal Forum
105.	Acharya Nagarjuna University
106.	Varanasi.nic.in
107.	National Institute of empowerment of person with visual disabilities
108.	Basti Official Website
109.	Muzzaffarnagar Official Website
110.	National Institute of empowerment of person with Multiple disabilities



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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
111.	Himachal.nic.in
112.	Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
113.	Seraikela-kharsawan
114.	<i>Delhi.gov.in</i>
115.	Ali Yavar Jung National institute of speech and hearing Disabilities.
116.	Mumbai City Collectorate
117.	Consumer Redressal Forum
118.	KSN Government Degree College for Women
119.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No1 Ambala
120.	Gajalee
121.	Pasha College of Education
122.	Sindhya Software-Office Automation System for Schools
123.	IH Group of Institutions
124.	Anand College of engineering and Management
125.	Puducherry Government
126.	Integrated Coastal zone Management Project
127.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No 1, Kalpakkam
128.	<i>Rampur.nic.in</i>
129.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
130.	Azamgarh Official Website
131.	Jammu And Kashmir Housing Board
132.	Scribd
133.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities
134.	Ramgarh Official Website
135.	Himachal Official Website
136.	Srdnagar Official Website
137.	Cad Tool Solutions
138.	Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)
139.	Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh
140.	Kamla Nehru college

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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
141.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
142.	University Grants Commission
143.	Gujarat University
144.	Krishnapet
145.	Directorate of Education
146.	Vivekananda College
147.	Aditya Institute of Technology and Management
148.	Sri Guru Ram Das Instituted of Medical Science and Research
149.	Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre
150.	Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre
151.	RTI Online
152.	Shree Ganesh Group of Institutions
153.	Sai Saraswati Institute for Teacher Education
154.	Deputy Director of Higher Education, Himachal Pradesh
155.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Cantt. Shahjahanpur
156.	West Godavari
157.	Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority
158.	Gadag District Grievance Redressal/Information System
159.	Jira-Atlassian
160.	Maharashtra Eco Tourism
161.	Paste Bin
162.(1)	Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi
162.(2)	Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi
163.	Deputy Director of Higher Education Una, Himachal Pradesh.
164.	Nirmal Teacher
165.	National Institute of Solar Energy (Suryamitra-Skill Development Programme-Physical Achivements 2015-16)
166.	Mukhya Chikitsa Adhikari Muzaffarnagar
167.	Adityatekkali Education
168.	Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)- <a href="http://manassd.ind.in">manassd.ind.in</a>

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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
169.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gandhigram, Dindigul
170.	Andhra University
171.	Kendriya Vidyalaya NO.3, Bhatinda
172.	Apptechne Solutions
173.	Andhra Bank, Yanam
174.	D.A.V College of Education, Abohar
175.	University of Delhi
176.	SSGI DINANAGAR
177.	Desh Bhagat Institute of Hotel Management
178.	District Education Office (SE), Mansa
179.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Dev. Corpn. Ltd
180.	Government Degree College, Gummalakshmi Puram
181.	Sunrise College
182.	Dasmesh Girls College
183.	Aditya Institute of Technology and Management
184.	Rama University
185.	CT Group of Institutions
186.	PM Scholarship 2015-16
187.	KC Institutes
188.	Swami Parmanand Group of Colleges
189.	DIET Allahabad
190.	PSSC India
191.	Himachal Pradesh Staff Selection Commission
192.	NMIMS
193.	Jawaharlal Nehru University
194.	Government of Jharkhand
195.	Inmyschool
196.	University of Delhi
197.	National School of Drama
198.	Department of Plant Molecular Biology

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Sl. No.	Department/Websites
199.	Aligarh Muslim University
200.	HPT Arts and RYK Science College
201.	Government Degree College, Tekkali, Srikulam
202.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Greater Noida
203.	Mizoram Government
204.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gurugram
205.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chheoki, Allahabad
206.	Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh
207.	Sai Prasad Green Power Pvt. Ltd.
208.	MVN University, Palwal
209.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bowenpally
210.	Solapur Sec School, Maharashtra

#### **Deadline for linking of Aadhaar Number**

1365. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended deadline for linking Aadhaar number up to 31 March, 2018;

(b) if so, the services for which the deadline has been extended, along with the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also gave an assurance to the Supreme Court that no coercive steps would be taken on Aadhaar card holders till the Court takes a final decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The deadline for linking of Aadhaar number has been extended up to 31 March, 2018 for the services/schemes as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*), *vide* Office Memorandum dated 07.12.2017 issued by Ministry of Electronics and IT.

A similar action has been taken for linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts and other account based relationship by the client, under Prevention of Money Laundering

Act (PMLA) Rules, 2005 and linking of Aadhaar with Permanent Account Number (PAN), under Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 15th December, 2017 in *Writ* Petition (Civil) no. 494 of 2012, has also extended the deadline for Aadhaar linking to mobile number upto 31 March 2018.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### ***Statement***

*Details of Published Notifications (published on eGazette.nic.in)  
under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016*

(As on 30.11.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	No. of Schemes included in the notification
1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>		
1.	Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995	1
2.	Housing Subsidy Benefit	4
3.	Scholarship Subsidy Benefit	5
4.	National Career Services (NCS)	1
5.	Stipend to Trainees under the Scheme of Welfare for SC/STs Job Seekers through coaching, guidance and vocational training	1
6.	Stipend to persons with disabilities defined under The Right of Person With Disabilities (RPwD) Act 2016	1
7.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme	1
8.	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	1
9.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (stipend component for training centres)	1
10.	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)	1
11.	Grants to Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development [DTNBWE&D]	1
12.	Grants to V. V. Giri National Labour Institute	1

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</b>		
13.	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	1
14.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana [PMKVY]	1
<b>Department of Personnel and Training</b>		
15.	Schemes of (a) Conduct of Yoga Classes at Grih Kalyan Kendras (GKK) (b) Annual Grant to GKK, (c) Assistance for come and play scheme (d) Coaching Academies and summer camps by CCSCSB	4
<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare</b>		
16.	Crop Insurance Schemes	2
17.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	6
18.	Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	2
19.	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC)	1
20.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	5
21.	Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	1
22.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reform-ATMA Scheme	1
23.	Rainfed Area Development under NMSA	1
24.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1
25.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanism Scheme (SMAM) (Component 1 and 2) (Central Sector)	1
26.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanism Scheme (SMAM) (Component 3 to 8) (Centrally Sponsored)	1
27.	Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP) under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)	1
28.	Cooperative Training and Education by NCUI and NCCT	1
29.	Interest Subvention Scheme	1

1	2	3
<b>Deptt. of Higher Education, MHRD</b>		
30.	Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students	1
31.	Scholarship and Fellowship Schemes being implemented by UGC and AICTE	18
<b>Deptt. of School Education and Literacy, MHRD</b>		
32.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)	1
33.	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)	1
34.	Payment of salary/honararium to teachers and staff under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1
35.	Benefits to 6 to 14 years children under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1
36.	Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) under RMSA	1
37.	Scheme of Adult Education and Skill Development - Saakshar Bharat	1
38.	Scheme of support to NGOs/Institutions /SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development	1
39.	Mid-day Meal for Children	1
40.	Payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) under MDM Scheme	1
41.	Scheme for providing Quality Education for Madarasas (SPQEM)	1
42.	In-kind benefits under Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) Scheme	1
<b>Deptt. of Social Justice and Empowerment)</b>		
43.	Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Schemes (12)	12
44.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations under various Schemes (4 schemes)	
45.	Benefits of Schemes of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC	1
46.	Other Central Sector/Centrally sponsored schemes (three schemes)	3

1	2	3
47.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1
48.	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	1
49.	Schemes of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation	6
<b>Deptt. of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities</b>		
50.	Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	1
51.	Scholarship Schemes for education of students with disabilities (6 schemes)	6
52.	National Action Plan for Skill Training of persons with disabilities under SIPDA	1
53.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	1
54.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs)	1
55.	Incentive Scheme for providing employment to Persons with Disabilities in the Private Sector	1
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>		
56.	Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS Scheme	1
57.	Payment of honorarium to AWWs and AWHs under ICDS Scheme	1
58.	Supplementary Nutrition for children offered at Crèche Centres	1
59.	Honorarium paid towards the Crèche Workers and Crèche Helpers	1
60.	Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP)	1
61.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	1
62.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	1
63.	ICDS Training Programme	1
64.	Ujjawala Scheme	1
65.	Swadhar Scheme	1
66.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	1



1	2	3
67.	STEP Programme	1
68.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	4
69.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	1
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>		
70.	MGNREGA	1
71.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	1
72.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	1
73.	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)	1
74.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	1
<b>Deptt. of Food and Public Distribution</b>		
75.	Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	1
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>		
76.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	1
77.	Payment of performance based incentives to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) under National Health Mission	1
78.	Payment of remuneration to contractual staff engaged under National Health Mission	1
79.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	1
80.	Family Planning Schemes under National Health Mission	5
<b>M/o Panchayati Raj</b>		
81.	e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project	1
<b>M/o Water Resources, RD and GR</b>		
82.	Research and Development Programme	1
83.	National Water Mission	1
84.	Painting and Essay Competitions for School Children under IEC component of HRD and Capacity Building Scheme	1
<b>Deptt. of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence</b>		
85.	Pension to retired Defence Forces Pensioners/Family Pensioners	1

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</b>		
86.	National Awards Scheme for Technology Innovation in Petrochemicals and Downstream Plastics Processing Industry	1
87.	Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Scheme	1
88.	Fertilizers Subsidy	6
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
89.	LPG Subsidy	1
90.	LPG connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	1
91.	PDS Kerosene Subsidy	1
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>		
92.	Journalist Welfare Scheme	1
93.	Scholarship Scheme of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute	1
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>		
94.	INSPIRE Awards/Fellowships	6
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>		
95.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	1
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>		
96.	National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)	11
97.	National Handloom Development Programme Scheme and Comprehensive Development of Handlooms Scheme for Handloom Weavers	2
98.	Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	1
99.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Workers	1
100.	Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers	1
101.	In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI Powerloom Sector	1
102.	Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in NER	1
<b>Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises (D/o Heavy Industry)</b>		
103.	Excise Duty Subsidy on purchase of Car by Physically Handicapped Persons	1

1	2	3
104.	FAME India Scheme	1
105.	Scheme of Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment for separated Employees (CRR Scheme)	1
106.	Scheme of Research, Development and Consultancies on Generic Issues of Enterprises (RDC Scheme)	1
<b>Ministry of AYUSH</b>		
107.	National AYUSH Mission	1
108.	Promotion of International Cooperation in AYUSH	1
109.	Central Sector Scheme of Extra-Mural Research in AUYSH	1
110.	Courses on Ayurveda in Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV)	1
<b>Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>		
111.	Internship Scheme for Post-Graduate Students	1
<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b>		
112.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	1
<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>		
113.	Scholarship Schemes (3 Schemes)	3
114.	Seekho Aur Kamao	1
115.	Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	1
116.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	1
117.	Nai Udaan Scheme	1
118.	Padho Pradesh Scheme	1
119.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme	1
120.	Jiyo Parsi Scheme	1
<b>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>		
121.	National Award for individual in the field of Road Safety	1
122.	Refresher Training to Drivers in Unorganized Sector and HRD	1
<b>Ministry of Culture</b>		
123.	Schemes of Scholarship/Fellowships/Grants for promoting culture:	3

1	2	3
	(a) Award of Scholarship to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	
	(b) Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture and	
	(c) Tagore National Fellowship/Scholarship for Cultural Research	
124.	Central Sector Schemes of:	5
	(a) Performing Arts Grant Scheme	
	(b) Scheme for Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	
	(c) Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund	
	(d) Cultural Functions and Production Grant Scheme	
	(e) Promoting International Cultural Relations	
125.	Scheme of Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India (through Sangeet Natak Academy)	1
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>		
126.	Training Programmes	1
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>		
127.	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	1
128.	Varistha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY)	1
<b>Department of Pharmacenticals, M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers</b>		
129.	Scholarship to NIPER Students	1
130.	Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)	1
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
131.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	1
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>		
132.	Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Schemes	4
133.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs	1
134.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1

1	2	3
135.	Vocational training in tribal areas	1
136.	Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce	1
<b>Ministry of Earth Sciences</b>		
137.	Payment of Fellowship, Stipend, Financial Assistance to Scientists and Students	6
<b>Ministry of Commerce</b>		
138.	Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion and Quality improvement in spices; and Research and Development of Cardamom	1
139.	Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector	1
140.	Tea development and promotion Scheme	1
141.	Integrated Coffee Development Project	1
142.	Scheme of 'Marine Products Export Development' under MPEDA	1
<b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>		
143.	Capacity Development Scheme-Internship Programme	1
144.	Fellowship to Research Scholars and Stipend to Students of Indian Statistical Institute	1
TOTAL		252

Summary: No. of Ministries/Departments: 35; No. of Notifications=144;

No. of Schemes covered under these Notifications=252

### **Ban on mobile internet services**

1366. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) State/UT-wise details of ban on mobile internet services, since 2014 till date;
- (b) whether banning of internet services is a decision of State or Central Government or taken-up jointly, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details regarding the reasons for banning of mobile internet services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The police and

public order are State subjects and Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 empowers a District Magistrate, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government to issue prohibitory orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has notified “Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017” on 07.08.2017 under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. As per these rules, the direction to suspend the telecom services including internet in an area can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary or the State Home Secretary, as the case may be, due to public emergency or public safety. Government does not maintain records of internet shutdowns ordered by the State Governments.

### **Loss to IT Sector**

1367. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian IT Industry has been severely affected by increased levels of protectionism in the US and other developed countries’ markets during the past one year;

(b) if so, the estimated level of losses to the Indian IT sector in terms of revenues, profits and employment during this financial year and in the coming two years; and

(c) the steps being taken by IT companies, industry bodies and Government to minimize these negative effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Estimation of expected losses is not made as various legislative changes proposed are at discussion stage and have not yet become law. In the current fiscal, the IT industry is projected to continue to be a net hirer and grow nearly 8% to reach US\$ 154 billion.

(c) Government has undertaken a consultative approach with the industry associations and industry members to improve the overall state of the IT industry and key challenges being faced. Efforts are also being made to diversify and increase presence in other markets such as Europe (besides UK), Africa, South America, Israel, Australia, China and Japan. The Indian industry bodies such as NASSCOM are also in regular contact with their counterparts to nullify/minimise the adverse impact.

**Blacklisting of Aadhaar operators**

1368. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Aadhaar operators which have been blacklisted by Government till date along with the details thereof;
- (b) the status of the Aadhaar Cards issued by such operators; and
- (c) the initiatives taken by Government to ensure that no malpractices are indulged into by existing operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) As on date, about 50,000 Aadhaar enrolment operators have been suspended for violating process guidelines relating to Aadhaar enrolment.

(b) An operator is blacklisted mainly when he crosses a certain threshold of errors during enrolment. All such erroneous enrolments are rejected during quality checks. Hence, Aadhaar is not generated in respect of such enrolments. However, the eligible enrolments, free of any errors, result into Aadhaar generation.

(c) The Aadhaar Act, 2016 and the Regulations framed thereunder prescribe punitive actions for various offences related to Aadhaar. Regulation 26 of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 prescribes action against operators and others for violating any regulations, processes, standards, guidelines and orders issued by UIDAI with regard to enrolment of residents.

Further, UIDAI organises training and sensitization workshops for enrolment agencies and operators working under them on various issues of enrolment, from time to time.

**Gram Panchayats under CSE network**

1369. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims to establish self sustaining network of 2.5 lakh Common Service Centres (CSC) at Gram Panchayat level under 'Digital India-Pillar 3-Public Internet Access Programme-National Rural Internet Mission' to deliver various citizens centric service.

(b) the details of the total number of Gram Panchayats covered under the CSC network till now, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the same, State-wise; and

(d) by when, Government assures to complete its promise of creating at least one CSC per Gram Panchayat, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of State-wise number of Gram Panchayats covered are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The CSC 2.0 project is being implemented by CSC Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC-SPV), a central level agency named CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (CSC-SPV).

The total approved outlay under CSC 2.0 project is ₹ 475.11 crores for 4 years. Out of this, till date, the progressive release made by this Ministry (MeitY) is ₹ 157.39 crore.

(d) The target of the project-CSC 2.0, is to set-up at least one CSC per Gram Panchayat across the country by August, 2019.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise status of CSCs at GP level during May, 2014 to November, 2017*

State/UT	No. of CSCs at GP Level				
	May'14#	March'15	March'16	March'17	Nov'17
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3182	3224	3258	3598	4168
Arunachal Pradesh	120	123	112	112	56
Assam	1847	1851	1354	1485	2311
Bihar	4635	4675	4897	8134	13506
Chhattisgarh	1123	1301	2711	8103	8555
Goa	0	0	0	7	35
Gujarat	5224	6127	7942	8942	7576
Haryana	35	343	1458	3857	5489
Himachal Pradesh	830	842	931	2232	2156
Jammu and Kashmir	198	213	417	854	1486
Jharkhand	2794	2723	2911	4393	6439



1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	622	876	2279	2292	2954
Kerala	979	979	1021	1021	1302
Madhya Pradesh	5108	5230	6039	8607	14213
Maharashtra	16610	17062	17289	17307	20684
Manipur	53	53	165	256	317
Meghalaya	3	3	164	164	86
Mizoram	42	42	42	58	110
Nagaland	43	43	61	220	116
Odisha	2310	2310	3045	4484	6349
Punjab	550	612	819	1259	4043
Rajasthan	3583	5029	8733	8878	9156
Sikkim	18	18	63	30	25
Tamil Nadu	1031	1135	4807	5319	5019
Telangana	0	271	296	2819	3165
Tripura	110	142	147	322	361
Uttar Pradesh	9819	11031	22126	28321	41592
Uttarakhand	446	438	1084	3812	4233
West Bengal	2881	2918	3039	6203	8215
TOTAL (STATE)	64196	69614	97210	133089	173717
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	29	29	29	23
Chandigarh	5	7	10	21	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	6	7	9	11
Daman and Diu	5	6	6	9	2
Lakshadweep	10	10	8	11	3
Puducherry	37	37	51	98	74
TOTAL (UT)	63	95	111	177	136
GRAND TOTAL	64259	69709	97321	133266	173853

**Unauthorized use of e-KYC to open Payments Bank Accounts**

1370. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has opened Payments Bank Accounts to private players;
- (b) whether it is a fact that UIDAI has complained against some companies who have allegedly opened Payments Bank Accounts without the consent of customers;
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the proposal of Government to stop misuse of e-KYC being used in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has issued Payments Banks Licence to seven entities, including private players, till date. Out of these, four entities namely, Airtel Payments Bank Ltd. India Post Payments Bank Ltd. FINO Payments Bank Ltd. and Paytm Payments Bank Ltd. have already commenced their banking operations.

(b) and (c) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has received complaints from some residents that their Payment Bank Accounts have been opened without their consent. In this regard, UIDAI has issued notices against the violators and also imposed financial disincentives.

(d) There are specific provisions in the Aadhaar Act, 2016 to prevent the misuse of Aadhaar information. As per Section 8 of the Act, it is mandatory to take consent of an individual specifying the purpose of authentication. As per Section 29 (3)(a) of the Act, no identity information available with a requesting entity shall be used for any purpose, other than that specified to the individual at the time of submitting any identity information for authentication. For any violations, there are strict provisions for punishment with imprisonment and fine under Sections 38(g), 40 and 41 of the Act.

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT), in order to prevent the possible misuse of mobile subscribers' data, has also directed all Telecom Service Providers on 23.10.2017 not to bundle any of their services like Broadband, Direct-To-Home (DTH), Payment Banks, etc., with Aadhaar based re-verification of mobile subscribers.

**Grievances made to UIDAI**

1371. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grievances that have been made to the Grievance Redressal Mechanism run by the UIDAI, since 29 September, 2010, month and State-wise, in the format in which it is held by UIDAI; and

(b) the details of the categorisation of all grievances made to the UIDAI and how many were related to technology issues/or related to registrars, etc., in the format in which it is held by UIDAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) maintains Aadhaar Sampark Kendra wherein residents can approach UIDAI *vide* multiple channels *viz.* Phone, email, and website. Aadhaar Contact Centre agents receive calls/emails from residents seeking information on Aadhaar enrolment/updation centres, status of their enrolment/updation request or non-receipt of Aadhaar letter, non-receipt of OTP, which are largely information seeking. These queries are responded by Aadhaar Contact Centres agents based on information available. Categorization of all interactions as information/queries or grievances is not maintained or held by UIDAI.

**Falling prices of farm produces**

1372. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of farm produce have become prone to falling; and

(b) if so, the step proposed to check the phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Market prices of agricultural commodities periodically exhibit seasonal and cyclical variations due to demand-supply mismatches. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of major commodity groups is given below:—

Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Agricultural commodities  
(Base Year—2011-12=100)

Group of commodities	2017					
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
Cereals	142.6	142.6	142.5	142.5	142.6	142.4
Pulses	147.3	145.6	145.2	150.5	145.2	138.4
Vegetables	135.5	201.8	219.0	160.0	200.4	229.0
Oilseed	126.2	125.7	127.1	128.0	128.1	127.1

Source: DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) To facilitate remunerative price to farmers for their farm produce, the Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of principal crops and conducts procurement operations to stabilize prices. For the perishable and horticultural commodities for which MSPs are not fixed, in order to protect the growers from distress sales, Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme whereby procurement is made on the request of State Governments.

### Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

1373. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government websites and apps, as a proportion of the total, that are compliant with the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)'s Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), which are mandated by the former;

(b) whether steps are being taken to make special provisions for Persons with Disabilities under the National Digital Literacy Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) 78 out of 87 websites of the Central Ministries and Departments and 77 websites of State Government are compliant with Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under 'National Digital Literacy Mission', differently-abled persons were allowed to be registered and trained for Digital Literacy.

(d) Does not arise.

**Increase in cyber crimes**

1374. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last three years, cyber crimes have increased manifolds;

(b) if so, the details of crime reported, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) the details of Government plan to curb cyber crimes in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Like anywhere else in the world, with the proliferation of Information Technology and related services, there is a rise in instances of cyber crimes in the country. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. This includes cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws (SLL) involving computer as medium/target. State-wise and Category-wise cyber crime details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to prevent cyber crimes. These *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Enactment of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 which has adequate provisions for dealing with prevalent cyber crimes.
- (ii) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.
- (iii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website ([www.certin.org.in](http://www.certin.org.in)).
- (iv) Government has initiated setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing

for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.

- (v) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of cyber crime cases.
  - (vi) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of law enforcement personnel and Judiciary in these States.
  - (vii) A number of Cyber forensics tools for collection, analysis and presentation of the digital evidence have been developed indigenously and such tools are being used by law enforcement Agencies.
  - (viii) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors. Regular workshops are conducted for Ministries, Departments, States and Union Territories and critical organizations to sensitize them about the cyber security threat landscape and enabling them to prepare and implement the Cyber Crisis Management Plan.
  - (ix) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same for banks as well as common users.
  - (x) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) to Government organizations to ensure safety of data and minimize cyber threats.
  - (xi) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. 15 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In, wherein 148 organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc. have participated.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Statement-I***Details of State-wise cyber crime reported*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282	536	616
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	6	4
3.	Assam	379	483	696
4.	Bihar	114	242	309
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	103	90
6.	Goa	62	17	31
7.	Gujarat	227	242	362
8.	Haryana	151	224	401
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	50	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	28
11.	Jharkhand	93	180	259
12.	Karnataka	1020	1447	1101
13.	Kerala	450	290	283
14.	Madhya Pradesh	289	231	258
15.	Maharashtra	1879	2195	2380
16.	Manipur	13	6	11
17.	Meghalaya	60	56	39
18.	Mizoram	22	8	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	2
20.	Odisha	124	386	317
21.	Punjab	226	149	102
22.	Rajasthan	697	949	941
23.	Sikkim	4	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	172	142	144
25.	Telangana	703	687	593
26.	Tripura	5	13	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1737	2208	2639
28.	Uttarakhand	42	48	62

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
29.	West Bengal	355	398	478
	TOTAL STATE(S)	9322	11331	12187
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	6	3
31.	Chandigarh	55	77	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	226	177	98
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	2
	TOTAL UT(S)	300	261	130
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	9622	11592	12317

Source: Crime in India, NCRB.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Details of category-wise cyber crime*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
1.	IT-Tampering computer source documents	89	88	78
2.	IT-Computer Related Offences (Section 66 and Section 66B to 66E)	5548	6567	6818
2.1	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66	4192	4154	3321
2.2	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66B	82	132	196
2.3	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66C	784	1081	1545
2.4	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66D	428	1083	1597
2.5	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66E	62	117	159
3.	IT - Cyber Terrorism (Section 66F)	5	13	12



Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
4.	IT-Publication/Transmission of Obscene/ Sexually Explicit Content (Sec 67 and Sec 67A to 67C)	758	816	957
4.1	Under Section 67 and Section 67A	749	792	930
4.2	Under Section 67B	5	8	17
4.3	Under Section 67C	4	16	10
5.	IT-Intentionally not complying with the Order of Controller	3	2	6
6.	IT-Failure to Provide or Monitor or Intercept or Decrypt Information	2	0	0
7.	IT-Failure to Block Access any Information Hosted etc.	1	0	0
8.	IT-Not Providing Technical Assistance to Government to Enable Online Access	0	3	0
9.	IT-Un-authorized Access/Attempt to Access to Protected Computer System	0	8	0
10.	IT-Misrepresentation/Suppression of Fact for Obtaining License etc.	5	4	2
11.	IT-Breach of Confidentiality/Privacy	16	20	20
12.	IT-Disclosure of Information in Breach of Lawful Contract	2	4	15
13.	IT-Publishing/Making Available False Elect. Signature Certificate	0	3	0
14.	IT-Create/Publish/Make Available Elec. Signature Certificate for Unlawful Purpose	3	3	1
15.	IT-Others	769	514	704
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER IT ACT (A)		7201	8045	8613
1.	IPC-Offences by Public Servant	0	0	0
2.	IPC-Fabrication/Destruction of Electronic Records for Evidence	1	4	6
3.	IPC-Cheating	1115	2255	2329
4.	IPC-Forgery	63	45	81

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
5.	IPC-Data Theft	55	84	86
6.	IPC-Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	54	42	56
	6.1 IPC-Credit/Debit Card	10	18	26
	6.2 IPC-Others	44	24	30
7.	IPC-Counterfeiting	10	12	10
	7.1 IPC-Currency	10	12	10
	7.2 IPC-Stamps	0	0	0
8.	IPC-Others	974	980	950
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER IPC (B)		2272	3422	3518
1.	Copyright Act, 1957	118	113	181
	1.1 Under Section 63	74	55	129
	1.2 Under Section 68A	4	18	16
	1.3 Others	40	40	36
2.	Trade Marks Act, 1999	1	0	2
	2.1 Under Section 102	0	0	1
	2.2 Under Section 103	1	0	0
	2.3 Under Section 104	0	0	0
	2.4 Others	0	0	1
3.	Other SLL Offences	30	12	3
TOTAL SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL) OFFENCES (C)		149	125	186
TOTAL CYBER CRIMES (ALL INDIA) (A+B+C)		9622	11592	12317

### **Audit of Aadhaar Enrolment Centres**

1375. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to conduct an independent audit of all 50,000 odd Aadhaar Enrolment Centres and inspect them in person;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move;

(c) by when audit of Aadhaar centres will commence and be completed;

(d) whether UIDAI is launching a major information drive to impress upon people the benefits of linking their Aadhaar with their bank account, PAN, mobile number; and

(e) if so, the response of the people thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) In accordance with Regulation 21(6), 23(6) and 26(2) of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) conducts audit and inspection of the enrolment centres through requisite number of personnel.

(d) and (e) UIDAI through print, electronic and social media regularly makes the people aware on various aspects of Aadhaar, including benefits of linking their Aadhaar with their bank accounts, Permanent Account Numbers and mobile numbers. As on 8th December, 2017, around 71.24 crore mobile numbers, 14.63 crore Permanent Account Numbers and 82 crore bank accounts have been linked with Aadhaar.

#### **Suicide by children due to online games**

1376. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Blue Whale Challenge game that has led many children suicide in various parts of the country:

(b) if so, the number of victims during the last four months; and

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Google India, WhatsApp, Yahoo India and other internet giants to remove the links of the killer online game and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) There had been media reports about alleged suicides/attempted suicides due to dangerous online game like Blue Whale Challenge Game. In this regard, Government has constituted a Committee to investigate all cases where suicides were committed or attempted allegedly using dangerous online games like 'Blue Whale Challenge Game. The Committee findings could not establish any involvement of Blue Whale Challenge Game in any of incidents reported to them.

(c) Government has taken up the matter with major social media sites. The details are:—

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) wrote an email dated 12.05.2017 to Google India requesting Google India to unlist/remove the game/apps from relevant platforms like Google Play, to avoid further circulation/downloading of the Blue Whale Challenge Game.
- MeitY wrote emails dated 27.06.2017 to Facebook India and Twitter India to take appropriate steps to stop the Blue Whale Challenge Game and its spread in India.
- MeitY on 14.08.2017 issued directives to Google India, Microsoft India, Facebook India and Yahoo India, directing them to ensure that all links of the Blue Whale Challenge Game and of any similar games are immediately removed from their platforms. The directive further instructed these companies to report the proponent of this game to Law Enforcement Agencies.
- MeitY and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team interacted with service providers of social media on 07.09.2017 regarding the steps to be taken to prevent users from falling prey to harmful online games.

