

Vol. 246
No. 17



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,
10 August, 2018
19 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Obituary reference (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-12)

Messages from Lok Sabha —

National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2018 –
Reported (page 12-14)

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on the
Table* (pages 12-14)

The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on the
Table* (pages 12-14)

The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018 –
Laid on the Table (page 12-14)

The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on
the Table* (pages 12-14)

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on the
Table* (pages 12-14)

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on the
Table* (pages 397)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Report of the Public Accounts Committee – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Statements of the Railway Convention Committee – *Laid on the Table* (pages 14-15)

Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes –
Laid on the Table (page 15)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Agriculture – *Laid on the Table* (page 16)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-
fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Petroleum and Natural Gas – *Laid on the Table* (page 16)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-
sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Reports of the Department-
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table*
(pages 16-17)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of
the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways – *Laid
on the Table* (page 17)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-
fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour – *Laid on the Table* (page 17)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture -
Laid on the Table (pages 38)

Regarding demand for taking up notice under rule –267 (page 17 and page 20-21)

Matters raised with Permission—

Need to award Bharat Ratna to late Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi
posthumously (pages 17-20)

Need for better implementation of agreements between Government of India and
Extremists groups of North-East region (pages 22-23)

Need for grand celebration on the occasion of inauguration of Netaji and Azad Hind
Museum (pages 28-30)

Need for urgent steps for the continued functioning of JIPMER Branch Hospital,
Karaikal (pages 30-31)

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

Need to curb the menace of ATM frauds (pages 31-32)

Atrocities on *Dalits* in Uttar Pradesh (page 33)

Various problems faced by people living in cantonment areas of the country (pages 33-34)

Alarming flood situation in Kerala (pages 37-38)

Regarding demand to increase duration of Winter and Monsoon Sessions atleast to five weeks (pages 23-28)

Regarding the Point of Order (pages 34-37)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 39-40)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 41-76)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 77-358)

Private Members' Resolutions —

- Providing uniform reservation system in the whole country – *Negatived* (pages 358-397)
- Bringing suitable legislation for welfare of widows in the country – *Under consideration* (pages 398-410)

Government Bills – *Passed*

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 (pages 410-433)
- The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (pages 433-441)

Regarding demand for passing Triple Talaq Bill (pages 441-442)

Special Mentions – *Laid on the Table*

- Demand to include Amahat Airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme and to start commercial operation at Sultanpur Airport, Uttar Pradesh (page 443)
- Demand to protect the trainees engaged in various companies under Seekho aur Kamao Yojana of the Central Government from exploitation (pages 443-444)
- Demand for rehabilitation policy for the slum dwellers on the lands owned by Indian Railways (page 444)
- Demand for realignment of Bombay-Delhi Express Highway proposed under Bharat Mala Project (page 445)
- Need to regularize various professionals engaged in field of education and to discontinue regularizing the institution without financial grants (pages 445-446)
- Demand to rejuvenate the textiles industry in Kanpur (pages 446-447)
- Demand to increase the honorarium of Aanganwari workers (page 447)

Valedictory Remarks (pages 447-452)

National Song (page 452)

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 10th August, 2018/19th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri S. Madhavan**, a former Member of this House, on the 3rd of April, 2018, at the age of 84 years.

Born in October, 1933, at Singampunari in Sivaganga District of Tamil Nadu, **Shri S. Madhavan** was educated at the Thiagrajar College, Madurai; the Alagappa College, Karaikudi and the Law College, Chennai.

A lawyer by profession, **Shri Madhavan** was actively involved in organizing sports and propagating Tamil literature in villages.

Shri S. Madhavan started his legislative career as a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1962 and was its Member for four terms- from 1962 to 1967, from 1967 to 1971, From 1971 to 1976 and again from 1984 to 1987. He also served as a Cabinet Minister holding different portfolios in the Government of Tamil Nadu from 1967 to 1976.

Shri S. Madhavan represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House, from April, 1990 to April, 1996.

In the passing away of **Shri S. Madhavan**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri S. Madhavan**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. F. 1-2/2017(EC/PS), dated the 18th July, 2018, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9777/16/18]

I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of ONGC Videsh Ltd., New Delhi and related papers Government.**II. MoU between Government of India and EIL, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table:—

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9724/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9595/16/18]

Accounts (2016-17) of EPFO, New Delhi and related papers.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Consolidated Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9725/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various cultural organisations and related papers

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, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, 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.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9735/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9732/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9733/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Bihar, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Bihar, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9737/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9818/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Tibet House (Cultural Centre of His Holiness the Dalai Lama), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Tibet House (Cultural Centre of His Holiness the Dalai Lama), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9734/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9819/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, 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 Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9738/16/18]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Communications

II. MoU between Government of India and ITI Ltd. and MoU between Government of India and TCIL

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts), Notification No. G.S.R. 548 (E), dated the 13th June, 2018, publishing the Indian Post Office (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9692/16/18]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications) and the ITI Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9523/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9522/16/18]

Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of JERC, Gurugram, Haryana and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), Gurugram, Haryana, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), Gurugram, Haryana, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9820/16/18]