### **Schemes for employment in Food Processing Sector**

1377. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes framed by Government recently in order to increase employment through Food Processing Industry;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented at present;

(c) the amount of budget provided by Government for Food Processing sector during the current year; and

(d) the details of the grants/subsidy released by Government for various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Government has recently launched “PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADAYA YOJANA” (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the Country. Under the PMKSY following Central Sector Schemes are being implemented:

(i) Scheme for Mega Food Parks;

(ii) Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;

- (iii) Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities;
- (iv) Scheme for Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters;
- (v) Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages;
- (vi) Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
- (vii) Scheme for Human Resources and Institutions

(c) and (d) The total budget of Ministry of Food Processing Industries for sanctioning grants-in-aid under the schemes is ₹ 725.00 crore for the year 2017-18. The details of grant released in 2017-18 under different schemes are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Grants released in 2017-18 under different schemes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Fund Released
1.	Scheme for Mega Food Park	219.81
2.	Scheme for Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters*	0.00
3.	Scheme for Modern Abattoirs	10.34
4.	Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	108.60
5.	Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities**	10.08
6.	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages*	0.00
7.	Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure	16.49
8.	Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions	36.46
TOTAL		401.78

\*Recently launched schemes, hence the release of funds is not due at this stage.

\*\*Release of funds is on account of spillover liabilities of the *erstwhile* schemes of Technology Upgradation Scheme (T.U.S.). Recently launched schemes, hence the release of funds is not due at this stage.

### **Investments in Food Processing sector**

1378. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has received good response for investments in the Food Processing sector in the recently held World Food India 2017 event, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such investments will boost agri income and employment in the Food Processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The World Food India 2017 event has attracted investment intent of about USD 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors. This will have multiple ripple effect as the sector witnessed great interest from investors across the globe during the course of the event.

These investment intents while leading to setting up of food processing infrastructure, value chain, manufacturing facilities, etc. will, *inter-alia*, act as a catalyst to boost agri income and employment in the Food Processing sector.

### **Irregularities in Cold Chain Centres**

†1379. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed any mechanism to monitor the irregularities against responsible agencies in the functioning of cold chain storages, if any report is received against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any complaint or report against overcharging of fees and careless handling of produce by entrepreneurs of cold storage centres, if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The revised operational guidelines for the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure were issued on 29.08.2016. The guidelines contain enabling provisions to ensure that suitable action is taken in case any irregularity is committed by the promoter in connection with implementation of a cold chain project. These provisions are as follows:—

- (i) In case of non-implementation of the project as per the approval letter, the Ministry would have the discretion to cancel the approval granted to the project and to recall the grant, if any, released, with interest @ 10% per annum.
- (ii) In case of failure to operate the project for at least three years after commencement of commercial operation, the promoter shall return the entire grant-in-aid with interest @ 10% per annum.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) In case of the failure of the promoter(s) to refund the grant-in-aid amount with interest, in the event of non-implementation of the project as approved and/or utilisation of the grant for purposes other than on the approved components, the due amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as per the relevant law in force.
- (iv) If at any point of time, it comes to the notice of the Ministry that the grant has been availed by manipulation/concealment of information/facts, the same shall be withdrawn immediately and the amount, if any, released shall be refunded along with interest at the rate of 10% per annum.
- (v) The assets created wholly or substantially out of the Government Grant shall not be disposed-off or encumbered or utilised for purposes other than those for which the grant has been sanctioned, without obtaining the prior approval of the Ministry. In case of non-compliance of this condition, the promoter(s) will be liable to refund the grant with interest @ 10% per annum. In case of the failure of the promoter(s) to refund the grant-in-aid amount with interest, the due amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as per the relevant law in force.

(c) The Ministry has not received any representation/complaint against the promoters of cold chain projects regarding over charging, mishandling of produce etc. Hence, the question of the action taken by the Government against the erring cold storage owners in this regard does not arise.

The Integrated Cold Chain projects set up under the Cold Chain scheme of the Ministry are being operated by the promoters on different business models viz. rental basis, captive use and a mix of rental and captive use. The Ministry has not determined any methodology to fix the rates of storage of agricultural produce and value addition for the facilities at these projects.

However, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority under Department of Food and Public Distribution registers the warehouses including cold storages which intend to issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) to the depositors against their deposits. Registration of warehouses/cold storages with WDRA is voluntary. The farmers depositing their produce in the registered warehouses/cold storages can benefit from these NWRs to avail loan from the Banks against pledge of the NWRs.

### **Potential of FPIs to enhance farm productivity**

1380. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Food Processing Industries (FPIs) have the potential to increase farm productivity for the farmers; and

(b) whether Government has initiated any work with the intention to enhance farm productivity, which in turn can enhance the farmers' income, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a new Central Sector Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6000 crore for the period of 2016-20 co-terminus with Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme for overall development of Food Processing sector which includes development of food processing units. The scheme encompasses three new schemes *viz.* (i) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (ii) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; and (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities and four on-going schemes *viz.* (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (iv) Human Resources and Institutions. The aforementioned schemes are implemented mainly by private sector and demand driven and provide flexibility to the promoters to choose the components, their capacities and location of the project as per techno economic feasibility conducted by them and ensuring the viability of the project *vis-à-vis* availability of adequate infrastructure and smooth backward and forward integration.

The major objectives of PMKSY are to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire food processing value chain, reduce wastage of agricultural produce and increase food processing/value addition which would, *inter alia*, increase the income of the farmers and encourage them to adopt better farming methods/practices to increase farm productivity.

#### **Status of finalization of MoP for appointment of Judges**

1381. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also made observations on the delay in finalizing MoP;

(d) if so, the response of Government and by when the MoP would be ready; and



(e) how many High Courts are having Acting Chief Justices at present and by when regular incumbents would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In accordance with the order of the Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13 of 2015 dated 16.12.2015 for improvement in the “Collegium System”, directed the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium taking into consideration factors such as eligibility criteria, transparency, establishment of Secretariat, and mechanism to deal with complaints. The Government of India after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoP and the draft MoP was sent to the Hon’ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.03.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India thereon was received on 25.05.2016 and 01.07.2016. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 03.08.2016. The inputs on the MoP of the Supreme Court Collegium were received from Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 13.03.2017.

Meanwhile, in another judgement dated 4.7.2017 of Supreme Court in a *suo moto* contempt proceeding against a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the Supreme Court has underlined the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts. The Government of India has conveyed the need to make improvement on the draft MoP to the Secretary General of the Supreme Court *vide* letter dated 11.07.2017.

(e) As on 26.12.2017, nine High Courts have acting Chief Justices. As per the existing Memorandum of Procedure, the process of appointment of Chief Justice of High Court must be initiated well in time by Chief Justice of India in consultation with Supreme Court Collegium to ensure the completion at least one month prior to the date of anticipated vacancy. The Government of India has not received any proposals from the Supreme Court Collegium for appointment of Chief Justices in the nine High Courts which are functioning with acting Chief Justices.

### **Legislation on Triple Talaq**

1382. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in a draft legislation making instant Triple Talaq a non-bailable offence, with imprisonment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has consulted State Governments also to seek their views on the proposed legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of each State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to bring in a legislation, namely, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. So far, the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have given their views/comments on the proposal.

**Complaints of sexual harassment at workplace  
by women working in Judiciary**

1383. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains a State-wise record of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace by women working in Judiciary as per the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women in its Action Taken Report (2014) on the "Working Conditions of Women in Police Force"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the number of such complaints received, disposed of, and the action taken against the implicated officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. This information is not maintained by Government of India because such records are maintained by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High Courts themselves.

(b) Does not arise.

**Filling up of vacancies in High Court of Tamil Nadu**

1384. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any action to fill up the vacancies that are existing in High Court of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any plan to fill up the vacancies in the High Courts in a time-bound manner, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts, the proposal to fill up vacancies in the High Courts is initiated by the Chief Justice of concerned High Court. Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Judiciary and Executive. It requires consultation and approval of various Constitutional Authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously; vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge Strength from 906 in 30.06.2014 to 1079 as on today.

Due to the combined efforts of Executive and Judiciary, 126 fresh appointment of Judges were made in the High Court in the year 2016, which is the highest ever in a given year. During the current year 115 fresh appointment of Judges have been made in the High Courts. In so far as Madras High Court is concerned, 25 Judges were appointed during the year 2016 and 12 Judges have been appointed during the current year.

**Post Offices under Rural Business and Access  
to Postal Network Scheme**

1385. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has proposed to open a number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices during the current financial year under the scheme “Rural Business and Access to Postal Network”;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices opened so far, particularly in the State of Odisha;

(c) the time by which the number of remaining Sub/Branch Post Offices are likely to be opened; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in the country during the current financial year (2017-18) and the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices opened so far under the scheme

“Rural Business and Access to Postal Network”, particularly in the State of Odisha, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The remaining Sub/Branch Post Offices are likely to be opened by 31-03-2018.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the above purpose as on 30-11-2017 are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the number of Sub Post Offices (SOs) and Branch Post Offices (BOs) opened under Scheme “Rural Business and Access to Postal Network” for financial year 2017-18 upto 30.11.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Targets for opening of BOs	Number of Branch Post Offices opened upto 30.11.2017	Targets for opening of SOs	Number of Sub Post Offices opened upto 30.11.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	4	1
2.	Assam	3	0	3	1
3.	Bihar	4	1	3	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	3	1
5.	Delhi	0	0	3	1
6.	Gujarat	5	1	22	3
7.	Haryana	4	1	3	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	2	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1	1
10.	Jharkhand	4	0	4	0
11.	Karnataka	4	0	3	2
12.	Kerala	0	0	2	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1	5	0
14.	Maharashtra	6	3	5	1
15.	North East	7	2	5	0
16.	Odisha	6	2	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Punjab	5	3	4	0
18.	Rajasthan	9	5	7	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	4	1
20.	Telangana	5	3	4	1
21.	Uttarakhand	3	0	2	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7	2	8	0
23.	West Bengal	5	0	4	0
TOTAL		104	30	105	20

### Statement-II

*Details of fund sanctioned, released and utilised for opening of Sub Post Offices and Branch Post Offices under Scheme "Rural Business and Access to Postal Network" for financial year 2017-18*

(in ₹)

Funds sanctioned	Funds released	Funds utilised upto 30.11.17
1,41,23,500	1,41,23,500	19,39,437

### Centralised recruitment of Judges for Lower Judiciary

1386. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Judges in the lower judiciary in the country;

(b) the number of posts which are lying vacant and since when, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering evolving a centralised selection mechanism to recruit Judicial Officers for the lower judiciary to expedite and rationalize the process of selection; and

(d) the opinion of the Supreme Court and various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.11.2017, the

sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,677, and number of Judicial Officers in position and vacant posts is 16,693 and 5,984, respectively. The State/UT-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The appointment of Judges and Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and State Governments concerned in which the Central Government has no role. However, in order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested certain options to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for creation of a Central Selection Mechanism. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is *sub judice* at present.

### ***Statement***

#### *Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.11.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Strength as on 30.11.2017	Working Strength as on 30.11.2017	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**	987	873	114
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	17	11
3.	Assam	428	352	76
4.	Bihar**	1826	1001	825
5.	Chhattisgarh	398	335	63
6.	Goa	55	43	12
7.	Gujarat**	1511	1126	385
8.	Haryana	644	497	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh**	159	149	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	253	214	39

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand**	672	421	251
12.	Karnataka**	1303	978	325
13.	Kerala**	534	461	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1273	748
15.	Maharashtra	2096	1947	149
16.	Manipur	49	31	18
17.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
18.	Mizoram	63	30	33
19.	Nagaland	34	23	11
20.	Odisha	862	658	204
21.	Punjab	674	538	136
22.	Rajasthan**	1223	1127	96
23.	Sikkim**	23	15	8
24.	Tamil Nadu*	1257	916	341
25.	Tripura	107	76	31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3204	1860	1344
27.	Uttarakhand**	291	230	61
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	1013	929	84
29.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**	7	7	0
31.	Delhi**	799	483	316
32.	Lakshadweep**	3	2	1
33.	Puducherry*	26	12	14
TOTAL		22,677	16,693	5,984

\*\*as on 31.10.2017

\* as on 7.11.2017.

### **Sharing of expenditure on Fast Track Courts**

1387. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in each State and the policy regarding sharing of expenditure between the Centre and State Governments; and

(b) whether a large number of FTCs in various States have been closed due to issues related to sharing of expenditure, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The setting up of subordinate courts that include Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and their functioning lie within the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. As per information received from the States, at present, 722 FTCs are functional in the country, details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India had proposed setting up of 1800 FTCs in its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving women, children etc at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. The tax devolution to the States has increased from 32% to 42% with the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. The States are, therefore, setting up FTCs on the basis of their respective requirements from the additional tax devolution provided to them.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of sharing of expenditure on Fast Track Courts*

Name of the State/UT	No. of Fast Track Courts functional
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	72
Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	0
Bihar	55
Chhattisgarh	21
Delhi	14
Goa	4



Name of the State/UT	No. of Fast Track Courts functional
Gujarat	0
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	0
Kerala	0
Madhya Pradesh	0
Maharashtra	100
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	0
Odisha	0
Punjab	0
Puducherry	0
Rajasthan	0
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	69
Tripura	3
Uttar Pradesh	273
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>722</b>

### Appointment of Judges

1388. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2.5 crore cases are pending in the courts across States as nearly 23 per cent of posts in lower judiciary remain vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court's time-frame for appointments in lower judiciary is not being followed by many States delaying the appointment of Judges;

(c) if so, the details of pending cases, the vacant posts of Judges and the time-frame fixed to fill up the vacancies, State-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by Central Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Data on the pendency of cases in courts is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 2.60 crore cases were pending in various District and Subordinate Courts of the country (excluding District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Puducherry) as on 26.12.2017. As per the Constitution, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.11.2017, the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,677, and the number of Judicial Officers in position and vacant posts is 16,693 and 5,984 (26.38%), respectively. The Supreme Court has devised a process and time schedule to be followed for the filling up of vacancies in lower judiciary. The order of January, 2007 stated that the process for recruitment of judges in the subordinate courts would commence on March 31 of a calendar year and end by October 31 of the same year. The Supreme Court has permitted State Governments/High Courts to seek variations in the time schedule in case of any difficulty having regard to the peculiar geographical and climatic conditions in the State or other relevant conditions. The details of State/UT-wise pending cases are given in Statement (*See below*). The details of vacancies of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) It may be mentioned that the Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution. It has undertaken many steps towards achieving this objective. One of these steps is, strengthening of judicial infrastructure in districts through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary a total of ₹ 6,006 crore has been released since 1993-94, out of which ₹ 2,562 crore (42.66%) has been released since April, 2014. 17,848 Court Halls and 14,085 Residential Accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on 30.11.2017. Out of this 2,429 Court Halls and 4,172 Residential Accommodations were constructed since 2014 to till date. In addition, 3,143 Court Halls and 1,682 Residential Accommodations are under construction. The Central Government has approved the continuation of the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3,320 crore.

Under the Phase-I of the eCourts Mission Mode Project undertaken by the Central Government from 2010 to 2015, against a total target of computerisation of 14,249 courts, the computerisation of 13,672 district and subordinate courts has been achieved. This includes the installation of hardware, the LAN and software. This has enabled the courts to upload the case status and orders online. Status of cases and copies of judgments have also been made available on the websites of the respective District and Subordinate Court Complexes which have been computerised.

The Central Government has approved Phase II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project in July, 2015 upto 31st March, 2019 at an outlay of ₹ 1,670 crores. The facilities of e-services such as cause lists, case status, daily orders, judgments etc. are being provided under the supervision of e-Committee of the Supreme Court and Computer Committees of respective High Courts. A total of 16,089 Courts have been computerised under the eCourts Project till date. Video Conferencing facility has also been operationalised between 500 courts and corresponding prisons during the period 2015-17 for faster and timely recording of evidence. Development of National Judicial Data Grid under this project provides updated information on civil and criminal cases, including pending cases for the computerised district/subordinate courts in the country.

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

*Details of pending cases in District and Subordinate Courts  
as on 26.12.2017 (NJDG)*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of cases pending as on 26.12.2017
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	61,58,607
2.	Maharashtra	33,22,148
3.	West Bengal	17,59,094
4.	Bihar	16,58,225
5.	Gujarat	16,45,334
6.	Rajasthan	14,22,570

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	13,72,120
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13,14,930
9.	Kerala	11,47,508
10.	Orissa	10,21,011
11.	Tamil Nadu	10,02,466
12.	Haryana	6,45,647
13.	Delhi	6,06,973
14.	Punjab	5,68,017
15.	Andhra Pradesh	4,96,831
16.	Telangana	4,14,028
17.	Jharkhand	3,33,494
18.	Chhattisgarh	2,71,063
19.	Assam	2,28,934
20.	Uttarakhand	2,10,587
21.	Himachal Pradesh	2,09,767
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,22,121
23.	Goa	39,657
24.	Chandigarh	38,628
25.	Tripura	25,191
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	11,185
27.	Manipur	9,604
28.	Meghalaya	7,013
29.	DNH At Silvasa	3,545
30.	Mizoram	3,306
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,729
32.	Sikkim	1,442
TOTAL PENDING CASES		2,60,72,775

*Note:* Data on pending cases not available on NJDG in respect of State/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshdweep and Puducherry.

*Source:* NJDG web-portal.

**Statement-II***Details of vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers in the District  
and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	State	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,344
2.	Bihar**	825
3.	Madhya Pradesh	748
4.	Gujarat**	385
5.	Tamil Nadu*	341
6.	Karnataka**	325
7.	Delhi**	316
8.	Jharkhand**	251
9.	Orissa	204
10.	Maharashtra	149
11.	Haryana	147
12.	Punjab	136
13.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**	114
14.	Rajasthan**	96
15.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	84
16.	Assam	76
17.	Kerala**	73
18.	Chhattisgarh	63
19.	Uttarakhand**	61
20.	Meghalaya	58
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
22.	Mizoram	33
23.	Tripura	31
24.	Manipur	18
25.	Puducherry*	14
26.	Goa	12
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

Sl. No.	State	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
28.	Nagaland	11
29.	Himachal Pradesh**	10
30.	Sikkim**	8
31.	Lakshadweep**	1
32.	Chandigarh	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu**	0
TOTAL		5,984

\* as on 7.11.2017

\*\*as on 31.10.2017

Source: High Courts/State Governments.

### **Pendency of cases and strength of Judges**

1389. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts along with the details thereof;

(b) the total shortfall of Judges *vis-a-vis* sanctioned strength in the Supreme Court and High Courts along with the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any time-line/policy for Government to process the names of Judges approved by the Collegium, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such recommendations of the Collegium for appointment/transfer in the Supreme Court or High Courts which have not been processed further or withheld for more than a month along with the details thereof with names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Data of pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per latest information made available by the Supreme Court of India, 54,714 cases were pending in Supreme Court of India as on 18.12.2017. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 34.27 lakh cases were pending in High Courts (excluding High Courts of Allahabad and Jammu and Kashmir) as on 26.12.2017.

(b) The details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive involving various Constitutional Authorities. Hence, the precise time frame for filling up the post of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts cannot be indicated. As per the existing Memorandum of Procedure, the process of appointment of Chief Justice of High Court must be initiated well in time by Chief Justice of India in consultation with Supreme Court Collegium to ensure the completion at least one month prior to the date of anticipated vacancy. The initiation of the proposal for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court is done by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with a Collegium of four senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court. The Government of India has not received any proposal for filling up of the 6 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and for appointment of Chief Justices in the nine High Courts which are functioning with acting Chief Justices.

The Supreme Court passed an order dated 16.12.2015 for improving the Collegium system of appointments by supplementing the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP). As the process was likely to take some time, at the initiative of the Government, the matter was taken up with Supreme Court and the appointment process was continued with the existing MoP. During 2016, 4 Judges in the Supreme Court and 14 Chief Justices of High Courts were appointed. Besides, 126 fresh appointments of Judges were made in High Courts which is the highest number in a calendar year. During 2017, as on 19.12.2017, 5 Judges in the Supreme Court, 8 Chief Justices of High Courts and 115 fresh appointments of Judges in the High Courts have been made.

### **Statement**

*Details of approved strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 26.12.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies as per Approved Strength
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Supreme Court of India</b>	31	25	06
<b>(B)</b>	<b>High Court</b>			
1.	Allahabad	160	109	51
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	61	31	30
3.	Bombay	94	70	24

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Calcutta	72	33	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	12	10
6.	Delhi	60	37	23
7.	Gauhati	24	18	06
8.	Gujarat	52	31	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	08	05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	11	06
11.	Jharkhand	25	14	11
12.	Karnataka	62	25	37
13.	Kerala	47	37	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	34	19
15.	Madras	75	60	15
16.	Manipur	05	02	03
17.	Meghalaya	04	02	02
18.	Orissa	27	17	10
19.	Patna	53	33	20
20.	Punjab and Haryana	85	50	35
21.	Rajasthan	50	35	15
22.	Sikkim	03	03	0
23.	Tripura	04	02	02
24.	Uttarakhand	11	10	01
TOTAL		1079	684	395

### **Registration of Armed Forces' Service Voters**

1390. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Armed Forces' Service voters registered as ordinary voters;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of Armed Forces' Service personnel who voted during the last Assembly elections in Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Goa; and



(d) the number of Armed Forces' Service personnel registered and voted in the Assembly elections in Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Plan of action for disposal of pending cases**

1391. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in courts for more than five years and ten years respectively;

(b) whether Government intends to reduce their number substantially within next few years;

(c) if so, the plan of action therefor; and

(d) if not, whether it would lead to justice delayed and thereby justice denied to people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information made available by the Supreme Court of India, the total number of pending cases in the Supreme Court as on 18.12.2017 is 54,719. The number of cases which are pending in the Supreme Court for more than 5 years and 10 years as on 18.12.2017 is 15,929 and 1,550 respectively. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 34.27 lakh cases were pending in High Courts (excluding High Courts of Allahabad and Jammu and Kashmir) as on 26.12.2017, out of which 7.46 lakh cases were 5 to 10 years old, and 6.42 lakh cases were more than 10 years old. 2.60 crore cases were pending in various District and Subordinate Courts of the country (excluding District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Puducherry) as on 26.12.2017, out of which 41.95 lakh cases were 5 to 10 years old, and 22.65 lakh cases were more than 10 years old.

(b) and (c) Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. During the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held at New Delhi in April 2015, reduction of pendency and backlog of cases in courts emerged as an area which required focused attention at the High Court level. The Chief Justices of High Courts in the Conference held on 3rd and 4th

April, 2015 have resolved that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. As per information available, all High Courts have set up Arrears Committees. The Supreme Court has also constituted an Arrears Committee consisting of two Hon'ble Judges to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

(d) It may be mentioned that the Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution. It has undertaken many steps towards achieving this objective. One of these steps is, strengthening of judicial infrastructure in districts through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary. A total of ₹ 6,006 crore has been released since 1993-94, out of which ₹ 2,562 crore (42.66%) has been released since April, 2014. 17,848 Court Halls and 14,085 Residential Accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on 30.11.2017. Out of this 2,429 Court Halls and 4,172 Residential Accommodations were constructed since 2014 to till date. In addition, 3,143 Court Halls and 1,682 Residential Accommodations are under construction. The Central Government has approved the continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3,320 crore.

Under the Phase-I of the eCourts Mission Mode Project undertaken by the Central Government from 2010 to 2015, against a total target of computerisation of 14,249 courts, the computerisation of 13,672 district and subordinate courts has been achieved. This includes the installation of hardware, the LAN and software. This has enabled the courts to upload the case status and orders online. Status of cases and copies of judgments have also been made available on the websites of the respective District and Subordinate Court Complexes which have been computerised.

The Central Government has approved Phase II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project in July, 2015 upto 31st March, 2019 at an outlay of ₹ 1,670 crores. The facilities of e-services such as cause lists, case status, daily orders, judgments etc. are being provided under the supervision of e-Committee of the Supreme Court and Computer Committees of respective High Courts. A total of 16,089 Courts have been computerised under the eCourts Project till date. Video Conferencing facility has also been operationalised between 500 courts and corresponding prisons during the period 2015-17 for faster and timely recording of evidence. Development of National Judicial Data Grid under this project provides updated information on civil and criminal cases, including pending cases for the computerised district/subordinate courts in the country.

**Allowing proxy voting for NRIs**

1392. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow proxy voting for the NRIs but not for internal migrant voters, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) in what manner the Government plans to secure the secrecy of vote and ensure that there is no inducement of voters in case of proxy voting by NRIs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, as per some media reports, a large number of overseas voters preferred for the secret postal ballot over proxy voting; and

(d) whether Government would consider seeking suggestions from overseas voters also before amending the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Bill has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the current Session of the Parliament to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enabling the overseas electors to cast their votes either in person or by proxy. However, there is no proposal to give proxy voting right to internal migrants. The issue relating to maintenance of secrecy and avoidance of inducement of voters in this regard will be finalized in consultation with the Election Commission after the Bill is passed by Parliament. No media report suggesting that a large number of overseas voters prefer secret postal ballot over proxy voting has been brought to the notice of the Government.

**Setting up Independent Emoluments Commission for salaries and allowances of MPs**

1393. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Independent Emoluments Commission was recommended in 2015 for recommending salaries of MPs;

(b) if so, whether it has been set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the recommendations made by the commission in its latest report regarding the hike or revision in salaries of MPs along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The 17th All India Whips' Conference

held in year 2015 resolved that an Independent Emoluments Commission be set up for determining the salary and allowances of Members of Parliament. No such Commission has been set up so far for want of consensus on the issue.

**Cancellation of trains due to fog and cold**

1394. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled due to cold waves and fog during the last two years and in the current winter season, separately;

(b) the alternative arrangements made, in view of prior cancellation of certain trains;

(c) whether it is a fact that the trains from New Delhi to Punjab, South and Northwest India reached their destinations too late during the winter season;

(d) the details of such trains running late for more than two hours; and

(e) the steps taken by Railways considering the problems being faced by passengers due to late arrival and departure of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Figures pertaining to Mail/Express trains cancelled due to fog during the last two years and the current winter season are indicated below:—

2015-16 : 3349

2016-17 : 3536

2017-18 (up to 20.12.2017) : 994

(b) Prior cancellation of trains during fog is done, *inter alia*, taking into consideration trains which have poor occupancy, availability of alternative services for sectors which would be affected by cancellation and availability of spare rakes which may be needed to cater to late running of trains.

(c) Normally in the past, thick foggy condition has been experienced in the months of December, January and February every year, particularly in parts served by Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Eastern Railway, North Western Railway, East Central Railway, Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway and West Central Railway but during current financial year, fog started early in the first week of November, 2017 and dense fog enveloped some additional Railway Zones

such as East Coast Railway, South Eastern Railway, South Central Railway, Southern Railway, Central Railway and Western Railway leading to delayed running of trains including trains from New Delhi to Punjab, South and Northwest India.

(d) During the current winter season, out of total scheduled 83131 Mail/Express train trips, 15751 Mail/Express trains *i.e.* 19% of total Mail/Express trains were delayed by more than 2 (Two) hours owing to various factors including early onset of fog during the period from 01.11.2017 to 20.12.2017.

(e) Indian Railways have initiated various initiatives such as prioritization of preventive maintenance of assets to minimize asset failures, capacity enhancement projects by construction of additional loop lines at stations, doubling, construction of third line corridors, automatic signaling, construction of low height subway to replace level crossings, Rail Under Bridges and Rail Over Bridges etc. In addition, Zonal Railways have also been advised to have better coordination with Civil and Police authorities of States to deal with situations arising out of law and order problems. In order to avoid passenger inconvenience due to late running of trains, sending of intimation through SMS regarding late running of trains has also been introduced in some trains on a trial basis. Further, provision of scratch rakes wherever operationally feasible, is also undertaken to ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to passengers.

### **New Railway projects in Himachal Pradesh**

1395. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work done in Himachal Pradesh regarding laying of new railway lines, gauge conversion and electrification of railway lines during the last three years;

(b) the details of the sanctioned works for Himachal Pradesh which have not been started till date;

(c) the details of the work in the State running as on date but not completed yet; and

(d) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to complete the said works on time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The details of new line projects falling fully/partially in the State of Himachal Pradesh are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure on 31.03.2017	Outlay 2017-18	Status
1.	Nangaldam-Talwara (83.74 km) new broad gauge line and Taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara (26.16 km)	1981-82	2100	555.44	100	Section from Nangaldam to Amb Andaura (44.25 km) has been commissioned. On Amb Andaura-Chintpurni-Daulatpur Chowk (16 km) section, work has been taken up after acquisition of land. Further land acquisition has been taken up.
2.	Chandigarh-Baddi (27.95 km)	2007-08	1540.13	226.00	125	Land acquisition has been taken up
3.	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63 km)	2009-10	5000	330.78	275	The project is being executed by RVNL. Final Location Survey up to km 20 has been completed. Contract for earthwork and bridge work up to km 0 to km 3.5 has been finalized. Final Location Survey has been taken up from km 20 to km 63.1.
4.	Una-Hamirpur (50 km)	2017-18	3044.99	—	1.00	New works included in budget 2017-18, subject to obtaining requisite clearances. DPR is under preparation.

- During the last three years and in the current year *i.e.* 2017-18, following railway route has been commissioned on electric traction (electrified):—

Section and Railway route	Status
Una Himachal to Amb Andaura 25 km	Project has been commissioned on electric traction (electrified)

- Completion of projects depends on a number of factors such as acquisition of land, forestry and wildlife clearances, shifting of services, construction of Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges by road maintaining departments, apart from availability of adequate funds. Many of the factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways. Hence, the timelines for completion for all the projects have not been fixed.

(d) To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to speed up the works like increased allocation of funds, funding through loan from Institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, execution of projects through Special Purpose Vehicles etc. Besides these, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc. meetings with State officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have also been empowered with further delegation powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

### **ROBs and RUBs in Himachal Pradesh**

1396. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of under construction/pending Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether implementation of these projects is being carried out as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay, project-wise;

(d) the details of Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and manned and unmanned level crossings in Himachal Pradesh;

(e) the number of sanctioned and operational ROBs/RUBs in Himachal Pradesh and the present status thereof; and

(f) the time by which the above said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (f) No Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB), in lieu of level crossing is under construction or proposed for construction on cost sharing basis in Himachal Pradesh, at present.

17 Road Over Bridges (ROBs), 22 Road Under Bridges (RUBs), 49 Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) and 06 Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) are operational in Himachal Pradesh.

### **Upliftment of railway stations**

1397. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the proposed, sanctioned and on-going projects for the upliftment of railway stations at Amritsar, Attari, Chheharta, Kharsa, Verka and Bhagtanwala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Upliftment/upgradation of stations including at Amritsar, Attari, Chheharta,

Khasa, Verka and Bhagtanwala railway stations is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority subject to availability of funds. The details of works that have been taken up are as under:—

- Provision of platform shelter on new platform No.6 and 7 at Amritsar railway station.
- Construction of 2 Nos. washing lines at Amritsar railway station.
- Repair to damaged platform surface and improvement to water booths at Amritsar railway station.
- Joint development of Amritsar railway station in association with Ministry of Tourism.
- Installation of escalators and elevators at Amritsar railway station.
- Development of coaching cum maintenance facilities at Chheharta station.

As of now, 2 numbers of escalators and 2 numbers of lifts have been provided at Amritsar Railway Station. Further, 2 numbers of escalators and 3 numbers of lifts have been sanctioned at Amritsar Railway Station for which works are progressed.

#### **Conditions of old railway bridges**

1398. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any survey to find out the conditions of railway bridges in the country, especially in Punjab, which are hundred years old or more;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(c) whether Government has identified such bridges to re-build on priority basis, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.17, there are 1,44,698 Railway Bridges on Indian Railways network out of which 37,162 bridges are more than 100 years old. However, the age of the bridge does not have any direct relevance on the physical condition of the bridge. There is a well-established system of inspection of railway bridges in Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected at least twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon by the designated officials. In addition, certain bridges are also inspected more frequently depending upon their condition. Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding of railway bridges is a continuous process and



is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections and not on the basis of their ages. If the corrective/remedial measures are expected to take a long duration due to the complexity of the site situation etc., suitable safety measures like imposing speed restrictions and keeping such bridge under close watch are taken till the bridge is repaired/strengthened/rehabilitated/rebuilt. All bridges are safe for train movement at permitted speed.

The information on bridges is maintained Zone-wise and not State-wise. Punjab is covered under Northern Railway and North Western Railway. As on 01.04.2017, a total of 392 bridges in the above two zones have been sanctioned for repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding.

### **Electrification of railway network**

1399. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total railway network in the country that is yet to be electrified;
- (b) whether Railways have prepared a plan to electrify its entire network;
- (c) if so, when the electrification of the entire network will be completed;
- (d) whether Railways will involve State-run companies along with private companies to implement the electrification plan;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether Railways have taken any step to bring down its energy bill and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Indian Railways have prepared an Action Plan to electrify (commission on electric traction) balance 38000 Route Kilometers (as on 01.04.2017) in five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) for 100% electrification of its Broad Gauge (BG) rail routes. Year-wise planning is as under:—

Year	Route Kilometer planned for commissioning on electric traction
2017-18	4000
2018-19	6000
2019-20	7000
2020-21	10500
2021-22	10500
TOTAL	38000

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Following executing agencies are involved in Railway Electrification works:—

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(i)	Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), Allahabad.	
(ii)	Zonal Railways	
(iii)	Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL)	Public Sector Undertakings
(iv)	Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON)	(PSUs) of Ministry of Railways
(v)	Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES)	
(vi)	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Power

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(f) To reduce traction energy bill, Railways have started procuring traction power as deemed license and till date about 1000 MW power is taken under open access. For reducing non traction bill, provision of energy efficient fittings like LED lights etc. is taken up.

#### **Status of track renewal**

1400. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of track renewal and actual renewal since 2014 onwards, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for track renewal since 2014 onwards, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the estimated time required to clear the backlogs;

(d) in addition to track renewal for ensuring safety, whether the Ministry plans to replace all Lever-Frames and Semaphore signalling systems with Multiple Aspect Colour Lighting Systems or other advanced systems; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the estimated time by when Government expects to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Track renewal targets are fixed every year zone-wise. The details of

track renewal target and actual renewal since 2014 onwards year-wise and zone-wise are as under:—

Zonal Railway	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Target	Actual renewal	Target	Actual renewal	Target	Actual renewal	Target	Actual renewal (up to November 2017)
Central	200	205	220	185	220	195	275	115
Eastern	183	185	200	162	192	178	246	125
East Central	171	203	150	202	187	180	225	163
East Coast	62	60	110	116	103	119	243	122
Northern	385	383	390	387	532	281	615	246
North Central	130	152	150	164	166	111	192	92
North Eastern	68	45	90	80	78	81	105	57
Northeast Frontier	27	34	50	95	37	42	43	42
North Western	24	24	50	59	71	80	155	75
Southern	102	135	150	187	198	207	406	171
South Central	175	208	190	278	118	150	147	100
South Eastern	110	168	150	209	103	190	209	186
South East Central	102	107	120	119	174	123	161	83
South Western	102	96	110	118	105	117	170	96
Western	165	194	190	229	216	240	252	205
West Central	194	225	180	204	168	193	156	129
TOTAL	2200	2424	2500	2794	2668	2487	3600	2007

All figures in kilometres of Complete Track Renewal (CTR) units

(b) The details of funds allocated for track renewal since 2014 onwards, year-wise and zone-wise are as under:—

Zonal Railway	Funds allocated for track renewal (₹ in crore)			
	RE 2014-15	RE 2015-16	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Central	372	427.70	515.70	808.66
Eastern	364	314.90	513.48	543.85
East Central	318.24	398.30	470	652.97
East Coast	160	217.30	229.05	738.92

1	2	3	4	5
Northern	650	616.64	780	1400.70
North Central	330	376.20	433.02	433.16
North Eastern	145	141	212	316.08
Northeast Frontier	152	225.18	257.97	258.90
North Western	86	95.66	192.87	442.03
Southern	290	347.80	499.48	1066.02
South Central	421	500.20	435.27	604.66
South Eastern	308	384.20	515	594.24
South East Central	326	283.28	277.51	382.09
South Western	160	181.48	255.54	386.01
Western	411	390.10	514	712.54
West Central	531	520.36	632.56	602.80
TOTAL	5024.24	5420.30	6733.45	9943.63

RE—Revised Estimates, BE—Budget Estimates

(c) Track renewal is an ongoing process which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on age/condition basis. Track Renewal works are planned in advance every year and their execution is prioritized according to the condition of track ensuring all the time that track is in a sound condition for safe running of trains. In case any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons, suitable speed restrictions, if required, are imposed to ensure safe running of trains. As on 01.04.2017, track renewal covering 7546 km. is sanctioned out of which 3600 km. is targeted for the year 2017-18. Normally, track renewal works are completed in two to three years of sanction.

(d) and (e) Replacement of all lever frames and Semaphore Signalling system with Electronic/Panel/Route Relay Interlocking (EI/PI/RRI) system and Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling (MACLS) are progressively being done on age cum condition basis. A total 235 Nos. of stations are remaining with Semaphore Signals as on 31.03.2017. These are likely to be replaced with MACLS with EI/PI/RRI in next three years.

**Decline in number of train accidents**

1401. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a decline in the number of train accidents over the last three years after Railways took a series of measures to improve safety;

(b) whether in 2014-15 the number of accidents were 135 which decreased to 107 in 2015-16 and 104 in 2016-17;

(c) whether safety measures including speedy track renewal, ultrasonic rail detection system, elimination of several unmanned level crossings have been undertaken on priority basis; and

(d) whether a special safety fund along with sophisticated LHB coaches with anti-climbing features have additionally helped to make train travel safer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works, which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis.

Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) of rails and welds is a non-destructive testing with Ultrasonic waves to detect the minor inner flaws in rails and welds and is carried out as per schedule laid down in Manuals.

Elimination of unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge has been taken up on priority for the safety of rail and road users.

(d) In the Budget 2017-18, a fund namely Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) has been created with a corpus of ₹ 1 Lakh crore over a period of 5 years for critical safety related works. A provision of ₹ 20,000 crore has been made in budget estimate 2017-18 towards RRSK to fund essential safety works.

In an effort to improve the safety performance, Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) type coaches, which are of superior design, having better safety features like anti-climbing, etc. are being proliferated in main line trains. This reduces the chances of derailment and mitigates the possibility of grievous injury or death in case of accidents. It has been decided that only LHB coaches would be manufactured from April, 2018 onwards.

**Increase in investments for safety**

1402. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investment for safety have increased by over 60 per cent during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the average vacancy in safety positions has dropped to 16.86 per cent in 2017 despite the 55 per cent increase in sanctioned strength from 2014 to 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The Capital investment on safety related activities during the last three years is indicated in the following table. It would be seen that the investment in 2016-17 has increased by 57%, as compared to 2014-15.

	(₹ in crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Capital investment on safety	9925	11133	15603
% increase since 2014-15			57%

(c) and (d) It would be seen from the following table that vacancies against sanctioned strength of group C and D staff under safety categories have gone down from 1,29,152 (17.75%) as on 1.4.2014 to 1,28,942 (16.86%) as on 1.4.2017.

As on	Sanctioned strength of Group C and D staff (Safety Categories)	Vacancies	Percentage
01.04.2014	727582	129152	17.75
01.04.2015	737273	124201	16.85
01.04.2016	746676	122763	16.44
01.04.2017	764882	128942	16.86

**Revenue loss due to train accidents**

†1403. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of train accidents has increased after 2014;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of revenue loss incurred due to train accidents during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent train accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the last three years, the number of consequential train accidents (including accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings) have decreased from 135 in 2014-15, to 107 in 2015-16 and further to 104 in 2016-17. In the current year (upto 15th December, 2017) the number of consequential train accidents have reduced to 52 as compared to 87 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) During the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, loss of property due to consequential train accidents is ₹ 72.07 crore, ₹ 59.24 crore and ₹ 62.29 crore respectively.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis including upgradation of technology to aid safe running of trains. These include replacement of over-aged assets, elimination of unmanned level crossings, 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 used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Train Protection Warning Systems (TPWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60 kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, digital types of machines for ultrasonic flaw detection (USFD), electronic monitoring of tracks using track recording cars (TRC) and portable oscillation monitoring system (OMS), progressive use of safer Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches. Existing Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches are being provided with central buffer coupler to have

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

enhanced safety features. Other measures include training of loco pilots and other safety category staff, improvement of their working conditions including proper rest and periodic medical examinations etc. Besides, periodic safety drives, inspections as per laid down schedules, patrolling of tracks, footplate inspections and safety reviews at various levels are regularly conducted to continuously monitor and improve safety aspects of the Railways.

### **Increasing unreserved passenger coaches**

†1404. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to increase the unreserved railway passenger coaches in passenger trains, commencement of new train services and to facilitate safe travel for the common train passengers travelling above 500 kilometres in the country; and

(b) with reference to (a) above, by when weekly Express rail service on every Sunday would be started for the convenience of pilgrims visiting Jyotirlinga at Mahakaleshwar, Ujjain and Omkareshwar, Indore from Delhi and Northern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) To cater to the needs of passengers of un-reserved segment following endeavours have been made by the Indian Railways:—

- (i) As a matter of policy, it has been decided that all the Mail/Express trains (except fully reserved trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, etc.) introduced after 2007-08, shall have at least 6 general class coaches in their standard composition as per feasibility.
- (ii) Operation of fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express etc. to facilitate un-reserved segment of passenger. In the Railway Budget 2016-17, it has been further announced to introduce Antyodaya Express, which are long-distance, fully unreserved, superfast train services. Accordingly, of the 11 pairs of Antyodaya trains decided to be introduced during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, four (4) pairs of Antyodaya Express have already been introduced till date.
- (iii) In pursuance of the announcements made in the Railway Budget 2016-17, regarding attachment of two to four Deen Dayalu coaches in some long distance trains for unreserved travel to enhance our carrying capacity for the masses, Indian Railways have inducted 321 Deen Dayalu

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



coaches (General Class coaches) in 53 pairs of trains during the year 2016-17. Similarly, during the year 2017-18, 76 Deen Dayalu coaches are being utilised.

In addition to the above, during 2017-18 (till November, 2017) Indian Railways have also utilised about 137 General Class coaches for permanent augmentation of the loads of existing trains (which includes both Passenger and Express train services).

The passenger coaches plying over Indian Railways (IR) have been designed with the necessary safety features considering the operating conditions over IR. Linke Hoffman Busch (LHB) design coaches are of a superior design than Integral Coach Factory (ICF) type coaches and have better safety features like anti-climbing etc. It has been decided that only LHB coaches would be manufactured from April, 2018 onwards.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal to operate weekly train between Delhi and Ujjain/Indore for pilgrims.

#### **Pit line at Kannur Railway Station**

1405. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for pit line at Kannur Railway Station is under consideration; and

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for construction of the pit line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. No proposal for pit line at Kannur railway station is under consideration at Railway Board.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Backlog of SC, ST and OBC vacancies**

†1406. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of staff employed in Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts and the vacancies in different categories in Railways;

(b) the details of backlog vacancies in SC, ST and OBC categories;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the action plan to fill up backlog and regular vacancies to prevent train accidents from happening frequently and to run railways smoothly; and

(d) the details of the number of employees retired from Railways and the number of newly recruited employees during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Over Zonal Railways, the total employed and total vacancies of Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' as on 01.04.2017 are as under:—

	Total Employed	Total Vacancy
Group 'A'	7,010	1,778
Group 'B'	4,531	244
Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D'	12,32,760	2,20,137
TOTAL	12,44,301	2,22,159

(b) The backlog/shortfall vacancies in Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) on Indian Railways in non-gazetted category in direct recruitment as on 30.06.2017 are as under:—

SC	ST	OBC
4258	4506	6462

(c) Recruitment process in Railways is being done regularly through authorized recruiting agencies, namely, Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs). The shortfall or backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) left unfilled are taken care of in the subsequent recruitment cycle.

Present indent placed for Group 'A' service is 802 and for induction from Group 'B' to Group 'A' is 503. Two fresh notifications for Safety-categories in Group 'C' viz. Assistant Loco Pilots and Technicians and Senior Section Engineers and Junior Engineers, respectively, are scheduled in 2017-18. Vacancies in Level-I are also planned to be filled in the near future.

(d) From April 2014 to March 2017, 1,44,628 Group 'C'/'D' Railway employees retired on superannuation. From April 2014 to March 2017, 1,48,489 candidates have been recruited mainly through Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) in Group 'C'/'D'.

**Problems in booking of tatkal tickets**

†1407. 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 IRCTC website of Railways got hung or became unreachable for few minutes at the time of issuing Tatkal tickets around Dussehra and Deepawali and by the time it became reachable, all the Tatkal tickets got booked;

(b) the step taken by the Ministry to solve such problems; and

(c) whether such problems are related to touts of Tatkal tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) E-ticketing website [www.irctc.co.in](http://www.irctc.co.in) was functioning well around Dussehra and Deepawali except for about six minutes from 11:06 am to 11:11 am on 20.10.2017 when ticketing was affected on account of database issues due to spike in workload. However, the total number of tickets booked were not affected as user could book tickets after website functioning was restored.

The software and hardware of e-ticketing website has been revamped and it has sufficient capacity to handle the present load.

In order to prevent booking of Tatkal tickets by agents, IRCTC authorised agents are not allowed to book opening Tatkal tickets from 10:00 to 10:30 hrs. (AC classes) and 11:00 to 11:30 hrs (non AC Class).

**Real time monitoring of railway tracks**

1408. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways is undertaking real-time monitoring of railway tracks across the railway network, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of train accidents and derailments due to faults in track alignments and gaps in tracks during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to stop these kind of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Railway is undertaking monitoring of Railway tracks as per laid

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

down systems which, *inter alia*, includes daily patrolling by Keyman, inspections at stipulated periodicity by various designated officials to monitor condition of track and periodic monitoring of track parameters by Track Recording Cars (TRCs) and Oscillation Monitoring Systems (OMS).

(b) The details of consequential train accidents and derailments due to rail/weld failures, slack/excess/tight gauge, cross level variation, variation in versine, etc. during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Year	Number of consequential train accidents on account of		Total
	Rail/weld failure	Other track defects	
2014-15	10	11	21
2015-16	9	15	24
2016-17	16	19	35
2017-18			
(upto 15th December 2017)	03	11	14

(c) Wear of track and generation of defects is a normal consequence due to passing of traffic and the maintenance schedules of tracks have been drawn up keeping the same in view. The defects noticed during inspection are rectified in a planned manner by the concerned field officials. If required, suitable speed restriction is imposed by field officials till rectification of defect.

#### **Train accidents due to faulty method of laying tracks**

†1409. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train accidents are happening on daily basis due to faulty method of laying tracks;

(b) if so, whether Government has given it any thought to remove the technical faults so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. There has been no such report, which attributes a train accident due to faulty method of laying tracks in the past three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vacant Group 'C' and 'D' posts**

†1410. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant group 'C' and 'D' posts in the security grade in the Railways;

(b) the details of breakup of these posts, Zone-wise; and

(c) by when the process of filling up of the above posts will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The number of vacant Group 'C' posts in Railway Protection Force (RPF) is 10,919. No Group 'D' post exists in RPF.

(b) The details of these posts, Zone-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Arising and filling up of vacancies is an ongoing process. As and when the vacancies arise in Railway Protection Force due to retirements, promotions, deaths, resignations, etc., the same are filled up through open recruitments and departmental promotions as per the existing rules. However, recruitment has not been done since 2014 when 16,388 Constables were recruited in RPF. Similarly, 511 Sub-Inspectors were recruited last in the year 2014-15. It has been proposed to recruit Constables and Sub-Inspectors as part of the recruitment drive for safety staff in Railways as RPF strength has an impact on safety also.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Details of vacant Group 'C' posts in Railway Protection Force, Zone-wise*

Zonal Railway	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Ancillary Staff	Artisan Staff	Total
Central Railway	46	9 (Excess)	124	476	118 (Excess)	31	8	558
Eastern Railway	95	292	336	350	309 (Excess)	118	33	915
East Central Railway	28	104	160	274	0	85	20	671
East Coast Railway	8	62	75	43	32 (Excess)	41	3	200
Northern Railway	63	162	282	856	0	39	16	1418
North Central Railway	9	8	14	135	71	19	6	262
North Eastern Railway	32	57	124	280	294 (Excess)	45	5	249
Northeast Frontier Railway	10	37	112	195	32	93	5	484
North Western Railway	33	41	74	81	26 (Excess)	18	5	226

Southern Railway	65	180	338	502	189	3	29	1306
South Central Railway	2	60	65	43	574	24	19	787
South Eastern Railway	46	108	249	403	426	82	12	1326
South East Central Railway	9	5	15	130	9	13	0	181
South Western Railway	11	37	24	20	98	6	5	201
Western Railway	59	3	7	499	165	58	25	480
		(Excess)			(Excess)			
West Central Railway	12	6	0	55	0	13	6	92
Railway Protection Special Force	212	173	552	2419	2195	362	40	1563
					(Excess)			
GRAND TOTAL								10919

**Railway University in Andhra Pradesh**

1411. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has sought establishment of one of the new Railway Universities in the State;

(b) if so, the response of Railways thereto; and

(c) by when these new Railway Universities will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been informed that setting up of the first Railway University at Vadodara is under process. As and when setting up of any additional Railway University would be considered, locations as well as assistance offered by the State Government will be kept in view.

(c) The date for setting up the Railway University at Vadodara is being worked out.

**Return of extra fare charged from passengers**

†1412. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Express, Superfast, Rajdhani, Durgam and Shatabdi trains, etc., in which Government charges more fare in comparison to other trains, that are reaching their destinations late, from April, 2017 to 15 November, 2017;

(b) whether Government proposes to return extra fare charged from the passengers owing to its failure;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would consider to make such a provision for the trains reaching late in future in the interest of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Out of a total of 368777 scheduled train trips (average 1610 trips per day) of Mail/Express, Superfast, Rajdhani, Durgam and Shatabdi trains etc. which terminated their journey at destination during the period from 01.04.2017 to 15.11.2017, 83021 train trips *i.e.* an average of 363 (22.5%) train trips per day reached destination late by more than 15 minutes.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) and (c) As per Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) Rules, 2015, if a train is running late by more than three hours at the journey commencing station and passenger do not want to travel, they can cancel their ticket and avail refund of full fare on production of ticket across the counter for the case of PRS (Passenger Reservation System) counter ticket and file TDR (Ticket Deposit Receipt) for online tickets within the prescribed time limit. There is no provision for refund of fare in case passengers board the train and the same reaches late at the destination station.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for refund of fare in case passengers travelling in the train reaching late at the destination station.

### **Construction of manned and unmanned level crossings**

1413. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects for construction of manned/unmanned level crossings, Road over Bridges and Road under Bridges taken up across the country during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, Zone-wise, and the present status of such crossings/bridges;

(c) the amount of cost escalation for the delay in the construction of said crossings/bridges during the said period and the details thereof, Zone-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to ensure timely construction of such crossings/bridges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As per extant policy, no new level crossings are being provided on existing lines. However during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18, 2384 Road Over Bridges (ROB), Road Under Bridges (RUBs)/Subways have been sanctioned, Zone-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Railway undertakes construction of ROB in Railway portion whereas State Government constructs the approaches which quite often involve land acquisition. Hence, progress of ROB depends on the progress of approaches.

(c) Progress of works is commensurate with the availability of funds. The main reasons for delay in progress of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in the country are:

- late sanction of corresponding work in the State Budget,
- inadequate fund allocation by the State Government,

- non-availability of encumbrance free land for construction of approaches,
- construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges(RUBs) requires speed restrictions.

It is not possible to impose speed restrictions at many locations simultaneously to carry out the construction of ROB/RUBs.

So far as the delay in construction of ROB in Railways is concerned, Zonal Railways have conducted regular coordination meetings with State Government to resolve the issues.

(d) Pro-active Measures Taken by Railways for Expeditious Construction of ROB/RUBs:

Railways has taken pro-active measures in close coordination with various stakeholders to improve the progress of construction of ROB/RUBs, as under:

- engaging single agency for construction of Railway Bridge as well as the approaches.
- joint survey with all concerned including State Government to finalise the tentative GAD.
- circulation of check list and guidelines for preparation of GAD to State Government to avoid any back reference from Railway to State Government.
- standardization of drawings for various spans to avoid delay in designing.
- nomination of nodal officer for each State for single window clearance of GAD from Railway side.
- use of pre-cast/pre-fabricated components of the bridge.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Zone-wise construction of manned and unmanned level crossings*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		ROB	RUB/ Subways	ROB	RUB/ Subways	ROB	RUB/ Subways
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Railway	17	17	18	24	24	19
2.	Eastern Railway	3	13	9	1	1	0
3.	East Central Railway	36	33	34	0	2	10
4.	East Coast Railway	1	38	7	53	3	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Northern Railway	5	125	43	87	13	0
6.	North Central Railway	4	17	29	121	3	0
7.	North Eastern Railway	13	47	18	28	16	108
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	30	1	2	2	0	0
9.	North Western Railway	19	32	10	33	1	0
10.	Southern Railway	38	71	22	100	17	32
11.	South Central Railway	20	111	16	99	23	17
12.	South Eastern Railway	0	69	12	22	11	13
13.	South East Central Railway	11	25	8	39	4	8
14.	South Western Railway	5	0	11	5	5	15
15.	Western Railway	24	136	22	38	6	91
16.	West Central Railway	11	1	28	8	1	0
TOTAL		237	736	289	660	130	332

#### **Allotment of rakes to coal sector**

1414. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preferential allotment of rakes to Coal sector by Railways has badly affected sectors like Cement, Steel and Iron Ore;

(b) whether this preferential allotment of rakes for movement of coal to power plants is to avoid power outage during winter/festive months;

(c) whether captive power producers, which are categorised under non-power category, are also feeling the impact of non-availability of rakes; and

(d) how soon the rake availability to all sectors will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Due to spurt in demand for thermal power arising out of drop in power generation from other sources, like nuclear, hydro and wind energy during the 2nd quarter of 2017-18, there was a drop in the coal stock position with the thermal power plants. To bulid up the required coal stock, especially during festivals seasons, a conscious decision was taken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways to give priority in allotment of rakes for movement of coal to

power sector. As a result of this, there has been a marginal drop in the movement of rakes to non-power sector including captive power producers.

Indian Railways has registered a healthy growth in traffic of cement, steel and iron ore in the current fiscal and growth rate of 10.2%, 16.2% and 5.1% respectively have been achieved till end of November, 2017. However, there was a marginal drop in supply of rakes to iron ore in the month of October, 2017 and November, 2017 because of higher priority in supply of rakes to coal for power sector.

The situation has improved from December 2017 onwards and supply of rakes to other consumers and coal rakes to non-power consumers has substantially improved.

### **Operational diesel and electric locomotives**

†1415. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of diesel and electric locomotives operational in the country, Zone-wise;

(b) whether the diesel locomotives have been replaced with the electric locomotives on the recently electrified rail routes, if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise and State-wise;

(c) if so, whether it would reduce the travelling time of such trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Zone-wise details of total number of diesel and electric engines operational in the country are as under:—

Sl. No.	Railway Zones	Diesel Engines			Electric Engines Broad Gauge (BG)
		Broad Gauge (BG)	Metre Gauge (MG)	Narrow Gauge (NG)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	370	0	16	621
2.	Eastern	397	0	04	274
3.	East Central	356	02	0	417
4.	East Coast	297	0	0	423

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Northern	582	0	37	427
6.	North Central	144	0	18	392
7.	North Eastern	273	31	0	33
8.	Northeast Frontier	415	0	6	0
9.	North Western	287	20	0	0
10.	Southern	351	05	0	459
11.	South Central	582	0	0	606
12.	South Eastern	339	0	0	686
13.	South East Central	187	0	29	254
14.	South Western	365	0	0	0
15.	Western	497	38	26	402
16.	West Central	426	0	0	596
GRAND TOTAL		5868	96	136	5590

(b) Zonal Railways have been advised to provide Electric locomotives in newly electrified sections subject to operational feasibility and availability of electric locomotives.

(c) and (d) Trains are run as per scheduled Time Table of Trains prepared on the basis of the sectional speed, design speed, trailing rolling stock, track geometry and other operational/commercial factors.

#### **Accidents at unmanned level crossings**

1416. DR.VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of innocent people are dying due to accidents at unmanned level crossings;

(b) the details of number of unmanned level crossings that have been converted into manned level crossings during the last three years, State and region-wise;

(c) the details of the number of deaths occurred in such accidents during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the preventive measures taken by Government to stop such accidents leading to deaths of innocent people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) One of the major factors responsible for accidents at unmanned level crossings is due to non-observance of rules and regulations by the road users while negotiating the level crossings. As per Section 131 of Motor Vehicle Act and Section 161 of Indian Railways Act, the onus for safe movement over unmanned level crossings is entirely on the road users for which very stringent provisions have been enunciated in both the Acts. However, in view of the loss of human life at unmanned level crossings, Indian Railways have taken various proactive measures to ensure the safety of road users at unmanned level crossings. Due to various safety measures taken, the number of fatalities have reduced from 130 in the year 2014-15 to 58 in the year 2015-16 and further to 40 in the year 2016-17.

(b) 4555 unmanned level crossings have been eliminated during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017). Out of these, 1826 have been manned and 2729 have been eliminated by closure/merger/subway.

State-wise list is as follows:—

Sl. No.	State	Elimination of unmanned level crossings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	337
2.	Assam	172
3.	Bihar	175
4.	Chhattisgarh	65
5.	Gujarat	304
6.	Haryana	164
7.	Jharkhand	194
8.	Karnataka	210
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	202
11.	Maharashtra	263
12.	Odisha	372
13.	Puducherry	2
14.	Punjab	221
15.	Rajasthan	328
16.	Tamil Nadu	350
17.	Telangana	92

Sl. No.	State	Elimination of unmanned level crossings
18.	Tripura	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	620
20.	Uttarakhand	21
21.	West Bengal	445
TOTAL		4555

(c) Zonal Railway-wise details of the number of deaths occurred in consequential train accidents at unmanned level crossings during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:—

Zonal Railway	Number of deaths in the year 2014-15	Number of deaths in the year 2015-16	Number of deaths in the year 2016-17
Central	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Coast	04	Nil	Nil
East Central	15	Nil	06
Eastern	Nil	Nil	01
North Central	01	05	01
North Eastern	28	11	09
Northeast Frontier	Nil	02	04
Northern	23	23	09
North Western	14	09	03
South Central	20	Nil	Nil
South East Central	01	Nil	Nil
South Eastern	05	06	01
Southern	04	Nil	Nil
South Western	06	01	06
West Central	01	Nil	Nil
Western	08	01	Nil
Konkan Railway Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Metro	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	130	58	40

(d) Indian Railways have taken the following proactive measures to ensure the safety of road users at unmanned level crossings:—

- (i) SMS-based campaigns to create awareness amongst road users.
- (ii) Social awareness campaigns to educate road users with the use of various print and electronic media for observance of safe practices prescribed in Motor Vehicles Act and Indian Railways Act.
- (iii) Public awareness campaigns at different places like villages, Gram Panchayat, weekly market, bus stands, schools and other public places.
- (iv) Nukkad Nataks organised at public places with theme “Safety at Level Crossings”.
- (v) Drives to ensure availability of basic infrastructure at unmanned level crossings including whistle boards, road warning boards, speed breakers, visibility etc. as per the laid down standards.
- (vi) Periodic inspection of such crossings by Railway officials to ensure the above and for taking corrective actions, if any.
- (vii) Level crossing awareness week is organised each year by the Zonal Railways, which also includes the ‘International Level Crossing Awareness Day (ILCAD)’.
- (viii) Joint awareness and safety campaigns are being done with State Police Departments and RTO officials to ensure safety measures and observance of rules by road users to prevent accidents at unmanned level crossings.
- (ix) In addition, to ensure safety, all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge have been provided with Gate Mitra to counsel/warn the road users for observance of safe practices while negotiating the unmanned level crossings.
- (x) Elimination of unmanned level crossings through closure/merger/grade-separator/manning.