Notification of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000:—
- (1) S.O. 1411 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, notifying Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad under Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs as Examiner of Electronic Evidence within India with the scope mentioned therein.
 - (2) S.O. 1412 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, notifying Directorate of Forensic Science, Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), in the State of Gujarat as Examiner of Electronic Evidence within India with the scope mentioned therein.
 - (3) S.O. 1413 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, notifying Computer Forensic and Data Mining Laboratory under Serious Fraud Investigation Office, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi as Examiner of Electronic Evidence within India with the scope of Computer (Media) Forensics excluding Floppy Disk Drive.
 - (4) S.O. 1635 (E), dated the 17th April, 2018, notifying Forensic Science Laboratory, Sector 14, Rohini, New Delhi under Government of National

Capital Territory of Delhi, as Examiner of Electronic Evidence within India with the scope mentioned therein.

- (5) S.O. 2235 (E), dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Information Technology (Information Security Practices and Procedures for Protected System) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 9696/16/18]

- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:—

- (1) No. 13012/79/2017/Legal-UIDAI (13) (No. 1 of 2018), dated the 12th January, 2018, publishing the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No. 1 of 2018).
- (2) G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 10th May, 2018, publishing the Unique Identification Authority of India (Returns and Annual Report) Rules, 2018.
- (3) No. 13012/79/2017/Legal-UIDAI (No. 5 of 2017), dated the 31st July, 2017, publishing the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 5 of 2017).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9695/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Nation High Speed Rail Corporation Ltd., New Delhi and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9697/16/18]

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं विनाशकारी कीट और कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1914 की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 3194 (E), dated the 30th June, 2018, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2018.
- (2) S.O. 3392 (E), dated the 11th July, 2018, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9633/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of LIC, Mumbai and related papers

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
- (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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. 9745/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the * Forty-first Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9744/16/18]

* The Forty-first Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 07.08.2018.

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, along with delay statements:—
- (1) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 10th October, 1981, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 1981.
 - (2) G.S.R. 373 (E), dated the 30th June, 1998, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 1998.
 - (3) F. No. 14-3/69/99-Estt. I, dated the 26th February, 1999, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations, 1999.
 - (4) No. F. 14-3/69-Estt. II, dated the 7th June, 2003, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2003.
 - (5) F. No. F-20-7/2007-Estt. I, dated the 2nd December, 2009, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
 - (6) F. No. F. 14-369(98) Co-ordination Cell/Estt.I, dated the 19th May, 2011, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.
 - (7) No. 14-3/69(98)/Co-ordination Cell/Estt.I, dated the 29th November, 2012, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 9754/16/18]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—
- (1) F. No. Stds/O&F/Notification (3)/ FSSAI-2016, dated the 13th October, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 2017.

- (2) No.1/Infant Nutrition/Stds/Notification/FSSAI/2016, dated the 15th March, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9753/16/18]

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), 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 Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 96396/16/18]

I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai and related papers

II. MoU between Government of India and Handicrafts and Handloom exports corporation of India Ltd. and MoU between Government of India and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): 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 (4) of Section 13 the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the-year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9701/16/18]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9703/16/18]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9702/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune 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 MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, 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 Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9755/16/18]

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

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, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. S.O. 3663(E)/Ess.Com./Sugarcane, dated the 26th July, 2018, publishing the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9766/16/18]

Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा जल संसाधन विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सत्य पाल सिंह): महोदय, मैं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अधीन विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में अकादमिक सत्यनिष्ठा एवं साहित्यक चोरी की रोकथाम को प्रोत्साहन) विनियम, 2018 को प्रकाशित करने वाली मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं.एफ.1-18/2010 (सीपीपी-॥), दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2018 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9777/16/18]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2018**
- (II) **The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018**
- (III) **The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018**
- (IV) **The Goods of Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018**
- (V) **The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018**
- (VI) **The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2018, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018."

(III)

"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 Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018.

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

(IV)

"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 Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018.

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

(V)

"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 Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018.

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

(VI)

"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 Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2018.

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

Sir, I lay a copy of the following Bills on the Table:

- (1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
- (2) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
- (3) The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018.
- (4) The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
- (5) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the One-hundred Twelfth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19) on the subject "Incorrect Adoption of Exchange Rate and Undue Benefit to the Service Provider".

STATEMENTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

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

- (i) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Role of IRCON in Infrastructure Building of Indian Railways';
- (ii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Commercial Utilisation of Vacant Railway Land - Role of Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA);

- (iii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Role of IRFC and use of SPV methodology in financing development needs of Indian Railways';
- (iv) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Share of Railway Traffic *vis-a-vis* Road and Air Transport - An Evaluation';
- (v) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Consultancy, Engineering and Project Management Services by RITES';
- (vi) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Nineteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Scrap Disposal System in Indian Railways'; and
- (vii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Green Energy Initiatives in Indian Railways'.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में 'दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल निगम (डीएमआरसी) में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण और उनका नियोजन' के संबंध में पंद्रहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के सत्ताइसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला): महोदय, मैं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग (डीएआरई), कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय समिति के अड़तालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2008-09) on 'Marketing, Supply, Distribution, Dealerships and Pricing of Kerosene and other petroleum products'.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Reports of the Department-
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 'Exempted Organisations/Trusts/Establishments from EPFO: Performance, issues and challenges';
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 'Cess Funds and their Utilisation for Workers' Welfare'; and

- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demand for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं वस्त्र मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Krishna Raj; not there.