### **Development of modern stations in Punjab**

1417. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of each railway station in Punjab which has been taken up to be developed as a modern station; and

(b) the details of each station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) ‘Modern’ Station Scheme was in vogue from 2006-07 to



2007-08. In the State of Punjab, 12 railway stations viz. Amritsar, Bathinda Jn., Beas, Chakki Bank, Dhuri Jn., Firozpur Cantt., Jalandhar Cantt., Jalandhar City, Ludhiana, Patiala, Phagwara and Sirhind Jn. were identified and also have been developed under this scheme as per norms.

### **Cost and expenditure of Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train**

1418. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bullet train project between Ahmedabad and Mumbai has commenced;
- (b) if so, the total cost of the project and the expenditure incurred thereon, so far;
- (c) the progress made in the project during the last three years ending 31 March, 2017;
- (d) the targeted period of completion of this mega project;
- (e) whether Railways, as announced, are considering to set up a separate rural network; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), a separate Special Purpose Vehicle has been set up to implement the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project. The ground-breaking ceremony for the project has already been held. The construction of the High Speed Rail Training Institute at Vadodara has commenced. The pre-construction activities for the project like land acquisition, geo-technical investigation, etc. have been taken on hand. The estimated cost of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project is approximately ₹ 1,08,000 crore. The total expenditure incurred till November, 2017 is approximate ₹ 57 crore. The project is targeted for commissioning by the year 2022-23.

(e) and (f) Indian Railways' network passes through and connects both Urban and Rural areas.

### **Food served in Mumbai-Goa Tejas express**

1419. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many passengers of Mumbai-Goa Tejas Express train fell ill due to food poisoning after consuming food served by Railways recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that IRCTC gave clean chit to itself and instead, blamed the passengers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for not conducting an impartial probe in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) An incident was reported in Train No. 22120 (Karmali-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) Tejas Express on 15.10.2017 regarding suspected food poisoning by several passengers. 26 passengers fell ill after consuming Breakfast.

(c) to (e) An SAG (Senior Administrative Grade ) level committee was nominated by Railway Board comprising senior Railway officers to conduct a detailed enquiry on the incident. Based upon the reports and statement of the passengers mentioned in the report, it could not be conclusively substantiated that food poisoning was caused due to consumption of omelette in breakfast. The committee however, only could presume that possible reason behind suspected food poisoning could be use of some rotten eggs while preparing batter for omelette.

#### **Train from Ranchi to other major cities**

†1420. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no train, so far, from Ranchi to Lucknow, Dehradun, Bhopal (Ujjain-Indore), Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Jaipur; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government will provide direct train services from Ranchi to all above-said major cities of the country, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, Ranchi station is connected to Nagpur by 02 pairs of mail/express trains and to Jaipur by 01 pair of mail/express train. However, direct train services are not available between Ranchi and Lucknow/Bhopal/Dehradun/Ahmedabad.

(b) Introduction of new trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability, competing demands etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Alternate fuel for locomotives**

1421. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have speeded up plans to shift towards gas-fuelled locomotives;

(b) if so, the number of Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) currently running on CNG and planned conversions, Division-wise;

(c) the running cost to be saved by implementing alternate fuels and carbon footprint reduction target; and

(d) the details of target set for solar power and wind energy capacity and the timeline fixed by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 21 nos. of Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) have been converted into Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) based dual fuel engines so far, and 17 nos. are running on CNG, 03 nos. are under field trial testing and 01 no. under dispatch from ICF/Chennai to Shakurbasti after conversion.

Out of these 21 DEMUs, 18 nos. are based at Delhi Division (NR) and 02 nos. are based at Vijaywada Division (SCR), 01 no. under dispatch from ICF/Chennai to Delhi Division (NR) after conversion.

Tenders have been invited for conversion of 10 nos. DEMUs with LNG based dual fuel engines and 30 nos. DEMUs with CNG based dual fuel engines. Sanction is available for dual fuel conversion of total 100 DEMUs. Allotment of Divisions will be made in due course for the conversions that are programmed in coming months.

(c) Running cost to be saved by using CNG in DEMUs is expected to be 6% to 9% with respect to diesel. 6% reduction in carbon footprint is expected in dual fuel operation with 20% substitution of diesel by CNG.

(d) Sanction has been given for fitment of solar power system on roof top of Rolling Stock *i.e* 750 nos. of Guard Brake Vans, 30 numbers of Trailer Coaches of DEMUs and Flexi-Solar Panels on 250 nos. of Trailer Coaches of DEMUs. Work has been completed on 50 Guard Brake Vans and 06 nos. of Trailer Coaches of DEMUs.

Indian Railways has planned to set up 1000 MW solar power plant and about 200 MW of wind power plants by the year 2020-21 across Zonal Railways and Production Units.

### **Websites/portals of Ministry of Railways**

1422. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many websites or portals are being managed and monitored currently by the Ministry of Railways, their URL details and the record of visitors' traffic in general and response mechanism for passenger complaints received through these portals since 2014: and

(b) how many Twitter handles and Facebook pages, if any are being maintained by the Ministry of Railways and its undertakings, the performance of these Twitter and Facebook accounts in general since they were opened and the performance monitoring mechanism of these accounts, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, 42 websites are being hosted in Indian Railway Web Portal which is hosted and maintained by Ministry of Railways.

There is a separate website namely [www.coms.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.coms.indianrailways.gov.in) which handles the passenger complaint feedback, which provide the facilities to passengers to lodge complaint. The total number of complaints received since its inception are 3,70,974 .

Details of website name, website hits (average per day) along with URL are given in the Statement (*See below*).

For cleaning, linen and other related requests of passengers in train a site "[cleanmycoach.com](http://cleanmycoach.com)" is managed by respective Zonal Railways. On receipt of request through website or Short Messaging Service (SMS), a message is sent by the server to the mobile number. The On Board Housing Service (OBHS) assistance is also available to passengers through SMS. OBHS staff contacts the passenger and carries out the work as per demand. Till date nearly 1,49,000 service request has been received through this website as well as SMS.

(b) A Customer Complaint Management Cell has been set up in Railway Board to receive complaints/assistance from passengers/rail users and public at large on Twitter handle of the Ministry, namely, [@RailMinIndia](https://twitter.com/RailMinIndia), [@PiyushGoyal](https://twitter.com/PiyushGoyal), [@PiyushGoyalOffc](https://twitter.com/PiyushGoyalOffc) and Facebook page "*Ministry of Railways, Government of India @RailMinIndia*". After analysing such tweets, the actionable once are sent to Zones/Divisions through their respective twitter handles for speedy resolution.

**Statement***Details of websites/portals of Ministry of Railways*

Sl. No.	Website Name	Website URL	Website Hits (Average per day)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Railways Website	<a href="http://www.indianrailways.gov.in">www.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1431472
2.	Central Railway	<a href="http://www.cr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.cr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	35374
3.	East Central Railway	<a href="http://www.ecr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.ecr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	23295
4.	East Cost Railway	<a href="http://www.eastcoastrailways.gov.in">www.eastcoastrailways.gov.in</a>	17556
5.	Eastern Railway	<a href="http://www.er.indianrailways.gov.in">www.er.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	37967
6.	North Central Railway	<a href="http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	32097
7.	North Eastern Railway	<a href="http://www.ner.indianrailways.gov.in">www.ner.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	31350
8.	North Frontier Railway	<a href="http://www.nfr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.nfr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	15035
9.	North Western Railway	<a href="http://www.nwr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.nwr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	52059
10.	Northern Railway	<a href="http://www.nr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.nr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	37730
11.	South Central Railway	<a href="http://www.scr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.scr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	61540
12.	South East Central Railway	<a href="http://www.secr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.secr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	13198
13.	South Eastern Railway	<a href="http://www.ser.indianrailways.gov.in">www.ser.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	26351
14.	South Western Railway	<a href="http://www.swr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.swr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	22157
15.	West Central Railway	<a href="http://www.wcr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.wcr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	18093
16.	Southern Railway	<a href="http://www.sr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.sr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	58747
17.	Western Railway	<a href="http://www.wr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.wr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	40818
18.	Kolkata Metro	<a href="http://www.mtp.indianrailways.gov.in">www.mtp.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	7883
19.	Chittaranjan Loco Works	<a href="http://www.clw.indianrailways.gov.in">www.clw.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	10369
20.	Diesel Locomotive Works	<a href="http://www.dlw.indianrailways.gov.in">www.dlw.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	11569
21.	Diesel Loco Modernistaion Works	<a href="http://www.dmw.indianrailways.gov.in">www.dmw.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	5366
22.	Integral Coach Factory	<a href="http://www.icf.indianrailways.gov.in">www.icf.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	16717
23.	Rail Coach Factory	<a href="http://www.rcf.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rcf.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	28667
24.	Rail Wheel Factory	<a href="http://www.rwf.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rwf.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	10974
25.	Central Organization for Railway Electrification	<a href="http://www.core.indianrailways.gov.in">www.core.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	6326
26.	Modern Coach Factory Raebareli	<a href="http://www.mcf.indianrailways.gov.in">www.mcf.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	4571
27.	Rail Wheel Plant Bela	<a href="http://www.rwp.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rwp.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3167

1	2	3	4
28.	Mumbai vikas corportaion	<a href="http://www.mrvs.indianrailways.gov.in">www.mrvs.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3985
29.	Rail Land Development Authority	<a href="http://www.rlda.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rlda.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3211
30.	Indian Railway Organization For Alternate Fuels	<a href="http://www.iroaf.indianrailways.gov.in">www.iroaf.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1521
31.	Research Design and Standards Organization	<a href="http://www.rdso.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rdso.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	45614
32.	Railway Rates Tribunal of India	<a href="http://www.rtr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.rtr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1206
33.	Indian Railways Institute of Electrical Engineering	<a href="http://www.irieen.indianrailways.gov.in">www.irieen.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3430
34.	Indian Railways Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	<a href="http://www.irimee.indianrailways.gov.in">www.irimee.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	5288
35.	Indian Railway Institute of Civil Engineering	<a href="http://www.ircen.indianrailways.gov.in">www.ircen.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1519
36.	Indian Railway Institute of Transport Management	<a href="http://www.iritm.indianrailways.gov.in">www.iritm.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3536
37.	Indian Railway Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication	<a href="http://www.iriset.indianrailways.gov.in">www.iriset.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	3889
38.	National Academy of Indian Railways	<a href="http://www.nair.indianrailways.gov.in">www.nair.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	5461
39.	Institute of Rail Transport	<a href="http://www.irt.indianrailways.gov.in">www.irt.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1561
40.	National Rail Museum	<a href="http://www.nrm.indianrailways.gov.in">www.nrm.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1345
41.	Darejeeling Himalyan Railway	<a href="http://www.dhr.indianrailways.gov.in">www.dhr.indianrailways.gov.in</a>	1205
42.	Workshop Projects Organisation Patna	<a href="http://www.wpo.indianrailways.gov.in/">http://www.wpo.indianrailways.gov.in/</a>	3379

### **Provision of lower berths for senior citizens**

1423. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior citizens are provided lower berths in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no such provision for passenger booking tickets under dynamic fare system;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure availability of lower berths for citizens under all long distance superfast trains including Duronto Express trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) there is a provision to allot lower berths to male passengers of the age of 60 years and above and female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of such accommodation at the time of booking.

In addition, in all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and 3 lower berths per coach each in AC-3 tier and AC-2 tier classes has been earmarked for senior citizens, female passengers of 45 years of age and above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in AC-3 tier is 4 lower berths per coach as against 3 lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.

Moreover, with a view to facilitating senior citizens, persons with disability and pregnant women, who have been allotted upper/middle berths and approach for allotment of vacant lower berth(s), the onboard ticket checking staff have been authorised to allot the same on first come first served basis after making necessary entry in reservation chart.

The above said provisions are applicable to all types of trains, including flexi fare trains.

#### **Bullet train on overcrowded routes**

1424. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 per cent of seats in trains on Mumbai-Ahmedabad route go vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons for proposing Bullet train on the said route;

(c) whether Government will introduce Bullet train on overcrowded New Delhi-Varanasi/Mughalsarai-Howrah route instead of Mumbai-Ahmedabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The demand pattern on Indian Railways is not uniform throughout the year and it varies during the peak and lean seasons. The demand for travel surges especially during the peak season like during summer holidays, festivals, etc. The average occupancy of reserved trains on Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Mumbai sector during the Financial Year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) was more than 100%.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail is the only High-Speed rail project sanctioned by the Government. Feasibility study for New Delhi-Varanasi-Mughalsarai-Howrah High-Speed corridor has been taken on hand. Sanction of High-Speed rail projects is tied to feasibility assessment, financial viability and availability of sundry.

### **Low rates for goods transportation**

1425. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans for low rates for the goods transportation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal. However, evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of freight structures is an on-going process.

### **Change in land possession policy**

1426. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made major change in land possession policy for railway projects it proposes to undertake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for arriving at this conclusion, which is considered as a major and important one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The total land available with the Railways is 4.76 lakh hectare out of which 4.25 lakh hectare is utilized for Railways' operational purposes and allied usages leaving 0.51 lakh hectare as vacant land.



For execution of railway projects like new lines/doubling/tripling/Gauge conversion/yard remodeling/Railway Production Units etc., Railways acquire the land as per provisions of prevalent Act governing land acquisition. However, available vacant land is also used for such projects to the extent possible. As such, there is no change in land possession policy for Railway projects.

### **Generation of electricity from Solar and Wind Energy**

1427. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways plan to generate a total of 1000 MW of electricity through solar and 200 MW through wind energy in the coming years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railways will play an important role for the country to achieve reducing 35 per cent of its carbon emissions under the Paris Agreement; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways are also aiming to reduce its non traction use of electricity through efficient electrical usage at stations and offices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railways proposes to harness 1000 Mega Watt (MW) solar power and 200 MW wind energy by the year 2020-21 which will contribute to some extent towards reduction in carbon emission.

(c) Indian Railways is to provide LED lights at all Railway stations and buildings to reduce non-traction use of electricity.

### **Availability of Bio-toilets in all trains**

1428. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-toilet facilities are available in all types of passenger trains and all coaches of trains, including general class coaches;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Railways had given responsibility to private agency/agencies to clean the coaches of trains, including toilets; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Bio-toilets are being provided in coaches of all types of passenger trains including general class coaches. At present, bio-toilet facilities are available in approximately 55% of the total coach population (including general class coaches) of Indian Railways.

(b) Being fitted progressively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. With the increase in passenger services, locations, where adequate departmental staff is not available, Railways have engaged professional housekeeping agencies through outsourcing for cleaning of coaches of trains including toilets, with an aim to provide clean and hygienic environment to passengers in the trains.

### **Cleanliness at Sagauli Railway Station**

1429. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of cleanliness and sanitation at railway stations have been the biggest area of concern for railway passengers;

(b) if so, whether, according to a survey by the Ministry, Sagauli railway station in Bihar is among the top ten dirtiest stations in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and measures taken to upgrade/modernise passenger amenities at the station;

(d) whether the Ministry has developed any monitoring mechanism to gauge improvement in cleanliness across stations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. However, some complaints of this nature are reported and continuous efforts are being made to address the same.

(b) Survey has ranked only the A1 and A category stations out of total 8500 stations. In a relative ranking, there would be some station ranked No.1 and some station ranked last *i.e.* 407 in this case. Sagauli stood at 405.

However, this ranking does not make Sagauli one of the top ten dirtiest Railway stations in the country.

(c) The survey report has also identified good areas and areas requiring attention. The Railway administration is taking action as under:

- Work is presently done through cash imprest.
- Dustbins have been provided and more dustbins are being planned to be provided soon.
- Necessary tools and materials regarding station cleaning have been provided.
- For outsourcing of station cleaning work, tender is being processed.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Regular monitoring measures are taken for improvement in cleanliness across the entire Indian Railways network. Some of them are:

- (i) Mechanized cleaning methods have been adopted in major stations.
- (ii) Regular intensive cleanliness drives are undertaken at various railway stations.
- (iii) Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 has been intensified.
- (iv) Use of CCTVs has been extended for monitoring of cleanliness activities at major stations.
- (v) New Standard Bid Document (SBD) has been issued recently which is being implemented for integrated housekeeping of stations and trains. This will further improve effectiveness of housekeeping contracts.

#### **Arbitrary charging by vendors**

†1430. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway vendors are charging arbitrarily from railway passengers;

(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 RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. However, some complaints are received from time to time with respect to alleged overcharging from authorised railway vendors. Such complaints are inquired and taken to their logical end as per extant rules.

(b) and (c) In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers at prescribed rate, Indian Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints. However, 7,046 complaints regarding overcharging of food have been reported during the last Financial Year and Current Financial Year (*i.e.* 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2017). Suitable penal action has been taken which *inter alia* includes termination of contract, imposition of fine etc. as per extant provisions depending on the gravity of the lapse.

Steps being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers as per prescribed rate *inter alia* include (i) optional catering service has been introduced as a pilot project, on 32 Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains under the management of IRCTC w.e.f. 01.08.2017 for an initial period of 180 days. (ii) Introduction of station based E-Catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice. (iii) Pilot for introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available to passengers. (iv) Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public. (v) Instruction has been issued to ensure stickers bearing price, grammage, date of packing etc. are pasted on food packets (vi) Price list stickers are displayed in the pantry car and pasted in coaches. (vii) service providers are advised to ensure that the vendor are carrying menu card while taking orders. (viii) Operation of all India Helpline (No.138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services (ix) A Twitter handle @ IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

### **Category-wise vacancies in Railways**

1431. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of vacancies in Railways, including Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of vacant posts during the last three years, category-wise, and Zone-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the main cause of frequent train accidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Railways to fill up these vacancies on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Zone-wise details of vacancy of non-gazetted staff as on 01.04.2015, 01.04.2016 and 01.04.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) All consequential train accidents on Indian Railways are investigated by Commission for Railway Safety (CRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation, or by Departmental Inquiry Committees. None of the accident inquiry reports available with Safety Directorate of the Ministry have indicated that vacancies on Railways are the main cause of accidents.

(d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and is done through various modes of intake. The policy of the Government is to fill up the vacancies as per operational requirement. The vacant posts in Zonal Railways are to be filled up as per laid down procedure through Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). There is always a time lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up as it involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalizing of select panels and issue of appointment letters. Recruitment process in Railways is being done regularly through authorized recruiting agencies, namely, Railway Recruitment Board (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs).

### ***Statement***

*Category-wise vacancies in railways vacancy position of non-gazetted staff for the last three years on zonal railways is as follows*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	As on 01.04.2015	As on 01.04.2016	As on 01.04.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Railway	22,975	21,489	19,485
2.	East Coast Railway	9,949	6,818	6,814
3.	East Central Railway	19,049	16,099	16,876
4.	Eastern Railway	19,614	21,936	19,707
5.	Metro Railway	994	801	875
6.	North Central Railway	14,961	13,332	15,692
7.	North Eastern Railway	8,818	10,165	12,511
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	9,421	9,140	10,885
9.	Northern Railway	23,264	25,395	27,396

1	2	3	4	5
10.	North Western Railway	9,035	11,335	13,390
11.	South Central Railway	12,299	12,618	14,752
12.	South East Central Railway	6,388	6,308	5,973
13.	South Eastern Railway	15,515	16,214	13,047
14.	Southern Railway	12,688	10,136	10,704
15.	South Western Railway	3,685	4,865	5,145
16.	West Central Railway	9,859	11,294	10,531
17.	Western Railway	19,440	15,019	16,354
TOTAL		2,17,954	2,12,964	2,20,137

### **Complaints against private catering companies**

†1432. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Railways against the catering companies for collecting excess prices than the prescribed ones and violation of guidelines during last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) whether any investigation is going on against such catering firms;

(c) if so, the names of such companies against which investigation is being carried out;

(d) whether some catering agencies are not serving the eatables as per approved contract; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a), (d) and (e) In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels so as to address catering complaints. Year-wise total number of complaints including those against private catering companies, received by the Railways for collecting excess prices than the prescribed ones and violation of guidelines during the last three years, year-wise are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Head	Year-wise No. of complaints related to catering services over Indian Railways			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (01.04.2017 to 31.10.2017) (7 Months)
Over Charging	1403	2809	4156	2890
Quality	3249	3032	2464	1059
Quantity	404	237	243	117
Misbehaviour	215	216	217	137
Hygiene	116	158	302	138
Miscellaneous	1668	2256	3055	1324
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7055</b>	<b>8708</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>5665</b>
Head	Year-wise action taken on complaints related to catering services over Indian Railways			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (01.04.2017 to 31.10.2017)
Fined	2829	3568	3882	2505
Warned	2438	2684	2288	1305
Termination	3	2	2	12
Suitably Advised	638	938	649	440
Not Substantiated	465	664	532	394
D and AR Action	108	15	21	4
Any Other	574	837	1113	1005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7055</b>	<b>8708</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>5665</b>

(b) and (c) Investigation is going on against M/s Vikas Kumar Gupta and Co., Tatanagar. Further to above, during the current Financial Year (*i.e.* April to October 2017), 12 catering contracts have been terminated and 08 contractors have been blacklisted/debarred for complaints related to catering or other contractual deficiencies.

#### **Late running of trains**

1433. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 99 per cent of trains in the country are running late by over one hour;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that inadequate infrastructure and shortage of staff are the reasons for not meeting the new challenges of a fast developing economy;

(c) if so, the comparative employment study for the last five years and the vacancies during the last three years; and

(d) the proposal of Government to maintain on time schedule of trains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Out of a total 438585 scheduled Mail/Express services during the current Financial Year (up to 20.12.2017), 71062 *i.e.* about 16% of the total train trips were delayed by more than one hour.

(b) No, Sir. Provision of infrastructure is an ongoing and continuous process as per needs of fast developing economy. Further, filling of vacancies of staff is a continuous process, which is being done through Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs).

(c) Details of the vacancy position of Non-gazetted staff for the last three years on Indian Railways are as follows:—

As on 01.04.2015	As on 01.04.2016	As on 01.04.2017
2,17,954	2,12,964	2,20,137

(d) Indian Railways accords top priority to punctual running of trains. Various measures have been initiated to improve punctuality such as prioritization of preventive maintenance of assets to minimize asset failures, capacity enhancement projects by construction of additional loop lines at stations, doubling, construction of third line corridors, automatic signaling, construction of low height subway to replace level crossings, Rail Under Bridges and Rail Over Bridges etc. Besides, punctuality drives are launched from time to time and staff involved in train operations are sensitized. In addition, Zonal Railways have also been advised to have better coordination with Civil and Police authorities of States to deal with situations arising out of law and order problems. However, monitoring of train running and efforts to improve punctuality is a continuous process.

### **Wi-Fi Facilities at Railway Stations of Karnataka**

1434. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of stations that are provided with Wi-Fi facilities in the State of Karnataka during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Wi-Fi facilities are not only extended to 'A-1' and 'A' category railway stations but also to 'B' category stations; and



(c) if so, the details of 'B' category stations in Karnataka and by when Wi-Fi facilities at 'B' category stations are going to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Wi-Fi facility has been provided at 9 railway stations in the State of Karnataka during the last 2 years. List of stations with Wi-Fi facilities is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) List of 'B' category Railway Stations in Karnataka where Wi-Fi facilities are to be provided is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). At these stations, efforts are being made to work out suitable financial model, which can be adopted for making the Wi-Fi services at category B stations self-sustainable in collaboration with a suitable partner for completing the work in next one year.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Railway Stations of Karnataka with Wi-fi facilities*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Zonal Railway	State	Category
1.	Mangalore Central	Southern Railway	Karnataka	A
2.	Gulbarga	Central Railway	Karnataka	A
3.	Hubli	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A
4.	Bangalore City	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A1
5.	Mysore	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A
6.	Yesvantpur	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A1
7.	Bangarpet	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A
8.	Kengeri	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A
9.	Dharwad	South Western Railway	Karnataka	A

***Statement-II***

*List of Railway Stations where Wi-Fi Internet facility planned in Karnataka State*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Zonal Railway	State	Category
1.	Wadi	Central Railway	Karnataka	B
2.	Bidar	South Central Railway	Karnataka	B
3.	Arsikere	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
4.	Bagalkot	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Zonal Railway	State	Category
5.	Banaswadi	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
6.	Bhadravathi	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
7.	Birur	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
8.	Gadag	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
9.	Harihar	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
10.	Hassan	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
11.	Haveri	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
12.	Koppal	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
13.	Londa	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
14.	Mandya	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
15.	Tornagallu	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
16.	Tumkur	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B
17.	Yelahanka	South Western Railway	Karnataka	B

#### **Decline in accidents at unmanned level crossings**

1435. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of train accidents as well as casualties at unmanned level crossings have come down during the last five years;

(b) whether as many as 6,169 unmanned level crossings have been eliminated during the last five years;

(c) whether as on April, 2017, the total number of unmanned level crossings under broadgauge were 4,943 and Railways intend to remove them in three years;

(d) whether Railways have set the target of elimination of 1,500 unmanned level crossings in 2017-18, 1500 in 2018-19 and 1943 in 2019-20; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. During the last five years *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2016-17, the number of accidents and casualties at unmanned level crossings on Indian Railways has reduced significantly. Year-wise details regarding the number of consequential train accidents and casualties at unmanned level crossings during the last five years are as follows:—

Year	Number of consequential accidents at unmanned level crossings during the year	Number of casualties (killed and injured) at unmanned level crossings during the year
2012-13	53	204
2013-14	47	214
2014-15	50	215
2015-16	29	99
2016-17	20	59

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Out of a target of elimination of 1500 unmanned level crossings, 651 have been eliminated during the current year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017).

#### **Train between Thiruvananthapuram and Bengaluru**

1436. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the launching of a new train between Thiruvananthapuram and Bengaluru, declared in 2014 railway budget, is pending ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Introduction of Thiruvananthapuram-Bengaluru (Yesvantpur) Premium Express had been announced in Railway Budget 2014-15. As of now, the train has not been introduced, as premium services (now re-christened as Suvidha) were announced not as regular services but as services to meet the demand surges which manifest themselves on special occasions.

#### **Mechanized cleaning system at railway stations**

1437. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to use a state-of-the-art mechanized cleaning system at railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said system will now be used for comprehensive cleaning of all platforms, circulating areas and foot over bridges in the station premises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. One of the initiatives taken to maintain cleanliness standard at station premises is introduction of mechanized cleaning at most of the stations over Indian Railways. The mechanized cleaning system is used for comprehensive cleaning of all platforms, circulating area, foot over bridges, retiring rooms, waiting rooms etc. in the stations premises where conducive surface like tiles/kota stone is available. The station cleaning activities are carried out through mechanized means by using High pressure water jets, mechanised floor scrubber, vacuum cleaner, flippers, Battery Operated Puch Scrubber, Battery operated Ride on Scrubber, High Pressure Jet, Wet and Dry vacuum cleaner, Ride Flipper etc. along with the requisite manpower. The activity is outsourced to professional agencies to maintain high standard of cleanliness on the Railway station and its premises. In order to have effective waste disposal system, concrete washable aprons on platform tracks with jet cleaning arrangements are provided at important stations where long distance trains stop in the morning hours, to facilitate cleaning of nightsoil by washing into side drains and its subsequent discharge away from stations.

#### **Quality of food served in Tejas Express**

1438. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways' internal inquiry report has concluded that the quality of the food served on-board the Tejas Express was satisfactory;

(b) whether more than 25 passengers were hospitalized due to food poisoning after consuming breakfast on the Tejas train between Goa and Mumbai;

(c) whether an omelette sample was not sent for testing and the omelette served to the passengers on-board the Tejas Express was the epidemic centre of the incident which led to hospitalization of more than 25 passengers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An incident was reported in Train No. 22120 (Karmali–Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) Tejas Express on 15.10.2017 regarding suspected food poisoning by several passengers. 26 passengers fell ill after consuming breakfast.

(c) and (d) As per the report of the SAG (Senior Administrative Grade) level committee of Railway Officers constituted by Railway Board which conducted a detailed enquiry into the incident, samples of omelette served in the breakfast were not available. However, whatever samples could be collected on arrival of the train at Panvel were taken for testing and found normal as per the report of BMC (Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation) test laboratory.

**Bulk purchases by Railways**

1439. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to opt for bulk purchases and disburse payments within 30 days of all work orders;

(b) in the above context, whether the railway network needs at least 2000 escalators and each escalator costs Rupees one crore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways propose to install CCTV cameras in all coaches and at railway stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

The centralized procurement is done at Railway Board and Production Units.

1.0 Centralized procurement at Railway Board:—

By Stores Directorate:—

- (i) Diesel and Fuel- Approximate annual procurement value ₹ 15000 crore. Further centralized procurement for 3 years requirement (FY: 2018-19 to 2020-21) has been planned as Long Term Contract through competitive bidding.
- (ii) Various types of Wagons-Approximate annual procurement value ₹ 3000 crore.
- (iii) Steel of various sizes for Wagon production- Approximate annual procurement value ₹ 800 crore.
- (iv) Loco and LHB Wheels-Approximate annual procurement ₹ 125 crore.

By Engineering Directorate:—

- (i) Rails-Approximate annual procurement ₹ 4000 crore.
- (ii) Sleepers-Approximate annual procurement ₹ 1300 crore.
- (iii) Track Machines-Approximate annual procurement ₹ 350 crore.

2.0 Centralized procurement by CLW and DLW:—

- (i) Also procurement for some important high value spares for maintenance of Electric and Diesel Locos by Zonal Railways, is being done centrally by CLW and DMW respectively.
- (ii) Instructions issued vide Railway Board's letter no. 2017/Trans/01/Policy dated 09.12.2017 for centralized procurement of 20 high value items (estimated

value of ₹ 18000 crore over 3 years) through Long Term Contracting by CLW and DLW.

3.0 Instructions for bulk procurement of 37 High value items, estimated to be more than ₹ 2000 crore through Long Term Contracting, issued by Railway Board *vide* Letter No. 2016/RS(M)/PACE/pt.I dated 05-07-2017 to Zonal Railways.

In order to bring transparency in administration, Stores and Works contracts bills, instructions have been issued *vide* RBA No. 155/2017 dated 27.10.2017, which inter alia, brings out that all claims received must be invariably passed within a week and payments credited to suppliers'/contractors' account within 30 days through RTGS/NEFT or any other digital payment mode.

(b) The assessment for requirement of escalators at A1, A and C category stations with high footfall has brought out that Railway network needs more than 2000 escalators. The cost per escalator including all civil and other works is about ₹ 1 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. CCTV cameras have so far been provided at 392 stations out of which 102 stations are covered under Integrated Security System (ISS). Further works are in progress at 102 stations under ISS and at 983 stations under Nirbhaya Fund. Provision of CCTV cameras at balance 7139 stations is also under consideration for provisioning. Proposal to provide CCTV cameras in 58,000 coaches of Suburban, Premium, Mail Express and Passenger trains is also under consideration.

### **Best and worst performing trains and zones**

1440. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to let its passengers know about the best and worst performing trains and zones by giving them ranks based on their performance and service standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. However, Railways are making all efforts to keep passenger carrying trains in clean and good condition.

(b) Does not arise.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at thirty two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction.

#### **The Labour (Welfare and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Authority to look into the dynamic trends in the labour market, provide for schemes to give interest free loans to workers unemployed for certain periods, issue guidelines for social sector schemes including universal basic income for all working in private and public sector, provide for wages during non-work time for seasonally employed workers, provide for hardship bonus for plantation workers, formulate schemes for rehabilitation of workers of closed industries and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### **The Women (Empowerment and Welfare) Bill, 2017**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Women Empowerment and Welfare Authority to provide for monthly incentive schemes for girl children, to delay marriage until the age of twenty one years, special saving schemes for women with higher rate of interest inclusive of annual bonus if husband is non-alcoholic, special fund for micro credit schemes, guidelines for mobile healthcare facilities for agricultural labour, regulation of private placement agencies, schemes for widows and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### **The Urban Areas (Equitable Development and Regulation) Bill, 2017**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish an Urban Areas Equitable Development Authority to provide for clean, hygienic maintenance of environment and public spaces, resettlement of people living in slums in decent housing facilities, issuing guidelines for employment of people in slums in the reconstruction activities, facilitating system of self policing among

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

citizens, proper underground drainage and sewerage network, dedicated paths for pedestrians and cyclists, formulate policies for subsidising cycles and promoting eco-friendly transport, creation of community markets for hawkers and their resettlement in metro stations and subways, issuing licenses to hawkers, providing for minimum standards to be maintained by private hostels and paying guest accommodations and recommending their compulsory registration, framing guidelines for ensuring equal redistribution of economic and work opportunities in urban areas and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Rights of Persons Affected by Leprosy and Members of  
their family (Protection against Discrimination and  
Guarantee of Social Welfare) Bill, 2017**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the human rights of persons affected by leprosy, to eliminate discrimination against them and their families, to promote their social welfare, to take steps for the prevention and control of leprosy and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Protection from Lynching Bill, 2017**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for effective protection of the constitutional rights of vulnerable persons, to punish acts of lynching, to provide for designated courts for the expeditious trial of such offences, for rehabilitation of victims of lynching and their families and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The Compulsory Protection of Witnesses and Victims of Crimes Bill, 2017; Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. The Heritage Cities and Sites (Conservation and Development) Bill, 2017; again, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. The Environment Protection (Management of Landfill Sites and Control of Non-Biodegradable Garbage) Bill, 2017; Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.



**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017**  
**(Amendment of Article 15)**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education**  
**(Amendment) Bill, 2017**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (insertion of new article 16A); Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad to move the Bill for consideration.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016**  
**(Insertion of new Article 16A)**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

"कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

महोदय, मैंने राज्य सभा में 18 नवंबर, 2016 को संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 पुरःस्थापित किया था। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 के पश्चात् 16(क) अंतःस्थापित किया जाए। प्रत्येक नागरिक जो 18 साल की आयु पूर्ण कर चुका है, उसे रोजगार पाने का अधिकार होगा। परन्तु ऐसा कोई नागरिक जिसे रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है, ऐसी दशा पर बेरोजगारी भत्ता पाने का हकदार होगा, जो संसद विधि द्वारा अवधारित करे।

महोदय, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 69 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी भारत की 27 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन कर रही है और बड़ी संख्या में लोग प्रतिवर्ष भुखमरी के शिकार हो

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

रहे हैं। हमारे समाज का एक बड़ा तबका बेरोज़गार है। उनके पास आय का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। रोज़गार के पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध न होने के कारण हमारे नवयुवक स्वयं को जीवित रखने के लिए कट्टरपंथी, आतंकवादी और आपराधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल हो जाते हैं, अपहरण, डकैती, लूट जैसी अन्य असामाजिक गतिविधियों में लिप्त हो जाते हैं। जो देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए समय आ गया है कि रोज़गार को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाए, ताकि युवा पीढ़ी राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में शामिल न हो। इसके अलावा, नागरिकों को रोज़गार दिए जाने तक उन्हें बेरोज़गारी-भत्ते की संदायगी का भी प्रबंध किया जाए। उससे युवा पीढ़ी को वित्तीय रूप से मदद मिलेगी और वे राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में लिप्त होने के बजाय स्वयं को राष्ट्र-निर्माण के कार्य में लगाएँगे।

महोदय, हमारा देश 130 करोड़ लोगों की आबादी वाला देश है। यहां प्रति वर्ष बेरोज़गारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। देश को आज़ादी दिलाने में युवाओं का बड़ा हाथ रहा है। हमारे देश के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम सेनानी और महान नेताओं, जैसे चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद, भगत सिंह, सुभाष चंद्र बोस, अशफ़ाक उल्ला एवं उनके हजारों नौजवान साथी हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे पर झूल गए और हमें आज़ाद भारत दे गए, लेकिन आज हम नौजवानों को रोज़गार नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इस समय देश में लगभग 15 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग बेरोज़गार हैं, जिनमें से 20-24 वर्ष की उम्र के लगभग 25 प्रतिशत लोग हैं और 25 वर्ष की उम्र से लेकर 29 वर्ष की उम्र तक के लगभग 27 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग हैं। "संयुक्त राष्ट्र श्रम संगठन" की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में बेरोज़गारी लगातार बढ़ रही है।

महोदय, भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन देश का किसान आज घाटे की खेती कर रहा है, क्योंकि कृषि में लागत मूल्य से कम कीमत पर किसान की उपज बिक रही है। देश में कुटीर-धंधों को पहले बढ़ावा दिया जाता था, लेकिन आधुनिकीकरण होने के कारण देश में कृषि-कार्य से जुड़े करोड़ों मजदूरों के रोज़गार छिन गए। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रजापति कुम्हार पहले कुल्हड़, घड़ा, दीप तथा खिलौने आदि बनाते थे, जिनका स्थान आज उद्योगपतियों ने ले लिया है। गांवों में पहले बैलों से खेती होती थी, किसान खुद हल चलाता था, जिसके कारण बढ़ई और लुहार को भी काम मिलता था, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर आ जाने से वे सब बेरोज़गार हो गए। पहले जब नदियों पर पुल नहीं थे, तो नावों द्वारा यात्रियों को लाने-ले जाने व माल-भाड़ा ढोने का काम निषाद, मछुआ, केवट, मल्लाह करते थे, लेकिन अब बालू, मोरम खनन, मत्स्य आखेट पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में चला गया है और उससे करोड़ों लोग बेरोज़गार हो गए।

मान्यवर, बेरोज़गारी का हाल यह है कि वर्ष 2015 में उत्तर प्रदेश सचिवालय, लखनऊ में लिपिक एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती में 13,684 पदों के लिए 50 लाख आवेदन आए थे। उनमें 2 लाख से अधिक आवेदक ऐसे थे, जिनमें से कोई पीएच.डी. था, कोई बी.टेक. था, कोई स्नातक था, तो कोई हायर एजुकेशन का स्टूडेंट था। इसी तरह, वर्ष 2016 में पंजाब की भटिंडा कचहरी में आठवीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण शैक्षणिक योग्यता वाले 18 चतुर्थ-श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए मांगे गए आवेदनों में 8,000 नवयुवकों ने आवेदन किया था, जिनमें से 50 से अधिक अभ्यर्थी बी.टेक. थे तथा हजारों अभ्यर्थियों की न्यूनतम वांछित योग्यता से अधिक योग्यता थी। मान्यवर, यह बेरोज़गारी का हाल है।

महोदय, आज शिक्षा इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि गरीब आदमी उसका खर्च वहन नहीं कर पा रहा है। सरकारी स्कूलों में, प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई नहीं हो पा रही है। "मिड-डे मील" का बहुत बुरा हाल है। खाने के चक्कर में देखने को मिलता है कि तमाम जगहों पर स्कूल्स नहीं हैं। जहां स्कूल हैं, वहां बच्चों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसे तमाम वीडियोज वायरल हो रहे हैं कि बच्चे मिड-डे मील खाने के बाद नदी का पानी पी रहे हैं। मान्यवर, कुछ लोग अपने बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा या तकनीकी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए घर, जमीन, जेवर आदि गिरवी रखकर साहूकारों व बैंकों से ऋण लेते हैं, लेकिन वे बच्चे नौकरी न मिलने के कारण हताश व निराश हो जाते हैं और उनमें से बहुत-से बच्चे आत्महत्याएँ कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2014 में चुनाव के समय हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने प्रति वर्ष 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन अभी तक उनका वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 2012 की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि 10 वर्षों में 60 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया कराना होगा। मान्यवर, केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 तक 10 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का लक्ष्य रखा है। अभी वर्ष 2017 है और वर्ष 2019 में चुनाव होने हैं, जबकि इन्होंने वर्ष 2022 का लक्ष्य रखा है कि हम इतने नौजवानों को रोजगार देंगे। मान्यवर, यह कैसे संभव होगा?

मान्यवर, 45वें भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन में काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल किए जाने की मांग की गई थी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो श्रम संगठन हैं, उन्होंने सरकार से क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की थीं? और उनकी कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं? महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय अखिलेश यादव सरकार के समय में जो 1 लाख 72 हजार शिक्षा मित्र भर्ती हुए थे, उन्हें नौकरी मिल गयी थी, लेकिन वहां पर योगी सरकार के बनते ही उन्हें हटा दिया गया। इस कारण से वे तमाम लोग परेशान हैं और वहां पर 12 से ज्यादा लोगों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। इसी तरह से देश में कम मजदूरी पर आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स, रसोइया, रोजगार सेवक काम कर रहे हैं तथा ब्लॉकों में डिग्रीधारक जेईज को बहुत कम संविदा पर रखा गया है, उन्हें बहुत कम तनखाह दी जा रही है। इनसे तमाम आवश्यक कार्य, चाहे चुनाव आ जाएं, कहीं बाढ़ आ जाए या जनगणना का काम हो, वे सब काम लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें minimum wages से भी कम तनखाह दी जाती है। मेरी मांग है कि चाहे शिक्षा मित्र हों, चाहे आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स हों, उन्हें regular किया जाए।

मान्यवर, देश के राज्यों में "मनरेगा" की धनराशि इस समय नहीं दी जा रही है। कई महीनों से मजदूर परेशान है, उनका पैसा बकाया है। महोदय, "मनरेगा" में रोजगार न देने पर जॉब कार्ड धारकों को बेरोजगारी भत्ते का प्रावधान है, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक कोई बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितने मजदूरों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया गया है? महोदय, साल में 365 दिन होते हैं, जिनमें से मजदूरों को 100 दिन का रोजगार देने की गारंटी दी गयी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के साथ यह नाइंसाफी क्यों हो रही है?

मान्यवर, श्रमायुक्त (केंद्रीय) प्रवर्तन मुख्य द्वारा तथा राज्यों के श्रमायुक्तों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी तथा समान काम में महिला एवं पुरुष मजदूरी में असमानता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि समान कार्य के लिए महिला और पुरुष में अंतर कर दिया गया है।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

समान काम के लिए महिला को 250 रुपए और पुरुष को 350 रुपए मजदूरी दी जाएगी। इस देश में महिलाओं की आधी आबादी है इसलिए उन्हें बराबर मानदेय या मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, गत वर्ष नोटबंदी हुई तो उसके बाद 60 लाख लोग परेशान हुए और 15 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों की नौकरियां चली गयीं। कृषि उत्पाद का मूल्य बाजार में मांग और आपूर्ति की स्थितियों द्वारा दैनिक आधार पर सरकार निर्धारित करती है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करते समय पांच सितारा होटल में बैठकर ऐसे अधिकारी किसान की फसल का कृषि उत्पाद मूल्य निर्धारित करते हैं, जिन्हें जमीनी ज्ञान नहीं होता, इसलिए कई राज्यों में बेकारी और घाटे की खेती के कारण आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। हमारा बुंदेलखंड भी उसका शिकार है।

मान्यवर, निजी प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में, 2016 में "प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना" स्किल इंडिया" योजना केवल कागजों पर सिमटकर रह गयी है। बुंदेलखंड के जनपद बांदा में केवल 6 सेंटर हैं, चित्रकूट में 2 हैं, हमीरपुर में 10 हैं, जालौन, झांसी, ललितपुर, महोबा, जहां सूखा है, अकाल है, वहां बहुत परेशानी है क्योंकि जो franchisees हैं, वे बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और वे नहीं चाहते कि बुंदेलखंड में, त्रिपुरा में, असम में, जहां पर लोग कठिनाइयों में जीवन जी रहे हैं, वहां पर उन्हें technical शिक्षा दी जाए, उन्हें "स्किल इंडिया" के अंतर्गत लाएं और उन्हें placement दें।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो लेबर एक्ट है, उसके तहत 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। हम पूरे देश में देख रहे हैं, चाहे दिल्ली हो, चाहे नोएडा हो, चाहे गुजरात हो — अभी हम वापी गए थे, सूरत गए थे, वहां पर हमने देखा कि मजदूरों से 12 से 16 घंटे तक काम लिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार महिलाओं से 10 घंटे ज्यूटी करायी जा रही है और उसके बदले में उन्हें केवल 300 रुपए दिए जा रहे हैं। वहां पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा है, उनसे contract पर मजदूरी करायी जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो कानून बना है कि आठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए, उसका पालन होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, अभी हमने देखा कि भारतीय चारागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झांसी में कार्यरत संविदा श्रमिकों का पैसा श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा, ईएसआई एक्ट, 1948 के अंतर्गत जमा नहीं किया गया और उनकी लाखों रुपए की धनराशि की आपस में बंदरबांट हो गयी है। इस बारे में खुलासा हो गया है। इस तरह से जो देश के ठेकेदार हैं, वे तमाम लोगों से मजदूरी कराते हैं और उसके बाद मजदूरों की मजदूरी हड़प लेते हैं।

मान्यवर, बेरोजगारी की समस्या के कारण क्या हैं? मंदा औद्योगिक विकास, जनसंख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि, सैद्धांतिक शिक्षा पर केंद्रित रहना, उद्योगों में गिरावट, कृषि मजदूरों के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अवसरों की कमी एवं तकनीकी उन्नति न होना — ये सब इसके कारण हैं। मान्यवर, बेरोजगारी केवल लोगों को ही प्रभावित नहीं करती, बल्कि देश की विकास दर को भी प्रभावित करती है। इसका देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बेरोजगारी के कुछ नकारात्मक प्रभाव बताना चाहता हूं। बेरोजगारी से अपराधों की दर में वृद्धि होती है, गरीबी में वृद्धि होती है, रहन-सहन का मानक खराब होता है, कौशल और हुनर का नुकसान होता है, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता होती है। मान्यवर, मानसिक विकास के मुद्दे ...**(समय की घंटी)...** धीमा आर्थिक विकास...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, हम आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, अंत में आपको रिप्लाय करने का मौका भी मिलेगा।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: जी।

श्री उपसभापति: इसलिए अभी ...(व्यवधान)... You see, the time is only two hours and there are other speakers also. If you consume full time, what will other speakers do? Being the mover, you should listen to others also. So, give them time, you understand that because you have a right to reply.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसका रिप्लाय करने का मौका भी मिलेगा। इसका मतलब है कि a mover should listen to others. So many speakers are there.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, समाजवादियों का नारा रहा है और लोहिया जी ने कहा था कि..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Do you understand the point? What I am saying is, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दो, अन्यथा बेरोजगारी भत्ता दो। मान्यवर, यह हमारा नारा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, आप मेरी बात को समझिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने और माननीय अखिलेश जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना शुरू कर दिया था, तो...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, हम इसलिए यह बिल लाए हैं कि पूरे देश के नौजवान परेशान हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। When you are moving a Bill, you are in a position of a Minister here. What you want is to muster the support of others. So, you should allow others to speak. If you have more things to say, you say it in the end. That is the best way. Otherwise, others will not get the opportunity to speak.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह नौजवानों से, बेरोजगार युवाओं से जुड़ा हुआ मेरा Private Member's Bill

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

है, इस पर सब लोग बोलें और इसको सपोर्ट करें। एक ऐसा कानून बने कि सभी नौजवानों को रोजगार की गारंटी मिले। जब तक उनको रोजगार न मिले, तब तक उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिले। मान्यवर, यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

*The question was proposed*

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। Message from Lok Sabha.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, can I ask a question?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after this.

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

#### **The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

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

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th December, 2017, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016:—

#### **MOTION**

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the first day of the last week of the Budget Session, 2018.”

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### **REGARDING DISCUSSION ABOUT TAKING UP OF BILLS**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, there are some Bills listed in today's Revised List of Business. Is it the intention of taking up some Bills also today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Not the Private Member's Bill, the Government Bill.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Not this, Sir, we are talking about the Government Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, Private Member's Business will go up to 5.00 p.m. At 5.00 p.m. you can raise this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no, Sir. Please. You have to give us clarity on this because, Sir, this is not right, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are these Bills going to be taken up today or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you sit down. I will tell you. The point is, it is not proper to ask me to give a reply now. At 5.00 p.m., I will take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: There will be nobody in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There will be nobody in the House at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say this at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, I am doing it in a democratic way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Since when have we started taking up Government business? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chair stands up, you should sit. Don't you know that? ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chair stands up, you should sit. I will explain this. You are asking this question now. But the Chair has no right or authority to say whether at 5.00 p.m. we will take this up or not because the time is up to 6.00 p.m. The Chair's duty is to put the question to the House at 5.00 p.m, and if there is no consensus to discuss ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What you are saying is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to decide. That is my point.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, you have let the cat out of the bag because what you are saying is, this is going to continue till 5.00 p.m., the House is going to sit till 6.00 p.m. Therefore, from 5.00 to 6.00, these Bills will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say that. Let us be very clear. What I said is this. What the Chair at best can do is that it can put the question at 5 o'clock whether to take up the Government Business or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say 'no' at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you say it now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I am asking one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the morning meeting with the Chairman, the issue was raised and many suggestions were made. The overwhelming opinion was not to take up the Bills today. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: I understand that is the consensus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say that I will take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* I only said that I would put the question at 5.00 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...* Isn't it my duty? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: नीरज जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह नई परंपरा कब से शुरू हो गयी, शुक्रवार को Government Business कैसे आने लगा? सर, यह नई परंपरा है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए, मैंने आपको सुन लिया। मुझे भी परंपरा की जानकारी है, परंपरा यही है कि 5 बजे the Chair will ask whether we should sit for Government Business or not. Then the House should say so if they don't want it. I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, पहले कभी शुक्रवार को Government Business नहीं लिया जाता था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say that at that time. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only trying to do my duty. It is for the Government to say that they don't want any Bill today. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you understand the difference? *...(Interruptions)...* I will ask the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* But this should be very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* You should not go with the impression that the Chair tried to thrust upon a Bill which the House did not want. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the position. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair can go according to the established procedure or the rule. The time is up to 6.00 p.m. I cannot otherwise say that the Government Bill cannot be taken up. I cannot do that. But the Government can say *...(Interruptions)...* I will ask them. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government can say that. What I said is the Chair's position. Now I am asking the Government to please clarify this. Would you like to sit after 5.00 p.m. to pass one more Bill or not? *...(Interruptions)...* What is the Government's position? He will say that. It is not my job.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैंने आज ही सभी सदस्यों का सदन में इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दिया कि आप सब का बहुत सहयोग मिल रहा है और हम सदन को आम सहमति से



ही चलाना चाहते हैं। आप गवर्नमेंट को कहो कि वह बिजनेस न करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए 5 बजे आप से राय ले लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम 5 बजे आप से पूछ लेंगे, जो आपकी राय होगी, हम उसी पर चलेंगे।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** माननीय मंत्री जी, हम लोग कब से शुक्रवार को Government Business करने लगे हैं?

**श्री विजय गोयल:** आप यही बात 5 बजे कहेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** मुझे भी सदन में 3 साल हो गए हैं।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** आप अभी जानना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** हां, अभी जानना चाहते हैं। आप कहें तो मैं 10 बजे तक बैठने को तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो जयराम रमेश जी से सीखते हैं। ये सुबह आते हैं और जब सदन उठ जाता है, तब जाते हैं। हम लोग तो इन से सीख रहे हैं, लेकिन यह परंपरा नहीं रही है। यह नई परंपरा है।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** इस में नई परंपरा की बात नहीं है। यह हाउस सब से बड़ा है और हाउस कुछ भी तय कर सकता है और यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि Friday को गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रमेश जी, मेरा आप से यह कहना है कि 5 बजे आप जैसा तय करेंगे, हम वैसा करेंगे।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to make one suggestion. Today, there are very important Private Members' Bills. Extend the time for Private Members' Bills from 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Okay, Sir. As you like. अगर उस समय आप कहेंगे, तो हम मान लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप उस समय यह कहेंगे, तो हम उस पर भी विचार करेंगे। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, these are very important Bills. ...**(Interruptions)**... They are on employment ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Private Members' Bills are also important. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, extend the time for Private Members' Bills from 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, without taking your consensus or opinion, we will not do anything. I can assure you this. I will not steamroll it. I will not enforce it. I can assure you this.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? What is your point of order? I have to listen to the point of order.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, you have spoken about rules. Many rules have been discussed and many *paramparas* have been discussed. What I want to say is that every morning, we sit and we decide about the day's Business and we also take some decisions. The decision in the presence of the hon. Chairman was that today, we will take up only Private Members' Business and no Government Business will be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... आप बाद में बोलना, पहले मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

I also have confirmed with the hon. MoS for Parliamentary Affairs and he also has assured. ...(Interruptions)... Rajaji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, on the last Friday and on earlier Fridays also, that decision was honoured. It is a gentleman's agreement. It was honoured. So, I want that this should be honoured today also.

Secondly, Sir, there are umpteen number of occasions when the House is adjourned before 5 o'clock or before 6 o'clock. There are umpteen number of examples when the House was adjourned before 6 o'clock or even before 5 o'clock. So, there is no hard and fast rule that we should continue up to 6 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never said that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the reason is that it being a long holiday, many of the hon. Members have already left. So, if you ask at 5 o'clock and there are only a few Members here and more Members there, they may say, "No, no. We will take up Government Business." That will be going back on what was decided in the morning meeting before the hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha. Thank you, Sir.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, गवर्नमेंट के सभी ऑप्शन्स खुले हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि सदन का समय 6.00 बजे तक है, 5.00 बजे सिर्फ प्रैक्टिस है। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री विजय गोयल: पहले आप मुझे पूरा करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप मुझे पूरा करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बीच में नहीं बोला था। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे पूरा करने दीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी हमने एक तारीख की भी छुट्टी की है। वह भी सेन्स ऑफ दि हाउस था, इसीलिए एक तारीख की छुट्टी की गई है। उसके लिए मैंने उस समय भी यह कहा था कि जब जरूरत होगी, समय बढ़ाया जाएगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हाउस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मेजॉरिटी है, हाउस का मतलब आप सब लोग हैं और सेन्स का मतलब है कि हर पार्टी का ध्यान रखते हुए करेंगे, तो इसलिए आप यह निश्चित मानिए कि जैसा आप चाहेंगे, हम वैसा ही करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's it. Then, there is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You may take fifteen minutes.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016**  
**(Insertion of new Article 16A) — Contd.**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I offer lots of appreciation to my colleague from Bundelkhand, Vishambhar Prasad Nishadji, for bringing in this Bill of a private nature to incorporate a new Article 16A into the Indian Constitution to expand the gamut of the right to employment which will seek universal unemployment allowance and enhance the confidence of aspiring and unemployed population of the country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*.]

During the UPA regime, for ten years, 14 crore people in the agrarian sector were provided with employment stipend and helped in creation of huge assets across the country. It brought 14 crore people from lower level of living standards to the upper level. This is the global example which is facing a dangerous threat for the last three-and-a-half years. The agricultural labourers throughout the country are in distress because of the step-motherly treatment of the Union Government towards their right to employment. In this backdrop, Shri Nishad is wishing to have universal unemployment allowance in the country. If there is a dearth of sustained development, that is very well recorded. But that employment complication, the unemployment bomb is ticking in India. Sustained unemployment is a grave threat to our Indian economy. In this backdrop, 2014 General Elections were of aspiration, huge expectation and heightened imagination. That can be called in Hindi '*Jumla*'. With that, the aspiring unemployed Indian youth were expecting to get employment wherever they go, wherever they wish, whatever sector they want to be into. But, the promise of 2 crore employee assignments in a year has come down to not more than 80,000 per year. This is the greatest complication which needs to be understood while discussing the Bill of Shri Nishad. Ours is the mammoth population. We have 130 crore population. From that, 55 per cent of the population is between 18 and 55 years of the age. That is the employable age. That is the insurable age. That is the natural aspiring age. The dependant population is just 13 per cent if we calculate from 55 and upwards. And, younger children population is just 12 per cent. In between, this 55 per cent population has an aspiration to get their due share. Are they getting it in India? If we look at the inequality graph across the globe, India is standing at 55 per cent of its denial rate. Within Indian economy, inequality is drastically growing. That is the dangerous challenge which may warrant civil wars, public demonstrations leading into movements, agitations and struggles. How are we looking towards them? So far, we could find no comprehensive measure to look at, to understand and to address the complication in a measured way. In our country, one per cent of the richest own 59

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

per cent of the wealth. Ten per cent of the richest are the owners of 80 per cent of the Indian economy. In this established Indian inequality graph, only when you can provide employment, there is peace, there is satisfaction and then there is harmony. Are we moving towards that line? That is the pertinent question inherently imbibed in my colleague, Nishadji's private Bill. If we understand the efforts of the present Union Government, their mission after mission are in a derailed condition. Their Skill India is leading to nowhere. They could not comprehend how exactly they shall look at the complications of unemployment, underemployment and employability of the grown-up, readily available population and the level of skill upgradation to the available human resource. Yes, the present Union Government tried to cosmetically reshape a Ministry into Skill Development Ministry by amalgamating several earlier available programmes of U.P.A. but, in their design itself, they are erroneous. Our Labour Minister is here, Social Empowerment Minister is here, but here, the Rural Development and Urban Development Minister shall also show some interest through this, to, at least, understand the gravity of the ready-to-explode unemployment bomb within their Ministries. Within the rural employment, the weavers and artisans of several types, those who are having occupational scope, those who are involved in family and cottage industries, are in total distress. If you look towards handloom sector or tailoring business, which is the lowest level of garment making, fabric and apparel sector, they are in distress. These are in a totally under-employed condition. Even after their eight to ten hours of hard labour involving the entire family, weavers, other artisans and tailors are not able to get proper food and medicare for their people and family. There were several demands, in particular, to begin with, after the agricultural labourers, to kindly include weavers, tailors and other artisans of rural and semi-urban population under Right to Employment coverage. If you treat weavers and artisans as the landless, semi-skilled labour, there is a possibility of their being covered under the Right to Employment as occupational dependants in the rural population. UPA brought the Right to Employment Act. At that moment, with whatever resources that were available, we could do justice to the agrarian sector, including the rural labour. Now, you have the opportunity to expand the coverage of the Right to Employment by bringing these weavers and artisans under its gamut. To begin with, at least, give them 100 days' employment so that they can get into some productive activity, earn some money and live with self-respect. This is a demand which I personally pursued with the Labour Ministry. I made representations in the House and I raised it outside through huge public demonstrations in Hyderabad and Delhi and in several other places for bringing weavers, tailors, artisans, etc., under ESI's medical cover. By removing the 'industrial unit' clause, you can easily support these people through the ESI medical cover which would be a great benefit and

which would provide health security to a large population of the country. We have several challenges. In particular, unemployment is leading to social challenges too. These social challenges are resulting in several movements. Keeping these factors in view, I request the Minister of Labour in this regard. I also request the hon. Minister for Social Empowerment to support him. I request both of you sensitize the hon. Prime Minister, the Rural Development and Urban Development Ministers for expanding the coverage of the Right to Employment Act. To begin with, initiate it with the readily available educated and employable people. This would come up to the expectations of my brother Nishadji about a universal unemployment allowance. I appreciate the initiative for the insertion of new article 16A in the Constitution. If the Union Government shows the generosity to encourage Nishadbhai, please take it up as a Government Bill and create history. Thank you very much and all the best!

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** थैंक यू, आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी, आपने निश्चित समय के अंदर अपनी बात समाप्त की। Shri Ajay Sancheti; not present. Dr. Vikas Mahatme; not present. Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे माननीय सदस्य, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016, जिसमें 16ए के माध्यम से एक धारा के प्रविष्टि करने का प्रावधान करने के लिए कहा गया है, उस पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इस प्रस्ताव की भावना अच्छी है कि देश में बेरोजगारों को कुछ मदद मिले, लेकिन मैं दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें जो रास्ता बताया गया है, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि इस रास्ते से इस समस्या का निदान नहीं किया जा सकता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है और मुझे ज्ञान है, उसके अनुसार माननीय राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने भी कभी बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की बात नहीं कही थी।

महोदय, हम सब यह मानते हैं और यह तथ्य भी है कि इस देश में अधिकांश लोग कृषि के रोजगार में लगे हैं। इस सरकार ने, माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने बहुत स्पष्ट लक्ष्य रखा है कि हम कृषकों की आमदनी को दोगुना करेंगे और जब उनकी आमदनी को दोगुनी करने का बहुत स्पष्ट लक्ष्य रखा है, तो यह स्पष्ट है कि इस देश में नए रोजगार के अवसर भी उत्पन्न होंगे और वे सिर्फ खेती में नहीं, बल्कि खेती के बाहर भी, अन्य क्षेत्रों में वैल्यू एडिशन कर के और प्रोसेसिंग वगैरह कर के उपलब्ध होंगे।

महोदय, इस सरकार ने लक्ष्य रखा है—हर हाथ को हुनर, हर पेट को अनाज, हर घर में बिजली, हर घर तक पानी, हर घर तक सड़क और हर परिवार तक बैंक खाते के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा देना। ये योजनाएं अपने आप में काफी बड़ी योजनाएं हैं, जिनके माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार का सृजन होगा। ये ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जहां कि आंकड़ों का कोई खेल नहीं है। यदि सरकार कहती है कि वर्ष 2022 तक हम हर घर तक बिजली पहुंचाएंगे, तो उसमें कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने लाख घरों में बिजली पहुंचेगी और कितने में नहीं पहुंचेगी, बल्कि हर घर तक बिजली पहुंचनी है। यदि हम यह कहते हैं कि हर घर तक हम सड़क पहुंचाएं या हर गांव तक सड़क पहुंचाएंगे, तो यह भी आंकड़ों का खेल नहीं है। गांव कितने हैं, इस पर विवाद

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

हो सकता है, लेकिन कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं होगा, जिसे हम सड़क से नहीं जोड़ेंगे। जब इतनी बड़ी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, तो स्वाभाविक है कि इनकी वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगारों का सृजन होगा और लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

महोदय, माननीय निषाद जी ने कहा कि 13 हजार पदों के लिए लाखों आवेदन आए। हां, यह बात सही है कि हमें विरासत में ये चीजें मिली हैं जिनके कारण छोटे-छोटे पदों के लिए पीएचडी और डॉक्टरेट किए हुए लोग आवेदन देते हैं। यह बहुत दुखद स्थिति है। इसे कोई भी अस्वीकार नहीं करेगा कि अब तक हम ऐसा करते आए हैं, लेकिन हम यह भी स्वीकार करें कि साथ ही साथ विगत वर्षों में उच्च शिक्षा के बहुत अधिक संस्थान खुल रहे हैं। इसके कारण कुछ राज्यों ने अभी मना किया है और केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि हमारे राज्य में नए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज मत खोलिए। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके यहां जितने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज हैं, उनमें लगभग आधी सीटें खाली जा रही हैं और जो इंजीनियर वहां से बनकर निकल रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना और जो ट्रेडिशनल बेरोजगार हैं, उन्हें नौकरी देना उनके लिए एक चैलेंज है।

महोदय, शिक्षा महंगी हो रही है, लेकिन यह भी एक तथ्य है कि जब से मिड-डे मील वगैरह की योजनाएं लागू हुई हैं और जब से हमने गांवों में ड्रॉपआउट्स के ऊपर ध्यान देना शुरू किया है, तब से ड्रॉपआउट रेट कम हुआ है और बच्चे शिक्षा ग्रहण करने जा रहे हैं। सारे राज्यों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती प्राथमिकता का विषय है और सारे राज्यों में स्कूल्स भी बढ़ रहे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ स्कूलों में शिक्षा भी बढ़ रही है। हम कई और माध्यमों से उन्हें अच्छी शिक्षा देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, हम अपने नौजवानों को स्वतंत्रता देने के बजाय उन्हें बेरोजगारी भत्ता देकर आश्रित बनाने का विचार न रखें, क्योंकि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं आत्म-सम्मान का भी प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं इस सरकार, माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार और माननीय अरुण जेटली जी की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने देश में "मुद्रा योजना" चालू की है। यह योजना जिस समय चालू हुई थी, उस समय लोगों ने यही सोचा था कि शायद यह भी सरकार की अन्य योजनाओं की तरह ही कोई योजना होगी, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि वर्ष 2017-18 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कई लाख करोड़ रुपए दिए जा चुके हैं और धीरे-धीरे मुद्रा योजना का फायदा लेकर के सिर्फ नौजवान ही नहीं, बल्कि समाज के हर वर्ग का मनोबल ऊंचा हो रहा है और उन्हें अपना काम करने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि अपनी रोजगारी के लिए, अपने पेट के लिए वे सरकार की तरफ नहीं देख रहे हैं, वे खुद अपनी हिम्मत के भरोसे, बिना सिक्युरिटी के बिना किसी चीज को गिरवी रखे हुए अपनी हिम्मत के साथ आसान ब्याज दर पर बैंक लोन लेकर खुद का रोजगार, खुद का व्यवसाय चला रहे हैं।

महोदय, मुद्रा स्कीम में कई ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जहां गरीब से गरीब लोग आज अच्छे से जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं और कहीं कोई भूजा बेचने वाला या सड़क के किनारे फुटपाथ पर किराने की दुकान खोल कर व्यवसाय करने वाला और चाय बेचने वाला, जो मुश्किल से 100, 200 या

400 रुपये कमाता था, आज वे 10-20 हजार रुपये महीने की कमाई कर रहे हैं और उनका स्तर भी ऊँचा हो रहा है। इसलिए यह भी रोजगार सृजन का एक बड़ा साधन है।

आज हम मानते हैं और हम ही क्या, सारी दुनिया भारत का लोहा मानती है। वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक लीग भी कहती है कि भारत 2018 तक यूके और फ्रांस को पीछे छोड़ कर दुनिया की पांच बड़ी इकोनॉमीज़ में से एक हो जाएगा तथा 2032 तक तीन इकोनॉमीज़ में से एक हो जाएगा। महोदय, एक चाइनीज़ कहावत है कि "Give a man fish and you feed him for the day but if you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime." मैं तो इसमें विश्वास करता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** एक मिनट। आपको एक मिनट में समाप्त करना है।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** धन्यवाद, सर। इसको हम एक मूल मंत्र मानें कि हमें रोजगार सिखाना है, न कि हमें उसे आश्रित करना है। महोदय, आज मनरेगा एक ऐसी योजना है, जिसमें हर महीने कितने लाख मानव दिवस सृजित हो रहे हैं, इसकी कल्पना करना भी मुश्किल है। इसमें जो विसंगतियाँ थीं, उन्हें हमने डीबीटी के माध्यम से काफी दूर कर दिया है। विश्व की सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला देश चीन ने आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ तेज़ कर अपने आपको दुनिया की फैक्टरी बना दिया और इस समस्या का हल निकालने की कोशिश की। चूँकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या हमसे भी ज्यादा भयानक वहाँ पर थी, लेकिन उसने कोई बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं दिया, बल्कि रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किये। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक मिनट, सर। मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। समय पूरा हो गया है।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** महोदय, देश में स्किल डेवलपमेंट के मामले में बहुत काम हो रहे हैं।

अंत में, महोदय, प्रस्ताव में एक बात कही गयी थी कि बेरोजगारी के कारण अपराध बहुत होते हैं। मैं उससे असहमत हूँ। केरल और दिल्ली देश के सबसे ज्यादा अपराधग्रस्त राज्य हैं, जहाँ नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के हिसाब से दिल्ली में 974 प्रति लाख है और वहीं केरल में 727 प्रति लाख है। तो हम इस बात से भी असहमत होंगे कि यदि बेरोजगारी है, तो उसके कारण वह क्राइम होगा। यह बात भी सही नहीं है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** धन्यवाद। आपके अभी तीन लोग बोलने बाकी हैं। आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(समय की घंटी)**... धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. Youth employment, unemployment and under-employment are prevalent around the world because young people lack skills, work experience, job search abilities and financial resources to find employment. It is according to the United Nations' ILO 2006. These challenges are evident in India. It has the largest youth population in the world, but around 66 percent of the total population is under the age of 35. So, it is an alarming increase in our employment need. The Governments are

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

rightly concerned about rising levels of youth unemployment and under employment because of not only economic costs but also due to the social impact of joblessness as manifested by increased crime, mental health problems, violence, drug taking and social inclusion. So, all are there. As rightly my colleague Mr. Vishambar Prasad Nishad has brought the Bill, which is for insertion of Article 16A, it will provide every citizen who has attained the age of 18 years have a right to employment. It then becomes a fundamental right. Due to unavailability of adequate employment opportunities, they become vulnerable and they indulge in so many anti-social activities. Hence, it is the right time to amend the Constitution of India for making employment as a fundamental right. Our former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, stated at the 44th Indian Labour Conference in February 2012, 'Youth employment is a high-priority agenda item for our Government. This can happen only if we equip our young people with skills that are required to meet the demands of our rapidly growing economy.' So, as predicted by him, it is the highest priority agenda which the Government should take up to provide jobs for the unemployed. So, a major long-term challenge in India is that many youth because of poverty and poor human capital endowment participate at a labour market at an early stage. They go to work at an early age. They cannot afford to remain unemployed for long and hence, because of poverty they pick up activities characteristic of low labour productivity. And mostly in the rural areas, among the early labour market entrants, males are usually having casual wage employment while the female counterparts always tend to go for self-employment. So, I would like to bring some suggestions as to what we have to do. Fundamental Rights are exhaustive. It means that no rights other than those listed are available to the citizens. The Constitution does not recognize any other natural or unlisted right, unlike the U.S. Constitution which allows rights not mentioned in it. If right to work should be made a fundamental right in India then, every citizen of India should be employed. But the data shows that many people are unemployed and even die of hunger. So, first, India should be economically strong. There has to be more job creation, promotion of entrepreneurship and a big negative growth in population to improve the quality of life in India. In 25 countries this right is specified as a work guarantee. The Indian Constitution does not allow this as a fundamental right. The duty of providing work to all able-bodied persons is cast upon the State. Unfortunately, no remarkable progress seems to have been achieved despite the Government's awareness to the alarming problem of growing unemployment in the country. It is needless to state that unemployment among the educated and uneducated masses is constantly on the rise at an alarming rate. So, I would like to bring to your kind notice that during the period of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr.



Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, many from Northern States used to move to Tamil Nadu in search of work. Many unemployed youth from Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh used to seek jobs in Tamil Nadu. One day I witnessed an incident. I saw a person who was in rugged clothes. I saw another person with a mobile standing nearby at a bus stop. He was talking to a friend thus far. I could not see where that friend he was speaking to was. He was saying, 'Friend, you come over to Tamil Nadu because here, you can have meals three times a day and you get employment at any time.' He was referring to Amma Unavagam because in the morning you get one idli for ₹ 1. He can have five idlis. So, a person can have food for a full stomach for ₹ 5. So, this was the state of the unemployed youth in our country. Many of them are not getting meals three times a day. So, they are moving towards our State where they can find food. They are suffering due to hunger. How many children are starving for one square meal a day? They are struggling to get food. So, people have moved to our place where they can find employment. Our per capita income is ₹ 500-600 per day. People doing paint work are getting ₹ 600 per day, mason gets ₹ 800-1,000 per day. So, people have started to move from North because of unemployment.

Sir, recently, you might have heard of a police inspector shot down in Pali in Rajasthan. Why was he shot down? Two young people of 20 and 28 years old are involved. One person's name is Mr. Nathuram Jat and the other person's name is Dinesh Chowdary...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** विजिला जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I will take only two minutes. I am going to finish. I will take only two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, no. You stop.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They indulged in a burglary in Kolathur Jewellery...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): I am calling the next speaker.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, only two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, no. No two minutes. You please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: And, S. Periapandian, a forty-eight year old police inspector, went to find and capture these people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): You complete your speech. You finish it.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: He went to Rajasthan and lost his life.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, I am calling the next speaker. Shri Alok Tiwari.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, finally, I would like to say...  
(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Nothing will go on record. Whatever Smt. Vijila Satyananth says will not go on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): It will not go on record. Your mike is off. No, no. It is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): You have taken two minutes more. I cannot give you more. You sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Okay. Thank you. Sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): It is not going on record. You are speaking unnecessarily ...(*Interruptions*)... I am very sorry. Not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): इस सदन में माननीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद द्वारा जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2016, प्राइवेट मेम्बर विधेयक के रूप में आज प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी को यह बिल लाने के लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ। इससे पहले भी लोक सभा में 'Right to Work' के नाम से, 'रोज़गार के अधिकार' के नाम से, इसे मूल अधिकार बनाने और संविधान संशोधन के लिए तीन बार यह बिल आ चुका है। पहले 1989 में, 1990 में और फिर 1996 में यह बिल प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में लोक सभा में आया। 1996 में प्राइवेट मेम्बर के रूप में, आदरणीय जार्ज फर्नांडीज़ ने इस बिल को उस सदन के पटल पर रखा लेकिन वह पास नहीं हो सका। हमारे संविधान में 'Right to Work' को नीति-निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में रखा गया है और यह भी कहा गया है कि इसके बिना

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\* Not recorded.

मूल अधिकार निरर्थक रह जाएंगे। यह भी कहा गया कि प्रत्येक राज्य का दायित्व होगा कि वह अपने यहां जल्द-से-जल्द, अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था के अनुसार, रोजगार का अधिकार लागू करे ताकि 'रोजगार का अधिकार' संविधान का हिस्सा बन सके। समय-समय पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी इसकी व्याख्या की है, लेकिन भारत के तमाम राजनीतिक दलों ने इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार ने, चाहे वह माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार थी या माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की, उन्होंने प्रदेश के बेरोजगार नौजवानों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का काम किया। हमने उन्हें रोजगार देने का प्रयास किया। अगर हम रोजगार नहीं दे पाए, तो उन्हें हमने बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का काम किया। इसे लेकर कई बार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी कहा है कि 'रोजगार का अधिकार' संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत निहित है। अगर हमें मौलिक अधिकारों के तहत सम्मान से जीने का अधिकार है, तो उसके साथ-साथ हमें रोजगार का भी अधिकार होना चाहिए।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि भारत दुनिया में युवाओं का सबसे बड़ा देश है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, लगभग 65 फीसदी आबादी 35 वर्ष से कम की है। तीसरी दुनिया का एक विकासशील देश इन युवाओं को अपनी सबसे बड़ी ताकत बना सकता है, लेकिन भारत के संदर्भ में यह कड़वा सच है कि ये युवा देश पर भार जैसे होते जा रहे हैं। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? इसका जो मूल कारण है, वह है बेरोजगारी। एक ओर देश की जीडीपी लगातार बढ़ रही है, जैसा कि सरकार दावा करती है, लेकिन उस हिसाब से रोजगार की दर में गिरावट एक चिंता का विषय है। केंद्र और राज्यों में लाखों पद रिक्त हैं, लेकिन उन पदों को भरे जाने की प्रक्रिया लगभग बंद है। ये सभी पद स्वीकृत होते हैं, यानी इनके लिए वेतन-भत्ता वार्षिक बजट में आवंटित होता है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इन पदों को नहीं भरा जा रहा है। लाखों की संख्या में खाली पद होने के बाद भी वैकेंसीज़ कुछ सौ में आती हैं और लाखों-लाख की संख्या में युवक आवेदन करने से रह जाता है और जो आवेदन करता है, उसे वह नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है।

युवाओं में बेरोजगारी की दर काफी ऊंची है। हर वर्ष हजारों-हजार युवा बेरोजगारी के चलते आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। वे मानसिक रोग के शिकार हो रहे हैं, उन्हें समझ में नहीं आता है कि वे क्या करें। भयंकर बेरोजगारी के चलते श्रम के बहुत से हिस्से बेगार जैसी स्थिति में आ गए हैं और रोजगार बहुत कम है। सरकारें जनसंख्या को दोष देती हैं, जबकि इस समय रोजगार-दर जनसंख्या-दर से भी नीचे है। वर्तमान में भी तमाम दावों के बावजूद लाखों खाली पदों को भरे जाने और बेरोजगारी से लड़ने के लिए कोई ऐसा कदम उठता नहीं दिख रहा है, जिससे कि हम यह मान लें कि कुछ वर्षों में भी इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा।

महोदय, सरकार को यह तक नहीं पता है कि उसके यहां बेरोजगारों की कुल कितनी संख्या है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तमाम आरटीआई के जवाब से यह जानकारी मिली कि सरकार को यह तक नहीं पता है कि उसके किस सेक्टर में कितने लोग काम करते हैं। जब आपको यह नहीं पता कि कितने लोग रोजगारशुदा और कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं, तो फिर आप नीतियां कैसे बनाते हैं? प्रत्येक दशक जनसंख्या के साथ बेरोजगारी के जो आंकड़े संलग्न किए जाते हैं, वे इसलिए विश्वसनीय नहीं होते, क्योंकि गांवों में रह रहे वे तमाम लोग, जो काम न मिलने के कारण बेरोजगार होते हैं और मजबूरी में खेत की छोटी जोतों में लगे रहते हैं, सरकार उन्हें भी रोजगारशुदा मान लेती है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी :** इसके अतिरिक्त जो बेरोजगारी के अन्य आंकड़े उपलब्ध होते हैं, वे अधिकतर सैम्पल सर्वे होते हैं। 3-4 हजार लोगों के सैम्पल सर्वे से करोड़ों लोगों के बारे में आंकड़े देना मुझे कहीं से भी तर्कसंगत और न्यायपूर्ण नहीं लगता है।

महोदय, इक्कीसवीं सदी के शुरुआती दशक में भारत के हर जिले में पंजीकरण करवाने के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय हुआ करते थे, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि बेरोजगार नौजवान हताशा के कारण रोजगार कार्यालय में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करा रहे हैं। इसके कारण बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े कम होते जा रहे हैं। आप इस बात की पड़ताल करें कि हम और हमारा देश इस स्थिति तक कैसे पहुंचा?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** धन्यवाद, आलोक तिवारी जी।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** देखिए, मैंने आपको तीन मिनट की जगह छः मिनट दिए हैं, इसलिए अब आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए और बैठ जाइए।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों और पूर्वोत्तर भारत के कुछ राज्यों को छोड़कर, उत्तर से दक्षिण भारत तक ऐसे तमाम राज्य हैं, जहां 10 लाख से ऊपर पद खाली हैं। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश के जो आंकड़े हैं, वे बताते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक पद रिक्त हैं, माध्यमिक तक के शिक्षकों के लगभग 5 लाख पद रिक्त हैं, ग्रुप-सी और ग्रुप-डी के लगभग 75 प्रतिशत पद रिक्त हैं। यही नहीं, बल्कि केंद्र सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में भी लगभग 24 फीसदी पद रिक्त हैं। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापकों के लगभग 35 प्रतिशत पद और नॉन-टीचिंग स्टाफ के 30 प्रतिशत पद रिक्त हैं। सर, दुनिया के कई देशों में बाकायदा बेरोजगारी सूचकांक होते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** धन्यवाद, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी जी।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, जिस प्रकार हमारे यहां स्टॉक एक्सचेंज होता है और उसके उतार-चढ़ाव से अर्थव्यवस्था की गति के बारे में हमें जानकारी मिलती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार से उन देशों में एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज यह बताता है कि आपके देश में कितने रोजगार हैं और कितनों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** धन्यवाद, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, मैं अब खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, मैं अब बिल्कुल खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** यह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सर, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी यह जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, यह निश्चित तौर पर देश के लाखों-करोड़ों बेरोजगार नौजवानों के लिए एक दिशा तय करेगा। मैं सरकार से केवल यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि रोजगार को मौलिक अधिकार बनाया जाए। केंद्र और राज्यों में खाली पड़े लाखों पदों को भरने के लिए आयोग का गठन किया जाए, रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित किए जाएं और ठोस सेवा शर्तें बनाई जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** यह ठीक नहीं है, अब खत्म करें। डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सरकारी, अर्द्ध-सरकारी, निजी, सभी क्षेत्र समान जवाबदेही और शर्तों से संचालित हों। इन्हीं सारी बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी द्वारा लाए गए प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के अंतर्गत देश के करोड़ों नौजवान बेरोजगार लोगों की भावना को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(क) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक नागरिक को 18 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण करने के बाद रोजगार पाने का अधिकार होगा। इन्होंने इस संबंध में प्राइवेट बिल लाकर उन करोड़ों नौजवान की बात को रखने का काम किया है। बेरोजगारी के कारण आज इस देश के लगभग 99 परसेंट घर इससे प्रभावित हैं। हर घर में समस्या है, जहां एक बेरोजगार बेटा, एक बेरोजगार बेटी, एक बेरोजगार बाप इस बीमारी का शिकार है, कहीं काम न मिलने के कारण वे दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। महोदय, आज मैं कुछ बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। एक बेरोजगार व्यक्ति मेरे पास आया कि हमें नौकरी दिला दीजिए। वह एमए पास था। तो मैंने उसके परिवार की हिस्ट्री पूछी कि आपके परिवार में कौन-कौन लोग हैं, क्योंकि कोई न कोई तो कमाता होगा। तो वह व्यक्ति बोला कि मैं एमए पास हूँ फर्स्ट क्लास से, हमारा एक भाई इंजीनियर है। हमने कहा कि इंजीनियर कमाता होगा। उसने कहा कि नहीं, वह भी बेरोजगार है। हम तीन भाई हैं और हमारा तीसरा भाई चोरी करता है। तो हमने कहा कि जब वह चोरी करता है तो उसको पुलिस में शिकायत कराकर बंद कराओ, क्योंकि समाज में वह गलत काम करता है। तो उसने हमें जवाब दिया कि अकेले ला रही कमाता है, जिससे हमारा पूरा परिवार खाता है। इस प्रकार जो चोर है वही कमाकर अपने इंजीनियर भाई को खिला रहा है, अपने एमए पास दूसरे भाई को खिला रहा है। इसके लिए वे सब घर में अपमान भी सहते हैं। चोर कमाकर जब घर में आता है तो उनसे क्या बोलता है कि "काम का न काज का, दुश्मन अनाज का"। इसी कारण आलोक जी अभी बोले, हमारे कई साथी भी बोले कि उसको रोजगार न मिलने के कारण आत्महत्या भी करनी पड़ती है।

महोदय, 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, ऐसे 6 करोड़ 7 लाख लोग हैं। जिनके पास कोई सुनिश्चित काम नहीं है, वे 5 करोड़ 85 लाख हैं। इस प्रकार ऐसे कुल 12 करोड़ के लगभग हैं। यह 2011 का ही आकलन है। अभी लगभग 16 करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं, जिसके लिए वे नौजवान काम के लिए दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। यह कोई आज की देन नहीं है, इस सरकार की भी देन नहीं है। पिछली सरकारों ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पिछली सरकारों के समय से ऐसी स्थिति चली आ रही है। इस प्रक्रिया को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

जी सुधार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, रोजगार से जोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ. ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी कहां टाइम हुआ है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** हो गया है, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा0 अनिल कुमार साहनी:** अभी भारत में 30 लाख से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट होते हैं। देश में लगभग 6 करोड़ युवा बेरोजगार हैं। 20 से 24 साल के 25 फीसदी नौजवान, 25 से 29 साल के 17 फीसदी नौजवान बेरोजगार हैं। महोदय, आप मुझे और समय नहीं दे रहे हैं और चूंकि मुझे इतने ही समय में बोलना है इसलिए मैं अंत में एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी गरीबी से जुड़े हुए हैं और गरीब बेरोजगारों की भावना को समझते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में वे नौजवानों को, बेरोजगारों को नौकरी देने का काम करेंगे। अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि "जब तक इस देश का नौजवान बेरोजगारी के कारण भुखमरी का शिकार रहेगा, इस धरती पर तूफान रहेगा, इस धरती पर तूफान रहेगा"। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, at the outset, I congratulate our colleague, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, for moving this Private Member Bill asking the Government to agree to make the Right to Employment as a Fundamental Right.

Sir, unemployment and underemployment have become the most burning issues. There is unrest among youth across the country. The future of Indian youth is very grim, very uncertain, very gloomy. Sir, this is not something we are asking which we should not ask. I am holding the Constitution of India. Sir, I read out the Directive Principles of State Policy for the benefit of the House and the benefit of the Government. 'The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women, equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.' This is part of the Constitution, Sir. It is the responsibility of the State. It should be the objective of the State to provide adequate means of livelihood. How are we going to do this? Sir, providing education for all, providing employment for all, providing decent dwelling for all must be the objective of any Government, must be the responsibility of any Government. Today they are in the power, tomorrow somebody else can come to the power. But Government is Government and the Indian Government, I hope, should remain as a welfare Government. When a welfare Government is in power, that welfare Government should look at the interests of the common people, the masses. There, I want the Government to draw adequate lessons from the Constitution, from the teachings of Dr. Ambedkar who spoke about justice, social, economic and political, and if there is a proper understanding, then we can address this question

Sir, the incumbent Prime Minister gave an assurance that Government will create two crore jobs per year. I am not questioning why the Government has failed.

I am pointing this out to establish the point that it shows the grave dimension of the problem, the problem of unemployment, underemployment. How to address this issue? It is not a new issue, Sir. Since 1975 to 1985, I was the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Unit of All India Youth Federation. I took up this issue. I conducted a *pad yatra* from Kanyakumari to Chennai asking the State Government to provide jobs; if not, provide unemployment allowance. At that time, Mr. MGR was the Chief Minister. Then, since 1985 to 1990, I was the General Secretary of All India Youth Federation at the national level and we conducted a series of campaigns on the issue of unemployment. We conducted campaign for 'Job or Jail.' Many thousands of young people went to jail asking for job. If the Government is not in a position to provide job, the Government should provide unemployment allowance. That is the dimension of the problem. We should understand, Sir. There is unrest among the youth and there is a process of lumpenization, and all communal, casteist, fascist forces are trying to use the unemployed youth for their own purpose and for their own agenda. In such a situation, this problem needs to be addressed very urgently. If any Government fails to address this issue, it would fail. I am warning the Government that if it fails to address the issue of unemployment, it would fail. Sir, my Private Member Resolution would have come up for discussion last week if the Parliament had worked on that day. It was a Resolution asking the Government to extend the policy of reservation to the private sector. But, we could not discuss that.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Sir, when the UPA-I Government was in power – we supported the UPA-I Government – an effort was made to address this issue. My good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is here; we all worked on the Common Minimum Programme. It was for the first time that the issue was seriously addressed. It was followed up by a legislation, which we now call the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; at that time it was known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. I too had played a humble role in assisting Shri Jairam Ramesh, and we collectively worked at that programme. At that time, to begin with, a minimum 100 days of employment and minimum wages of ₹ 100 was guaranteed. It was to address the problem of unemployment in the rural areas, to help the rural masses. There was a demand at that time saying that it was not enough to bring the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or implement it, but that we should strive for urban employment guarantee schemes too, but we are not addressing those issues. In such a situation, the Government must come forward to discuss with everybody and seek innovative ideas to generate employment opportunities for our young people. What you call 'Make in India', 'Start-up India', 'Skill India', and so on are all a mere rhetoric. In reality, what is happening? Please tell us that. What is the job generation

[Shri D. Raja]

in India? Why is there unrest among the young people? Why are there agitations by the youth of our country? That is because of unemployment and underemployment. Underemployment is another serious problem that we are facing. People who are highly qualified, who are holding B.E., B.Tech., M.Tech. and MBA degrees, don't get jobs. Even if they get jobs, they are low paid; they want to grab just any job. That shows the gravity of the problem that we are facing today. The Government will have to address this problem. We are weakening the public sector. The public sector is one sector which really opens the gates for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. Public sector undertakings provide some opportunity for them. It is a part of affirmative action in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs and other deprived sections. Now you are going in for reckless and massive disinvestment of public sector undertakings. You are promoting corporate houses. You are promoting big business houses and, in the name of technology, in the name of automation and in the name of contract labour system, you are exploiting people. They are looting the wealth of the country, but what we are witnessing today is unprecedented inequality. Why should such inequality exist in a country like India? You find one percent of the population possessing huge wealth of the nation. What is the definition of 'private sector'? We have a definition for 'public sector'. There is the Companies Act. If there is 51 per cent Government equity in an undertaking, it is a public sector undertaking. What is the definition of private sector? I am asking all the political parties and I am asking the Parliament: What is private about private sector? They take loans from public sector banks; they take land; they take water; they take electricity at subsidized rates from the Government or free of cost from the Government. What is private about the private sector? But they will not follow any non-discriminatory recruitment policy; they will not follow the law of the land in any case. Why is this happening? That is why I would like to know whether the Government has political will or political determination to extend the reservation policy to private sector. It is the need of the hour. The Government should think on these lines. Why can't there be reservation in private sector? How to address the question of unemployment and under-employment and how to protect the interests of socially discriminated sections in our society? That should be our approach. ...*(Interruptions)*... Right to education, all right, is given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I can understand. But I am speaking on this issue with agony. The future of our young people is uncertain and very bleak. How are we going to build a new India? They talk about new India. To whom does that new



India belong? That new India belongs to our young people and their future is uncertain. The future belongs to youth. Youth is our future. How are we addressing the young people's burning problem, that is, unemployment and under-employment?

Here, Government should be very sensitive and the Government should make some serious efforts. This Bill, in fact, suggests the Government to agree to make right to employment a fundamental right. This is what we are demanding. The Government should think over it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, चौधरी मुनवर सलीम को भी सुन लीजिए। He is on the wheel chair. इनका नाम कॉल किया गया था। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, सुन लीजिए। आप बीच में Government Business के लिए टाइम दे देते हैं, उसी प्रकार इन को भी दे दीजिए।

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، سن لیجیئے۔ اپ بیچ میں Government Business کے لیے ٹائم دیدیتے ہیں، اسی طرح ان کو بھی دے دیجیئے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a problem doing this. ...(Interruptions)...

What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: He has specially come for that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

There is a serious problem for that. ...(Interruptions)...

There is a serious problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: He has specially come for this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that can't be done. ...(Interruptions)...

No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

It is a Private Members' Business. In the Private Members' Business, I cannot allow any other Business. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, Zero Hour में शुरू हुआ है। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: Zero Hour में हो सकता है, Government Business में हो सकता है, but, now, it cannot be done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: All the Members agree for this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not the question of Members. We go by Rules, not by Members only. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to go by Rules. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, he is on the wheel chair. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do know how it can be done. *...(Interruptions)...* The point is that tomorrow another person will come and demand. *...(Interruptions)...* You are asking me to set a very wrong precedence. *...(Interruptions)...* You are asking me to set a very wrong precedence. *...(Interruptions)...* I have all sympathy for him; he is my good friend. He is my good friend. What do I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When all the Members agree, you can agree. *...(Interruptions)...* Precedents are often made under extraordinary circumstances. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the extraordinary circumstance? *...(Interruptions)...* What is the extraordinary circumstance? *...(Interruptions)...* One Member chooses his time and comes here. He could have come at 5.00 p.m. He is my good friend; he is my best friend. I am telling you. उन्हें 5 बजे आना चाहिए था, लेकिन वे अभी आए। अभी आने के लिए किसने कहा? उन्हें 5 बजे आना था।

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): He is on the wheel chair. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I act like that? *...(Interruptions)...* I am the custodian of the Rules also. I have to protect the Rules. See, one Member, my good friend, chooses his time and comes and asks me to allow him now during the Private Members' Business! इनको पांच बजे आना चाहिए था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Will he be allowed at 5 o'clock?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Definitely. पांच बजे पहला नाम। *...(व्यवधान)...* वे इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं, उनको वहां पर बैठाइए। अगर उनको कुछ पीना है, तो दे दो। वे tired हैं, सब ठीक है, लेकिन *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: You are right, Sir. It is okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is my best friend, but still there is a problem in doing that. Tomorrow, Jairam Rameshji will ask a favour for him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Never, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the guarantee?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is an extraordinary circumstance. He can't...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not an extraordinary circumstance. He came in wheelchair. That's all. That is not extraordinary. So many people are in wheelchair. That is not extraordinary.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, he was in hospital for the last six months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please, look at him, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: It is okay. It is over, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, in that case, Mr. Minister, what do you say? Do you also agree? I don't know, I am committing a mistake.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** यह सदन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, don't do it. He will come at 5 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you agree on that. मुनव्वर जी, बहुत अच्छा है, नहीं तो I have my conscience that I am breaking a rule. It is never done. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सहमत हैं? ठीक है, धन्यवाद। ....*(व्यवधान)*... पांच बजे। It is a matter of only one hour. पांच बजे। अगर उनको चाय चाहिए, तो बाहर जाकर चाय पिला दीजिए। बाहर वेट करिए, उनको चाय पिला दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाहर चाय है, उधर बोल देना। अंदर चाय नहीं मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाहर से चाय पिलाइए।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** सर, आप बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, not present. Shrimati Chhaya Verma. You have only five minutes.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निषाद जी के इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वे बेरोजगारों के लिए इतना अच्छा बिल लाए, जिससे देश के बेरोजगारों का हित होगा।

इधर की तरफ बैठने वालों ने सरकार बनाने से पहले दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही थी और वर्ष 2022 तक दस करोड़ रोजगार सृजित करने का सरकार का लक्ष्य था। सरकार की कथनी और करनी में भारी अंतर है। 08 नवम्बर, 2016 के बाद निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरियां छिन गईं। इसका आंकड़ा सरकार के पास नहीं है, लेकिन जानकार बता रहे हैं कि नोटबंदी और जीएसटी के कारण 15 से 20 लाख लोगों का रोजगार छिन गया। नोटबंदी और जीएसटी के बाद निजी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की दुर्दशा और बढ़ गई है। सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण सरकारी नौकरी मिलना तो छोड़िए, निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरियां लोग कैसे बचाएं, कर्मचारी

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

इस उधेड़बुन में लगे हैं। निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्र की नौकरियों का अकाल है। देश के लोगों में योग्यता होते हुए भी वे बेरोजगार हैं और घर में बैठने के लिए बाध्य हो गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण बताना चाहूंगी कि 15 सितम्बर को चपरासी के लिए 64 पदों की भर्ती के लिए 23,00,000 लोगों ने आवेदन किया, तो उनमें 255 पी.एच.डी. वाले लोग थे। हम इसी से अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में लोगों की क्या स्थिति है? उधर की तरफ वाले साथी अभी 'मनरेगा' की दुहाई दे रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार 'मनरेगा' के काम में भी 18 परसेंट जीएसटी काट रही है। आप मेरी तरफ इस तरह से मत देखिए, क्योंकि मेरे पास इसके प्रूफ हैं। मजदूरों के मजदूरी भुगतान में 18 परसेंट जीएसटी काटौती की जा रही है। एक दिन मैंने चिदम्बरम जी से पूछा कि क्या मजदूरों की मजदूरी में भी जीएसटी लगता है, तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैंने इस बात को किसी दूसरे विषय पर बोलते हुए भी उठाया है और सदन न चलने के कारण वह मुद्दा उठाया नहीं जा सका, लेकिन आज निषाद जी के बिल के कारण मैं यह मुद्दा सदन में रख रही हूँ। हमारे देश के बेरोजगारों का बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है और उनके साथ एक प्रकार से मजाक हो रहा है। मेक इंडिया, स्किल इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी योजनाओं में आप नौजवानों को स्किल्ड तो बना रहे हैं, उनको कुशल श्रमिक तो बना रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, उन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। रेलवे अप्रेंटिस और आईटीआई सर्टिफिकेट धारक सड़कों पर रोजगार के लिए धरना, प्रदर्शन के लिए बाध्य हैं और इनमें से कइयों ने आत्महत्या की ओर कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। रेलवे अप्रेंटिस बच्चों को रोजगार देने से मना कर दिया गया है। रेल मंत्री जी अभी यहां बैठे थे, जो अभी नहीं हैं। रेलवे में 2000 पद अप्रेंटिसों के खाली हैं, लेकिन वहां पर अप्रेंटिस किए हुए कुशल श्रमिकों में से एक को भी रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। इंजीनियर्स भी इस देश में बेरोजगार हैं, उन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके लिए मंत्रालय कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहा है। आज हर चीज में ऑनलाइन की बात होती है। जब बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार की बात आती है, तो ऑनलाइन भर्ती होती है, लेकिन ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण का कहीं कुछ नहीं दिखता है। यह एक झुनझुना थमाने वाली बात हो रही है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चों को छत्तीसगढ़ में दो साल से बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं मिला है।

महोदय, बेरोजगारी से आतंकवाद पनपता है। हमारे देश के बेरोजगार युवा गलत कदम उठाने को मजबूर हैं, क्योंकि उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता। आजकल जो भी नौकरी मिल रही है, खाली उनमें संविदा भर्ती हो रही है। जब कोई पद रिक्त होता है, तो उसमें परमानेंट नौकरी देनी चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार संविदा भर्ती करती है, चाहे जो भी पद हो, हर पद में संविदा भर्ती होती है। इस तरह बेरोजगारों के साथ, पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है और संविदा के नाम पर कम पैसों में उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है। इस संविदा भर्ती में बिचौलियों और चंद लोगों की चांदी होती है और बेरोजगारों का शोषण होता है। यह बेरोजगारों की बेबसी को दर्शाता है। जहां कहीं कर्मचारी संविदा पर कार्यरत हैं, वहां बेरोजगारों को स्थाई नौकरी दिए जाने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए और यह काम एक समय-सीमा के तहत होना चाहिए। बेरोजगारों के दुख-दर्द के साथ यूं ही खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहिए। जब किसी अमुक पद से कोई कर्मचारी रिटायर होता है, तो उस रिक्त पद पर पहले स्थाई नियुक्ति कर ली जाती थी, लेकिन आजकल ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। देश में पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की फौज खड़ी

हो रही है, जो योग्यता होते हुए भी सरकारी नौकरी नहीं पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे सरकारी नौकरी पाने की जो उम्र की एक समय-सीमा होती है, उसे पार कर चुके होते हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी, जिसके तहत सरकारी नौकरी पाने की उम्र की समय-सीमा न हो, वह समाप्त हो जाए, जिससे बेरोजगार व्यक्ति की योग्यता उसकी उम्र की समय-सीमा के कारण अयोग्य न हो? सरकारी नौकरी पाने की उम्र की यह समय-सीमा बाध्यकारी कतई नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि सरकार बेरोजगारों के मामले में सार्थक पहल करे और इस विधेयक के माध्यम से जो संशोधन की बात कही गई है, उसे अमली जामा पहनाने हेतु अविलंब कदम उठाया जाए।

**डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति जी, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर निषाद जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उस पर मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में उन्होंने एक प्रोविजन के लिए कहा है कि बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिले। ऊपर-ऊपर से देखने में तो यह सही लगता है, बहुत अच्छा लगता है कि उन्हें भत्ता मिले, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिस वर्ग को हम बेरोजगारी भत्ता दे रहे हैं, वह उनके लिए मदद होगी या हम उनकी परेशानियाँ बढ़ाएंगे? कहीं हम उनकी मानसिकता तो नहीं बिगाड़ेंगे या उन्हें पंगु तो नहीं बनाएंगे। हमारा युवा वर्ग, जो काम करने के लिए तरस रहा है, बेरोजगारी भत्ता पाने के बाद क्या वह काम करने के लिए सक्षम बनेगा? हमें यह सवाल भी पूछना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि इससे हम उनकी परेशानी बढ़ाएंगे, जो एक ईजी मनी उन्हें मिलेगा। एक माँ जब अपने बेटे को पैसे देती है तो वह यह भी देखती है कि उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन यहां जो बच्चे 18 साल की उम्र से ऊपर हैं, वे तम्बाकू, सिगरेट, शराब की ओर भी जा सकते हैं, जिससे बीमारी और बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हम जो भी काम करें, बेरोजगारी भत्ता कह कर हम जो भी पैसा देना चाहते हैं, वही पैसा हम कुछ ऐसे use में लाएँ, ताकि उनकी सक्षमता बढ़े। अभी 10वीं/12वीं पास या इंजीनियर, सभी degree holders को लगता है कि सर्टिफिकेट मिलने के बाद job मिलनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि education इसके लिए नहीं है, बल्कि education इसलिए है कि हमारी thinking, हमारी सोच, यह हम कैसे करते हैं। इससे हमें पूरे विषय के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।

सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने एक उदाहरण दिया कि जो पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं है, वह कमाता है, चोरी करके कमाता है और एक इंजीनियर कुछ भी नहीं कमा सकता। लेकिन हमें इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सोचना चाहिए कि जो पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं है, उसने एक कौशल्य लिया है, शायद वह गलत तरीके से लिया होगा, लेकिन उसके पास एक कौशल्य है, जो उस पढ़े-लिखे आदमी के पास कोई भी कौशल्य नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है। मैं अपना उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। कौशल्य के बारे में हमने पहले कभी नहीं सोचा था। पहली बार मोदी सरकार ने कौशल्य विकास के लिए खास अलग मंत्रालय तैयार किया है और वह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं कौशल्य के बारे में बताता हूँ कि मैं एक eye specialist हूँ, डॉक्टर हूँ। Final year में M.S. में मेरा examination हुआ, theory examination हुआ, practical में viva-voce हुआ, मुझसे सिर्फ पूछा गया और मुझे जो डिग्री मिली, वह Master of Surgery मिली, जिसमें किसी ने मेरी surgery नहीं देखी, लेकिन मुझे Master of Surgeon की डिग्री दे दी। अब मैं बाहर जाऊँगा, तो कोई मुझसे operation नहीं करवाएगा, लेकिन मुझे government job मिल सकती है। यह जो फर्क है कि सिर्फ डिग्री से हमें नौकरी

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

मिल सकती है, ऐसा नहीं है। उसके साथ कुशलता, कौशल्य बहुत जरूरी है। इस कौशल्य पर जोर मोदी सरकार ने दिया है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

हम यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी है, लेकिन आज यह बेरोजगारी कम हो रही है। व्यवसाय ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा, हम लोगों को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि 10वीं/12वीं पास होने के बाद भी व्यवसाय हो सकता है। इतनी अधिक बेरोजगारी है, हम ऐसा बोलते हैं, लेकिन साथ में हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि क्या आज हमें ड्राइवर जल्दी मिल सकता है; यदि हमें कुक चाहिए, तो क्या हमें वह कुक जल्दी मिल सकता है? नहीं, यह कुशलता हमने इतने सालों में किसी को नहीं दी है। यह कुशलता देने में जो 'कौशल्य विकास योजना' है, वह काफी प्रभावी है। जैसे 'National Skill Development Mission' है, 'प्रधान मंत्री कौशल्य विकास योजना' है। इसके अलावा 'National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship' है, 'Rural India Skill' है, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इन्हें इस सरकार ने शुरू किया है। मुझे लगता है कि कौशल्य विकास होने के बाद लोग खुद व्यवसाय शुरू कर सकते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि डिग्री मिलने के बाद उसे काम मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन डिग्री का मतलब सिर्फ काम मिले, ऐसा नहीं है, वह खुद का व्यवसाय शुरू करे। इसलिए उसको कौशल्य देना बहुत जरूरी है। उस दिशा में इस सरकार का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है। यहां ड्राइवर, कुक, सिवियोरिटी गार्ड, सैलून, गारमेंट, काउंसिलर, जो समझा सकता है, इनके अलावा acupressure, paramedicals, इतनी सारी skills हैं और इनसे भी ज्यादा skills की कई सारी योजनाएँ हैं। हमें इनका लाभ उन तक पहुँचाना है और हमें 'Skill India', नया इंडिया बनाना है। जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई व्यवसाय करना चाहता है, तो वह व्यवसाय करे, हर बार वह नौकरी की तलाश क्यों करे? जो खुद को बेरोजगार कहता है, वह व्यवसाय शुरू करके दूसरे लोगों को नौकरी दे सकता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसके अलावा मुद्रा योजना भी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** इसके तहत भी व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिए लोन मिल सकता है। लोगों ने इसका फायदा उठाया है। हर बार नौकरी मांगने की बजाय हम व्यवसाय या कोई इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने की कोशिश करें। जैसे 'Startup India' का भी प्रोग्राम है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यदि हम यह सब सोचते हैं, तो हम 'Skill India' को आगे बढ़ाएँ और जो भी डिग्री लेता है, उसके बाद internship type कोर्स के द्वारा हर डिग्री के बाद हम उसमें कौशल्य भर दें, तो हम उसको बेरोजगार न बना कर, व्यावसायिक बना कर अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। यह पैसा उसके लिए खर्च हो।

इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि बेरोजगारी भत्ता लोगों को, युवकों को गुमराह करने के लिए होगा। इससे वे खर्चा, पान, तंबाकू, सिगरेट, शराब आदि में जाएँगे, क्योंकि वह easy money है। इसलिए मैं इसका पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूँ और मुझे लगता है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री नीरज शेखर। नीरज जी, आपकी पार्टी के पास टाइम नहीं बचा है, आप सिर्फ पांच मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं अपने नेता श्री विशम्भर जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि 'काम का अधिकार' के संबंध में वे प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लाए हैं और इसके लिए मैं इनका स्वागत करता हूँ। आज हमारे देश के लिए जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह unemployment की है। बेरोज़गार नौजवानों की संख्या इस देश में हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। यह समस्या आने वाले समय में कितना विकराल रूप ले लेगी, इसकी आशंका हम सभी को है, चाहे वे इस तरफ के सदस्य हों या उस तरफ के सदस्य हों। यह समस्या बहुत अधिक भयंकर होती जा रही है। जब कभी भी मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ, तो देखता हूँ कि वहां नौजवान पढ़-लिख कर बेरोज़गार घूम रहे हैं। उनको आशा थी कि जब हम पढ़-लिख लेंगे, तो अपने परिवार को चलाएंगे, लेकिन वे दिन-रात दौड़ते हैं, फिर भी उनको कोई काम नहीं मिलता है।

महोदय, कई नौजवान हम लोगों के पास आते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, मेरे पास B.Tech किए हुए बच्चों की कम से कम 200-300 एप्लिकेशंस रखी हैं, जिनके पास कोई नौकरी नहीं है। कुछ बच्चों ने MBA किया है, जो बेरोज़गार हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, क्या मैं उनको आपके पास भेज दूँ? उनको मैं कहां पर भेजूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सेक्रेटेरिएट में नौकरी का आवेदन निकला था, जहां 400 स्थान रिक्त थे, उसके लिए 26 लाख लोगों ने एप्लिकेशंस दीं, जिनमें से कुछ लोग Ph.D किए हुए थे और कुछ लोगों ने CA किया था। वहां Class IV के लिए जो वेकेंसी निकली थी, उसके लिए भी 24 लाख लोगों ने एप्लिकेशंस दीं। बेरोज़गारी की समस्या आज इतनी गंभीर हो चुकी है और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी इसको मज़ाक में उड़ा रहे हैं।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** मैं मज़ाक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** माननीय मंत्री जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बाद में बोलिएगा, हर चीज़ मज़ाक में नहीं लेनी चाहिए। यह देश के नौजवानों का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मंत्री हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** अगर आपके पास ऐसे नौजवान हैं, तो उनको आप हमारे पास भेज दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए, वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** मैं मज़ाक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मंत्री जी, आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Minister, please do not interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना संकल्प पत्र रखा था, उसमें कहा गया था कि दो करोड़ नौकरियां दी जाएंगी, लेकिन आज हम लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

हम लोगों ने यह थोड़े ही कहा था कि नौकरियां दी जाएंगी, हम लोग तो बाकी के लोगों को ऐसा बना देना चाहते हैं, ताकि वे नौकरी दे सकें। मैं इस जुमले वाली सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग इस बात को स्पष्ट क्यों नहीं करते? यदि नौकरी दे नहीं सकते थे, तो इन्होंने यह क्यों कहा कि दो करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे? अब ये लोग कह रहे हैं कि हम दूसरे लोगों को ऐसा बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि वे लोग नौकरी दे सकें। यह हम नई चीज़ सुन रहे हैं। जब भी इनसे प्रश्न पूछा जाता है, तो हर बार उसका एक नया जवाब आ जाता है, एक नया स्लोगन आ जाता है।

महोदय, आज इस देश का नौजवान मांग कर रहा है कि मुझे नौकरी दी जाए। वह समय दूर नहीं है, जब वह नौजवान सड़कों पर उतर आएगा। वह नौजवान आप सबसे, इस सदन के सभी लोगों से यह प्रश्न पूछेगा कि आप लोगों ने हमें पढ़ाया क्यों? नौजवान आज खेती से भाग रहा है, क्योंकि खेती में उसको कोई लाभ दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। वह अपने मां-बाप को दिन-रात देखता है कि वे परिश्रम करते हैं, उसके बावजूद उनको अपनी लागत तक भी नहीं मिलती है। इसीलिए किसान का बेटा आज खेती न करके नौकरी ढूंढ़ता है। वह पढ़ता-लिखता है, उसका बाप उसकी पढ़ाई पर पैसा खर्च करता है, लेकिन उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती। आज नौजवानों की जो समस्या है, हम लोगों को उसे देखना चाहिए, लेकिन इस सरकार को कोई अन्य समस्या मिल जाती है। हम लोगों को नौजवानों के लिए काम करना चाहिए, उनको देखना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमसे कहा जाता है कि कौशल विकास के अंतर्गत नए आईटीआई शुरू किए गए हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र बोल रहे थे कि ड्राइवर कहां मिलते हैं? मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक कितने कौशल विकास के केंद्र खुल चुके हैं? उनमें कितने लोग आए हैं? उनको कितनी नौकरियां मिली हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे इन सवालों का जवाब बता दें। आप कहते हैं कि हम उनको विदेश भेजेंगे। क्या किसी को अभी तक कोई नौकरी मिली है? आज अगर आप ड्राइवर ढूंढ़ने जाएं, तो कितने ही ड्राइवर यहां घूम रहे हैं। अगर आपको चाहिए तो मैं भेज देता हूं। बलिया से, पूर्वांचल या पूर्वांचल के राज्यों से बेचारे नौजवान यहां आते हैं और काम कर रहे हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि गांवों में उनको रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया जाए। इसके बारे में बात की जाए, लेकिन यहां बातें कुछ और ही होती हैं। कभी कोई संविधान संशोधन पास किया जा रहा है, कभी कोई किया जा रहा है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से Right to Employment के बारे में अभी तक कोई विधेयक क्यों नहीं आया है? महोदय, यह जरूरी है कि हमारे नौजवानों को नौकरी मिले। आज देश का नौजवान इस हद तक पहुंच गया है कि वह अपने घर को चलाने के लिए अपने अंग बेच रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह नौजवान अपने अंग बेच रहा है, ताकि वह अपने परिवार को चला सके। आज किसान इसलिए भी आत्महत्या कर रहा है कि उसने अपनी जमीन के ऊपर कर्जा लेकर और अपने ट्रैक्टर को बेचकर अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाया, लेकिन अब उसे रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। आज नौजवान क्यों आत्महत्या कर रहा है, इसलिए कि इतना पढ़-लिख कर वह हतोत्साहित हो गया है और वह सोच रहा है कि मैं कहां जाऊं, मैं क्या करूं, उसे नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। अतः मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय को सरकार जरा ध्यान से देखे और जो बिल हमारे माननीय सदस्य लाए हैं, उस पर विचार करे और सोचे। मैं तो अपने सांसद जी से मांग करूंगा कि वे यह देखें कि इस पर आज फैसला हो जाए और आज इस पर वोटिंग हो और तय किया जाए कि इसका क्या परिणाम है? आज इस सदन में यह स्पष्ट हो जाए कि आखिर सरकार क्या चाहती है। मैं तो आग्रह करूंगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all. ...*(Time Bell rings)*... Okay, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी का समय नहीं था, फिर भी आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, अपनी ओर से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर जरूर वोटिंग कराए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Ramkumar Verma speaking? Are you speaking?

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, take only five minutes because the time is over.

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजरथान):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं इसी के साथ हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्राइवेट बिल के माध्यम से देश के बेरोजगार युवाओं के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के हमारे लोकप्रिय और युवाओं के शुभचिन्तक प्रधान मंत्री, जब से इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में आए, उनकी चिन्ता में वे शरीक हुए हैं। निषाद साहब ने यह कहा कि बेरोजगारी के कारण युवा वर्ग किस प्रकार से असामाजिक गतिविधियों में संलिप्त हो रहा है, आतंकवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और अपराधी प्रवृत्तियाँ उसमें आ रही हैं। यह एक कारण हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके पीछे और भी कारण हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी के कारण युवाओं में निश्चित रूप से कहीं न कहीं निराशा है। उन्होंने यह भी उल्लेख किया कि देश की 70 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी आज देश के युवा वर्ग में भयानक रूप से बेरोजगारी प्रकट हो रही है और उसका निदान नहीं हो रहा है, इसमें भी सत्यता है।

महोदय, देश को आजाद हुए 70 वर्ष हो चुके हैं। भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी, 1950 को लागू हुआ और उसे लागू हुए भी लगभग 67 वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन भारत की बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हुई। भारत के संविधान को उसके निर्माताओं ने जिस भावना और जिस सोच से बनाया, उसे देखकर लगता है कि भारत के संविधान को बहुत सोच-समझ कर बनाया गया था। उसमें उन्होंने हर पहलू को सम्मिलित किया है। यदि हम इसके Preamble को देखें, तो उसमें सारी चीजें समायोजित हो जाती हैं। हमें पूरे संविधान के विस्तृत अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसमें भी यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि भारत एक प्रभुत्वसंपन्न गणतंत्र देश तो होगा, लेकिन मौलिक अधिकारों को भी प्रिएम्बल में दर्शाया गया है। देश right to equality, opportunity, सामाजिक समानता, आर्थिक समानता, शैक्षिक तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होगा।

महोदय, निषाद साहब ने यह जरूर बताया कि इन कारणों से अपराध हो रहे हैं। अच्छा होता, यदि इन कारणों के उत्पन्न होने के बारे में भी वे बताते कि ये कारण क्यों उत्पन्न हुए हैं। चूंकि समय की सीमा है, इसलिए मैं यही कहूंगा कि 70 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद और भारत के संविधान में जब हम मौलिक अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, तो वे भारत के संविधान के आर्टिकल

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

12 से लेकर 35 तक में दिए गए हैं। यदि हम प्रिम्बल की बात करते हैं, तो आप देखें, उस वक्त के मुकाबले अब 465 आर्टिकल हो गए हैं। पहले इसके 22 खंड थे और आज उसके 24-25 खंड हैं। 12 सूचियां हो गई हैं और एक से एक अमेंडमेंट उसमें हुए हैं। उसमें यदि हम देखें, तो पाएंगे कि बहुत सारे अमेंडमेंट गरीबों के लिए भी हुए हैं। जो लोग गरीबी से पीड़ित हैं, जिनके बारे में अभी हमारे डी. राजा और एक माननीय सदस्या ने भी बात कही कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी के लोग अभी भी न्याय के मामले में पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से आज बेरोजगारी ने युवाओं को निराश कर रखा है। लेकिन बेरोजगारी का कारण यह रहा है कि हम राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने भी और तत्कालीन सरकार ने भी 1950 के बाद, संविधान लागू होने के बाद, जो प्रोविजंस दिये, उनके अन्दर सारा कुछ था, लेकिन जरूरत यह थी कि हम उनको सही ढंग से क्रियान्वित करते। जब 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को chief architect of the Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar साहब ने संविधान को सुपुर्द किया था, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उन्होंने उस समय यह कहा था कि संविधान अच्छा है, बुरा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... डिपेंड इस पर करता है कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस तरह से होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** अगर इसका अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा, तो निश्चित है कि यह संविधान लाभदायक होगा। इसमें जो मैक्सिमम था, वह देश के किसानों के लिए, युवाओं के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए, पुरुषों के लिए था, जो पिछड़े हुए थे, उनके लिए था। आज मैं इस अवसर पर अधिक न कह कर यही कहूंगा कि निषाद साहब, आपने यह बिल पेश किया है। बिल के लिए, युवाओं के लिए आपकी जो संवेदना है, बहुत बढ़िया है।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** अधिकार ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अधिकार पर बात करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** अधिकार की तो बात हो गई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज भारत सरकार के ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। थोड़ा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टाइम बहुत कम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सत्यता है कि आज भारत सरकार ने और भारत सरकार का नेतृत्व करने वाले प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने, इस देश के युवाओं के लिए, जोकि अभी 65 प्रतिशत युवा वर्ग है, जो निराशा में था ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर कहते हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति—जब जन-धन अकाउंट की योजना चालू की गई, तो 29 करोड़ लोग उससे जुड़े।

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

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** उसका फायदा किसको मिला?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** सर, एक मिनट। बस एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। करोड़ों लोग जब डिजिटल के माध्यम से— मनरेगा जैसी स्कीम, जो मृतप्राय हो गयी थी, उसके बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा कार्य किये जाने वाले, unproductivity के रूप में थे, लेकिन माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रयास और भारत सरकार के प्रयास से, आज मनरेगा के माध्यम से और डिजिटल माध्यम से जो पैसा उस मजदूर को मिल रहा है, तो उत्पादकता बढ़ रही है, वह विकास कार्यों के अन्दर लग रहा है और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर दिख रहा है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि चाहे वह भारत सरकार की मुद्रा योजना हो, स्टैंड-अप योजना हो, स्टार्ट-अप योजना हो ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** हमारे किसान कृषि पर डिपेंड करते हैं। किसानों के लिए जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनसे जो कृषि पर डिपेंडेंट हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी संख्या कम होगी। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister can reply now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister can speak now.

**श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी को बहुत शुभकामनाएँ देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** उपसभापति जी, मुझे अपनी पूरी बात तो कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने तो थोड़ा सा ही बोला था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, आपका रिप्लाय इसके बाद होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि आपको अभी यह भी सुनना है और इसका भी रिप्लाय आपको देना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, मैं अपने भाई, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी को इस बात के लिए भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने देश की एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर सदन का और देश की जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वास्तव में इस समय देश की आवश्यकता है कि रोजगार के अच्छे अवसर मिलें और लोगों को रोजगार मिले।

हम इतना कह सकते हैं कि पिछले 3 साल से, जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, इस दिशा में इतनी अधिक चिन्ता से काम कर रही है, तो मुझे लगता है कि जिस तरह से आप आर्टिकल 16ए को सम्मिलित कराने का प्रस्ताव कर रहे हैं— अभी हमारे 10 अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संदर्भ में अपनी बातें रखी हैं। मैंने सबकी बातों को पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ सुनकर, उसमें जो कुछ कर सकता हूँ, उसके हिसाब से तय किया है कि हम अपने विभाग के माध्यम से क्या कर सकते हैं।

वर्तमान में संविधान में 'राइट टू वर्क' एक मौलिक अधिकार नहीं है। हालांकि संविधान के नीतिनिर्देशक तत्व में, आर्टिकल 39 और आर्टिकल 41 में ये सरकार का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं कि

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

सरकार ऐसी नीतियां बनाये, जिनसे इसके समस्त नागरिकों को जीवनयापन का पर्याप्त अवसर मिले। हालांकि नीतिनिर्देशक तत्त्व enforceable नहीं हैं, परन्तु इससे सरकार की जवाबदेही और जिम्मेदारी कम नहीं होती है, ऐसा हम समझते हैं और हम उस चिन्ता के हिसाब से काम कर रहे हैं। कई माननीय सांसदों ने अपने क्षेत्र, अपने निकट के क्षेत्र तथा इस समय देश में जो चल रहा है, उस संदर्भ में जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उस संबंध में मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार जिस हिसाब से काम कर रही है, वे सारी बातें अब धीरे-धीरे समझ में आ रही हैं और उसके हिसाब से हम काम कर रहे हैं। मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में सरकार ने देश के चहुंमुखी विकास के लिए कई प्रकार के नेशनल प्रोग्राम्स दिए हुए हैं और उन सभी नेशनल प्रोग्राम्स से देश में आर्थिक गतिविधियां बढ़ेंगी। ये सभी प्रोग्राम्स रोजगार सृजन के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक का काम कर रहे हैं और यह सबको दिखाई भी दे रहा है। अभी हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे कि डिजिटल इंडिया, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया आदि ऐसे कार्यक्रम हैं, जिनसे रोजगार का सृजन हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बेहतर रोड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने की दिशा में बहुत तेजी से देश के अंदर सड़कों का भी जाल बिछ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में अभी हमारी कैबिनेट ने लगभग 7 लाख करोड़ के निवेश से लगभग 83 हजार किलोमीटर सड़क के विस्तार का निर्णय लिया है। इस आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन से 5 वर्षों में लगभग 32 करोड़ मैन डेज़ का सृजन हो रहा है और इसके अलावा चाहे रेल कनेक्टिविटी की बात हो या एयर कनेक्टिविटी की बात हो, हर क्षेत्र में हम जिस प्रकार से काम कर रहे हैं, देश को इस हिसाब से आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं कि देश में आर्थिक गतिविधियां बढ़ें और रोजगार इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त मैं सदन का ध्यान सरकार की स्वरोजगार की योजनाओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि देश के जिस हिस्से में भी हम जाते हैं, तो हमें इसके प्रति बहुत ही सकारात्मक परिणाम मिलते हैं और लोग इसकी जानकारी देते हैं। महोदय, इस योजना के तहत 2015-16 में 1 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपए के टारगेट के मुकाबले 1 लाख 32 हजार करोड़ रुपए का ऋण आवंटित किया गया। दूसरे वर्ष यानी 2016-17 में लगभग 1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए का ऋण आवंटित किया गया, जो टारगेट से कहीं अधिक था। इस वर्ष भी अब तक लगभग 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का लोन बिना किसी गारंटी या collateral security के छोटे-छोटे उद्यमियों को दिया गया। अब तक इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत लगभग 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए का ऋण साढ़े नौ लाख करोड़ से अधिक खातों में दिया गया है। यहां मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना के तहत नए उद्यमियों को काम करने के लिए 1.67 लाख करोड़ रुपए उनके 2.69 करोड़ खातों में दिए गए। इस स्कीम से कितने रोजगार का सृजन हुआ? जब हम इस मंत्रालय में आए, तब हमारी जानकारी में आया कि AESI में 10 और प्रोविडेंट फंड में 20 से ऊपर का रिकॉर्ड में हम रखते हैं, इसके नीचे का रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। हमने अब लेबर ब्यूरो से इसकी स्टडी करने को कहा है कि एक सही जानकारी, जैसा अभी हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे, वे तथ्य हम लोगों के सामने आए। मुझे लगता है कि इस संबंध में जून-जुलाई तक एक रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आएगी। जब जून-जुलाई, 2018 तक यह रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, तब हम सदन को कुछ बताने की स्थिति में होंगे।

महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रालय ने 2015 में नेशनल कैरियर पोर्टल सर्विस की भी शुरुआत की है, जिसके अंतर्गत करीब-करीब 4 करोड़ जॉब सीकर्स रजिस्टर हुए हैं और लगभग 14.5 लाख इम्प्लॉयर्स भी रजिस्टर हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में 920 जॉब फेयर्स भी लगाए और 679 Employment Exchanges को भी आवश्यक निधियां जारी कीं कि आप इस हिसाब से काम करें, जिनको NCS पोर्टल से भी जोड़ा गया। हम लोगों ने लगभग 100 के आसपास मॉडल कैरियर सेंटर्स को भी आधुनिक बनाने का काम किया। साथियो, ये सारे काम पिछले तीन-साढ़े तीन वर्षों में हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, we have to dispose this of before 5 p.m. Therefore, you cannot take more time. There is the reply and, then, if it goes for voting, it would need time.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस ओर कितनी चिंता कर रहे हैं। अगस्त, 2016 से "प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना" की शुरुआत हम लोगों के द्वारा की गई और इसके अंतर्गत भर्ती किए जाने वाले नए कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रारंभिक तीन वर्षों के लिए employer द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोविडेंट फंड कंट्रीब्यूशन, जो कि 12 परसेंट है, उसमें 8.33 परसेंट स्कीम के तहत सरकार वहन कर रही है। Apparel and garment क्षेत्र में ये सारी की सारी 12 परसेंट की राशि सरकार के द्वारा वहन की जा रही है। इस योजना के तहत अब तक लगभग 13 लाख नए कर्मचारियों को सम्मिलित किया जा चुका है।

महोदय, रोजगार के अवसरों का सही-सही आकलन करने के लिए पिछले वर्षों से चर्चा चल रही है। डेटा कलेक्शन और गैदर करने का तरीका भी है। प्रोविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था, जैसा मैं अभी कह रहा था कि 20 से अधिक का डेटा कलेक्शन हो पाता है, उससे कम का नहीं हो पाता है। हमें जो व्यवस्था मिली है, उसमें 10 से कम व्यक्तियों का data available नहीं है। Labour Bureau भी 10 से कम व्यक्तियों का data collect नहीं कर पा रहा है। ऐसा हमने नहीं किया है, बल्कि पहले की व्यवस्था से हमें ये सारी बातें मिली हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि data collection में आ रही समस्याओं का सरकार ने संज्ञान लिया है और नीति आयोग के Vice-Chairman की अध्यक्षता में गठित Task Force ने सांख्यिकी मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए अधिकृत किया है कि वे 10 से कम लोगों को रोजगार देने वाले संस्थानों को भी आने वाले समय में इसमें शामिल करे, ताकि सही स्थिति हम लोगों के सामने आ सके। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे मंत्रालय ने Labour Bureau द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले रोजगार-बेरोजगारी से संबंधित सभी आंकड़ों में 10 से कम लोगों को employ करने वाले संस्थानों को भी शामिल करने की व्यवस्था शुरू की है। आगामी अप्रैल माह से हम इसे शुरू कर रहे हैं।

मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा कि मनरेगा जैसे नेशनल प्रोग्राम हेतु सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि और उसके फलस्वरूप सृजित mandays की गंभीरता को हमने समझा है। इस मद में वर्ष 2014-15 में 32,477 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि थी, जो वर्ष 2016-17 में बढ़कर 48,387 करोड़ रुपए हो गई है। इसके फलस्वरूप सृजित mandays, जो पहले 16,576 लाख दिवस थे, वे अब बढ़कर 23,576 लाख दिवस हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अगर आपने इस बिल को आज dispose of करना है तो उत्तर को ज्यादा लंबा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** मैं सिर्फ 5 मिनट और लूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... I will take only five minutes, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति :** Otherwise यह बिल carry over करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे problem नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... I am asking you a question. I have no problem.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा में सारी धनराशि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because at 5.00 p.m., the time is over. Beyond that, we cannot wait. ..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार रोजगार सृजन के प्रति बहुत सजग है और पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ हम हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि देश को दिशा मिले और यह देश दुनिया में अच्छी दिशा में आगे बढ़े। सब इसे मान रहे हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय हमारे सामने रखा, सरकार इस विषय में पूरी तरह से सतत, प्रयत्नशील और चिंतित है। इस सरकार के सारे प्रोग्राम न केवल देश में आर्थिक प्रगति और खुशहाली लेकर आयेंगे। देश में सभी को रोजगार के अवसर मिलें, यह हमारी चिंता की बात है।

मैं अधिक न बोलते हुए, यही कहूंगा कि इस संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य मुझे जो सुझाव देंगे, मैं उन्हें स्वीकार करूंगा। मैं पूरे सदन और श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें और वे हमें जो सुझाव देंगे, हम उसके अनुसार आगे बढ़कर काम करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ सभी माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, do you want a clarification?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir. I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your clarification?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Bill is very, very important, very significant. But, I just seek a clarification from you. Sir, if you look at the Financial Memorandum of this Bill, it says, "A recurring expenditure of ₹ 5,000 crores per annum, and a non-recurring expenditure of ₹ 1,000 crores per annum." So, the money is going to be spent. On the 5th of August, 2016, voting on a Private Members' Bill presented by my colleague, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, was prevented on the grounds that that was a Money Bill. There was no expenditure. But, it was classified as a Money Bill, and it was not taken up. So, this Bill says, "₹ 5,000 crores per year, and onetime expenditure of ₹ 1,000 crores per year." It is a classic Money Bill. So, I seek clarity from you. How did Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao's Bill get classified as

a Money Bill, and this Bill is not a Money Bill, when money is mentioned in the Bill? I want to ask this thing from you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How did the previous Bill was classified as Money Bill? That was not decided by me. That was decided by the hon. Speaker. So, in order to find a reply to that question, you contest the next Lok Sabha election, go there, and ask this question. It is a very important point. He has raised a very valid question. So, I will reply to that. But, with regard to this Bill, the hon. Speaker has not reported that it is a Money Bill, and I have no evidence before me to say that it is a Money Bill ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. I am not the authority to decide whether it is a Money Bill or not. Therefore, I am asking you to reply.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I want to ask...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete and then you can ask.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I need to clarify.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the reply come. What are you clarifying? Let the reply come. The Minister is the only speaker here. He is the person to clarify. Please sit down. निषाद जी, आप पाँच मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। यह देश के नौजवानों से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है, बेरोजगारी से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। मैंने इसको लाना इसलिए उचित समझा कि जब तक संविधान में संशोधन नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक नौजवानों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता। मेरे इस निजी विधेयक पर माननीय सदस्य आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी, महेश पोद्दार जी, विजिला सत्यानंत जी, आलोक तिवारी जी, डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी जी, डी. राजा जी, श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी, डा. विकास महात्मे जी, नीरज शेखर जी और रामकुमार वर्मा जी ने अपने विचार रखे। इन्होंने हमारा समर्थन किया, हमारा हौसला बढ़ाया, इसके लिए हम इनको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास इनके डेटा नहीं हैं, इनके आँकड़े नहीं हैं। हमने अपनी प्रस्तावना में जो-जो बातें रखी थीं, उनमें से एक का भी जवाब मंत्री जी नहीं दे पाए हैं। अगर हम सीधे-सीधे इनके घोषणा-पत्र के ऊपर ही इनसे सवाल पूछें कि इन्होंने जो 2 करोड़ लोगों को प्रति वर्ष नौकरी देने के लिए कहा था, तो उस हिसाब से तीन साल में वह आँकड़ा 6 करोड़ होता है, तो 6 करोड़ लोगों में से कितने लोगों को इन्होंने नौकरी दी? इसका जवाब इनके पास से नहीं आया है।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने "स्किल इंडिया" तथा अन्य अलग-अलग स्कीमों के बारे में बताया। इन्होंने जो "स्टैंड-अप इंडिया" की बात रखी, वह मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि यह "स्टैंड-अप इंडिया" क्या है। "स्टैंड-अप इंडिया" को पूरे देश के लोग नहीं जानते होंगे। इन्होंने जितनी भी योजनाएँ चलाई हैं, वे सब हवा-हवाई हैं, वे जनता के हित की नहीं हैं और केवल कागजों पर चल रही हैं। आज देश में सबसे बड़ा नुकसान आदिवासियों, दलितों, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों और माइनॉरिटी के लोगों

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

का हो रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आदेश आ गया कि इस देश में जिनकी आबादी 85 प्रतिशत है, वे केवल 50 परसेंट में ही आरक्षण पाएँगे और जो लोग 15 परसेंट हैं, उनको 50 परसेंट का फायदा मिलेगा।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश में केंद्र की सेवाओं और स्टेट की सेवाओं की नौकरियों में कोई भी बैकलॉग न तो 27 परसेंट आरक्षण और न ही एससी-एसटी के लिए 21 परसेंट के आरक्षण के साथ भरा जा रहा है। केवल दिखावा किया जा रहा है। हम लोग ओबीसी कमिटी में हैं, हम पूरे देश में जाते हैं। यह सब जगह कहीं पर 2 परसेंट, कहीं पर 4 परसेंट और कहीं पर 10 परसेंट है। इस तरह से, पूरे देश में जो नौजवान है, वह पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो चुका है।

मान्यवर, आज देश में तमाम सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कंपनियां चल रही हैं। निजी क्षेत्र में तमाम कंपनियां चल रही हैं और वे अपने तमाम उत्पाद बेच रही हैं। वे गवर्नमेंट से जमीन लेती हैं, गवर्नमेंट से सब्सिडी लेती हैं और बैंकों से लोन लेती हैं। विजय माल्या जी तो बैंकों से लोन लेकर भाग गए और आज पूरे देश में लोगों के बीच यह चर्चा चल रही है कि लगता है, बैंकों का कर्ज दूर करने के लिए बैंकों की गारंटी खत्म की जा रही है और जो आदमी बैंक में पैसा जमा करेगा, उसमें बैंक की कोई गारंटी नहीं होगी। अगर कोई बैंक लुट गया, तो कह देंगे कि पब्लिक का पैसा लुट गया। मान्यवर, हर कंपनी के पास सीएसआर की निधि होती है। सीएसआर निधि देश के उन क्षेत्रों में लगाई जानी चाहिए, जहां वास्तव में लोग गरीब हैं, पिछड़े हैं, जहां पानी की प्रॉब्लम है, जहां स्कूल की प्रॉब्लम है, लेकिन आज हमें देखने को कुछ और मिल रहा है। जो विकसित शहर हैं, जहां विकसित एरिया है, वहां पर सारी कम्पनियां पैसा खर्च कर रही हैं। मान्यवर, इन्होंने जो स्किल इंडिया का जिक्र किया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया जिसे मैं मंत्री जी से पूछूंगा कि इस देश में "प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना" में जो पूरे देश में सेंटर खोले हैं, उनके फ्रेंचाइजर कौन-कौन हैं, उनका बैकग्राउंड क्या है और किन-किन को फ्रेंचाइजी दी है? इस देश में यही बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। चाहे Paytm और चाहे स्किल इंडिया की फ्रेंचाइजी हो, यह सब बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति ही ले रहे हैं। ये ही गांवों में छोटे लोगों को देकर उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि देश के लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश के लोग घास की रोटी खा रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** इसकी सरकार को कोई चिंता नहीं है। मान्यवर, भूख और बेकारी के कारण अपने बच्चों को बेच रहे हैं। देश में नौकरियां खत्म हो रही हैं, आउटसोर्सिंग की ओर पूरे देश को यह सरकार ले जा रही है और जो सरकारी नौकरियां हैं उनको खत्म करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।



**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, हम लोग सभा के अंदर हैं। यहां जितने भी संविदा कर्मचारी हैं उनको केवल वर्किंग ऑवर का ही पैसा दिया जाता है, छुट्टियों का पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। जब सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पूरे 365 दिन का पैसा दिया जाता है, तो उनको भी दिया जाना चाहिए। ये जितने संविदा कर्मी हैं, पहले जंतर-मंतर पर धरना देते थे। मान्यवर, यह सरकार तो लोगों के संवैधानिक अधिकार भी खत्म कर रही है क्योंकि अब लोगों को जंतर-मंतर पर धरना देने से रोक दिया गया है। अब लोग अपनी बात भी नहीं कह सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have taken more time. That is all. Sit down. Your time is over. Sit down. Mr. Nishad, look at the clock.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** उन्होंने जो नियंत्रण मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948, कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, खान अधिनियम, 1952 के अंतर्गत कामगारों के लिए 8 घंटे का नियम बना हुआ है। मुझे पूरे देश की जानकारी है कि महिलाओं से, बच्चों से 12 घंटे से ज्यादा काम लिया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. You are using this time for making a speech!

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मैं यही कहूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nishadji, please sit down.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको आगे बढ़ा दें और अगले सत्र में जब यह आएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more. Stop now. You are not replying to the debate. You are only making a speech. Nothing more will go on record. Sit down. As a mover, you should reply to the points raised here. You are making another speech.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं एक चीज जानना चाह रहा था, अभी आदरणीया छाया जी ने कहा था कि जो मजदूर मनरेगा में मजदूरी कर रहे हैं, उन पर भी जीएसटी पड़ रहा है। सरकार इस बात को साफ तो कर दे कि मजदूरों पर भी जीएसटी कैसे पड़ रहा है, क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I requested the hon. Labour Minister to extend ESI medical facilities to the families of weavers, tailors and artisan classes. But, he has not responded to this very specific point. If it is extended, it will alleviate them from a lot of distress and social tension. I am expecting a reply from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to him.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** सर, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे जब चाहे मेरे पास आकर बैठें। हमारी सरकार को साढ़े तीन वर्ष हुए हैं और सब को परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा है और जो राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में चुनाव हो रहे हैं वे सब भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पक्ष में जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप भी बैठिए।

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** मेरा मानना है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मंत्री जी, बैठिए। I have to dispose of the Bill before 5.00 p.m. Mr. Minister, I have to dispose it of before 5.00 p.m. Why don't you understand the problem?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** मेरा निषाद जी से आग्रह है कि वे आकर बैठें और जो सुझाव देंगे.....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, पांच बजे तक खत्म करना है, नहीं तो मेरे को कुछ नहीं।.....(व्यवधान).... The Minister is not understanding the problem.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You need not speak now. I am only asking the question. ...(व्यवधान)... I only wants to know whether you are withdrawing the Bill.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, मैं विधेयक को वापस नहीं ले रहा हूँ, मैं अपने विधेयक पर कायम हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वोटिंग कराई जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not withdrawing?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** नहीं, सर। देश के नौजवान जानना चाहते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार नौजवानों के लिए कितनी चिंतित है? जो उन्होंने 2 करोड़ रोजगार देने का वादा किया था, वे दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you are not withdrawing, I will have to move for voting. That is the only way out left. And, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I will have to go for a division. Mr. Nishad, you may think once again. Should we unnecessarily go for voting?

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान):** सर, कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, quorum is there. ...(Interruptions)... There is quorum. ...(Interruptions)... There is quorum. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, चूंकि हमारा देश लोकतंत्र से चलता है। जब देश में नौजवानों से वोट मांगने जाते हैं, उस समय पार्टियां अरबों-खरबों रुपए खर्च करती हैं। मैंने केवल उसमें यह रखा है कि पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time to make speeches. You only tell whether you are withdrawing or not. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** सर, मैं इसे वापस नहीं ले रहा हूँ और इस पर वोटिंग की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, he has not withdrawn. He is insisting on voting. I shall now put the Motion regarding the consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (insertion of new article 16A) to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The House divided.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, lobbies are cleared. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Now, you cannot. Rules do not permit. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Rules do not permit. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Rules do not permit to intervene now. ...(Interruptions)... I am on the voting process. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

*The House divided.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the result. ...(Interruptions)... I am announcing the result. ...(Interruptions)... Please. I am announcing the result, Subject to correction. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, yes. This is subject to correction. Don't worry. All votes which are received by chits will also be considered, taken into account. But this is subject to correction. ...(Interruptions)...

AYES – 20

Noes – 21

Budania, Shri Narendra (Rajasthan)

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana (Maharashtra)

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka (Andhra Pradesh)

Hariprasad, Shri B. K. (Karnataka)

Khan, Shri Javed Ali (Uttar Pradesh)  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali (Andhra Pradesh)  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman (Karnataka)  
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh (Uttarakhand)  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad (Uttar Pradesh)  
Ragesh, Shri K. K. (Kerala)  
Raja, Shri D. (Tamil Nadu)  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam (Karnataka)  
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar (Telangana)  
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar (Uttar Pradesh)  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj (Uttar Pradesh)  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev (Maharashtra)  
Somaprasad, Shri K. (Kerala)  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove (Himachal Pradesh)  
Tiwari, Shri Alok (Uttar Pradesh)  
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya (Chhattisgarh)  
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Uttar Pradesh)

NOES : 21

Akbar, Shri M. J. (Madhya Pradesh)  
Athawale, Shri Ramdas (Maharashtra)  
Ganesan, Shri La. (Madhya Pradesh)  
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand (Madhya Pradesh)  
Goel, Shri Vijay (Rajasthan)  
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai (Gujarat)  
Goyal, Shri Piyush (Maharashtra)  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan (Madhya Pradesh)  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas (Maharashtra)

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L. (Gujarat)

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh (Jammu and Kashmir)

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar (Chhattisgarh)

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal (Rajasthan)

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri (Karnataka)

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar (Bihar)

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap (Uttar Pradesh)

Singh, Shri, K. Bhabananda (Manipur)

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji (Gujarat)

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh (Gujarat)

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N. (Gujarat)

Verma, Shri Ramkumar (Rajasthan)

*The motion was not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Private Members' Business is over. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)... Lobbies may be opened. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Goel, do you want to say anything? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: नीरज जी, मैं आपकी बात रख रहा हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि इस बात को चेयरमैन के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए। वे आगे सदन चलाने के लिए sense of the House ले लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, three votes cast by ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is subject to correction. ...(Interruptions)... That is the procedure. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All votes will be displayed. ...(Interruptions)... Your vote will be there. All chits will be considered. What I said is, 'Subject to correction'. That is the procedure always. ...(Interruptions)... नीरज जी, यह हमने procedure के अनुसार किया।

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I understand English also, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understand Hindi also. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, जो हमने किया है, वह procedure के अनुसार है। आपका वोट चिट में आ गया है, वह भी इस में include हो जाएगा। यह Display Board में मिलेगा। All votes will be included. Don't worry about that. That is the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now whether the House sits beyond five, the Minister has left it to the discretion of the Chair and, therefore, today being Friday and our usual practice is to adjourn at 5.00 p.m., I think the Minister agrees that we ... ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to sit? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, I think that is the consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, we can do one Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, if you sit, you can do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We can show to the people of India that we want to work, we want to serve the people ...*(Interruptions)*... and I am sure all the Members will agree upon ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. We will do one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... One second.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, corrective result कब आएगा?

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए। बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You read the Rules Book. Don't ask me all this. Sit down. रूल बुक पढ़ो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no, please. Mr. Piyush Goyal, I can assure you that on the remaining working days, we have three or four working days, we will sit extra hours and dispose of the business. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, now, the Private Members' Business is over. Now we have to take Special Mentions. First is, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem. Sorry, Chaudharyji. I could not help you.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

#### **Demand to address the problem of malnutrition among children in the country**

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जिस मुलक का बचपन बीमार होता है, उस मुलक पर राज करने वाले चाहे जितने तंदुरुस्त हो जाएं, लेकिन मुलक बीमार ही रहता है।

महोदय, जब पूरी दुनिया के कुपोषित बच्चों पर नज़र जाती है, तो विकासशील और विकसित भारत का दावा करने वालों पर शर्म आती है। यूनिसेफ के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में 14.6 करोड़ बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हैं, जिनमें से 5.7 करोड़ बच्चे केवल भारत के हैं। पूरी दुनिया के कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या का यह एक-तिहाई भाग है। 47 फीसद कुपोषित बच्चे छोटे

کد کے رہ جاتے ہیں، جینکی سب سے بڑی تاداد भारतवर्ष में है। रिपोर्ट में इन कुपोषित बच्चों का शहरी प्रतिशत 31 फीसद आंका गया है, जबकि देहात में इनका प्रतिशत 41 फीसद बताया गया है। भारत के विभिन्न नगरों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दिल्ली की आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ने महानगरों की जाच में 51 फीसद बच्चे कम वजन के पाए हैं। वैज्ञानिकों का मानना है कि 85 फीसद बच्चे आने वाली पर्यावरण की आपदा का शिकार होने वाले हैं। मैं अपनी बात इस अफसोसनाक तथ्य पर रोकना चाहता हूं कि अफ्रीका से अधिक कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या मेरे भारत देश में है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इन कुपोषित बच्चों के संदर्भ में क्या कोई नीति बनाई है? यदि बनाई है, तो इस नीति से कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या में क्या कोई गिरावट आई है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इन कुपोषित बच्चों की जिंदगी के बारे में जल्दी ही कुछ सोचें, जो आने वाले भारत का सुनहरा कल हैं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش): مہودے، جس ملک کا بچپن بیمار ہوتا ہے، اس ملک پر راج کرنے والے چاہے جتنے تندرست ہو جائیں، لیکن ملک بیمار ہی رہتا ہے۔ مہودے، جب پوری دنیا کے کپوشت بچوں پر نظر جاتی ہے، تو وکاس - شیل اور وکست بھارت کا دعویٰ کرنے والوں پر شرم آتی ہے۔ یونیسف کے آنکڑے بتاتے ہیں کہ پوری دنیا میں 6۔14 کروڑ بچے کپوشت کا شکار ہیں، جن میں سے 7۔5 کروڑ بچے صرف بھارت میں ہیں۔ پوری دنیا کے کپوشت بچوں کی تعداد کا یہ ایک تہائی حصہ ہے۔ 47 فیصدی کپوشت بچے چھوٹے قد کے رہ جاتے ہیں، جن کی سب سے بڑی تعداد بھارت - ورش میں ہے۔ رپورٹ میں ان کپوشت بچوں کا شہری فیصد 31 فیصدی آنکا گیا ہے، جبکہ دیہات میں ان کا فیصد 41 فیصدی بتایا گیا ہے۔ بھارت کے مختلف شہروں کی رپورٹ کے آدھار پر دہلی کی آیوروگیان سنستھان نے مہا نگرہوں کی جانچ میں 51 فیصدی بچے کم وزن کے پائے ہیں۔ سائنسدانوں کا کہنا ہے کہ 85 فیصدی بچے آنے والی پریاورن کی آپدا کا شکار ہونے والے ہیں۔ میں اپنی بات اس افسوسناک تہے پر روکنا چاہتا ہوں کہ افریقہ نے زیادہ کپوشت بچوں کی تعداد میرے بھارت دیش میں ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے بھارت سرکار سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے ان کپوشت بچوں کے سندربھہ میں کیا کوئی نیتی بنائی ہے؟ اگر بنائی ہے، تو اس نیتی سے کپوشت بچوں کی تعداد میں کیا کوئی گراوٹ آئی ہے؟ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کپوشت بچوں کی زندگی کے بارے میں جلدی ہی کچھ سوچیں، جو آنے والے بھارت کا سنہرا کل ہیں۔

श्री उपसभापति : चौधरी जी ने Special Mention lay कर दिया। Thank you Chaudharyji. Chaudharyji, I am sorry. I could not help you. You are my best friend. In spite of my earnest desire, I could not help you because I was violating a rule. I was to violate a rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, not present. Now, Message from the Lok Sabha; Secretary-General.

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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.***

**The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th December, 2017.”

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd January, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past  
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 2nd January, 2018.*



Need to fill the vacant posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman in Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)(page 30)

Need to set up National Debt Relief Commission for farmers and to write off agricultural loans given to small and marginal farmers (pages 31-32)

Need to provide employment opportunities to Tamil Nadu students in the Central Government Service (pages 32-33)

Need to check security measures before issuing fire safety certificates to buildings by the Municipal Authorities in the wake of a fire incident in Mumbai on the night of 28th December, 2017 (pages 34-35)

Need to introduce a new train between Trichy and Mayiladuthurai *via* Thanjavur and Kumbakonam (page 35)

Discrimination in providing the facility of Solar Energy Light to Members of Rajya Sabha (page 36)

Need to check food adulteration in the country (pages 36-38)

#### Special Mentions —

Low Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal (pages 38-39)

Need to provide services and other facilities of international level at Bengaluru International Airport (pages 39-40)

Demand to expedite the process of changing the designation of diploma holders as Junior Engineers employed in various units of SAIL including its mines (page 40)

Demand to withdraw the decision of winding up of certain units of Government of India Press in the country — *Laid on the Table* (pages 40-41)

Demand to address the problem of malnutrition among children in the country — *Laid on the Table* (pages 380-382)

Oral Answers to Starred Questions (pages 42-76)

Cancellation of Sitting of Rajya Sabha (page 77)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 77-93)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 93-332)

#### Private Members' Bills —

The Labour (Welfare and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 333)

The Women (Empowerment and Welfare) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 333)

The Urban Areas (Equitable Development and Regulation) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (pages 333-334)

The Rights of Persons Affected by Leprosy and Members of their family (Protection against Discrimination and Guarantee of Social Welfare) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 334)

The Protection from Lynching Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 334)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 15) — *Introduced* (page 335)

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 335)

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017 — *Introduced* (page 335)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Insertion of New Article 16A) — *Negatived* (pages 335-340 and 345-380)

Regarding discussion about taking up of bills (pages 340-344)