REGARDING DEMAND FOR TAKING UP NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में उपसभापति के रूप में आज आपका पहला दिन है, मैं सारे सदन की तरफ से और हम सबकी तरफ से आपको बधाई देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... हमारा नोटिस under Rule 267 है।...(व्यवधान)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters to be raised with Permission of Chair, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Need to award Bharat Ratna to Late Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi posthumously

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Dr. M. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, the tallest leader of the country and a Dravidian stalwart has passed away after living five years

short of a century, out of which, he contributed 80 years to public life, fighting for the cause of the downtrodden, backward and the suppressed people. Sir, he headed a political party for fifty years uninterrupted. He has got a long list of achievements which will bring feathers in his crown. He was an outstanding orator, a prolific writer, a novelist, a short-story writer, a philosopher, a philanthropist and also a dramatist. He was an actor and he also wrote scripts for eighty movies. Sir, he is unparalleled and he made a mark in all walks of life. He excelled everyone and his life cannot be described in words. I would like to say that he was a staunch and untiring soldier. He was fighting, till his last breath, for social justice, secularism, state autonomy and self-respect. As a five-time Chief Minister, he legislated historical laws which are to be remembered for ever. A few to highlight are: equal rights for women in ancestral property, widows' rehabilitation, slum clearance board and many other boards for unorganised sector and even for transgenders. He brought so many revolutionary reforms. He coined new dignified terms for those people who had been insulted. He was the first one to abolish *riksha* which was pulled by men. That was a very radical and progressive achievement. He said that no person should live in slums; slums should be removed; and in their place multi-storey buildings must come. The term 'differently abled' was coined by him. It would not be an exaggeration if we call him an epoch in history. He shook hands for relationship and at the same time never compromised in policies and never hesitated to raise voice for the rights.

I would urge the Government to confer upon him posthumous Bharat Ratna Award which will be a real tribute for his outstanding and exemplary work which had left an indelible mark in the annals of history. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (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 वीर सिंह (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।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وٹنے سے
سمیٹھہ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अनुभव मोहंती (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती मीशा भारती (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): 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।

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

श्री उपसभापति: जिन लोगों ने भी associate किया है, kindly उनका नाम नोट कर लें। आप कृपया जैसा माननीय चेयरमैन ने कहा कि स्लिप पर नाम भेज दें, तो सुविधा होगी।

REGARDING DEMAND FOR TAKING UP NOTICE UNDER RULE - 267 – Contd...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है और वह नोटिस इस सदन की कार्यवाही निलंबित करके एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा के लिए है। मैं, मेरा दल और पूरा विपक्ष चाहते हैं कि सदन व्यवस्थित रूप से चले। आप पीठ पर विराजमान हैं, इसलिए आपसे यह आग्रह है कि जो नोटिस दिया गया, वह एक बहुत बड़े घोटाले का, राफेल डील का, जिसमें 33 हजार करोड़ रुपए की रिश्वत के आरोप हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आप बड़े अनुभवी सांसद हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देश के 61 हजार करोड़ रुपए बर्बाद हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी यह मांग है कि इस पर चर्चा हो और इसके लिए जेपीसी कायम की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आप बड़े अनुभवी सांसद हैं और आप जानते हैं कि आप जिस रूल के तहत बहस चाहते हैं, उसकी परमिशन सिर्फ माननीय चेयरमैन दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि माननीय चेयरमैन ने हमें इसके लिए इजाजत नहीं दी है, इसलिए मैं आज इस विषय पर बहस के लिए इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह बात मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन मेरी बात सुनी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद जैसे आप कहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे यह कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आप यहां की परंपरा से भली-भांति अवगत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, चर्चा की अनुमति नहीं है, लेकिन बोलने की अनुमति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन के अंदर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चूंकि इसकी इजाजत नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से भी आग्रह है कि इस सदन ने, पहले भी कोई भी विषय आया है, चाहे जब हम उस तरफ बैठते थे, चाहे 2G की बात थी, कॉमनवेल्थ की थी, उस पर चर्चा हुई है, जेपीसी बनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उप नेता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आज कोई कारण नहीं है कि जो प्रधान मंत्री का फैसला है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार का नहीं, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री का फैसला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चूंकि माननीय चेयरमैन ने इस पर बहस के लिए इजाजत नहीं दी है, इसलिए यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): महोदय, जब माननीय चेयरमैन ने इनको इजाजत नहीं दी है, तो ये अनर्गल आरोप सरकार के ऊपर या प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग खुद दस सालों तक भ्रष्टाचार में डूबे रहे, वे आज भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, यह जो मेरा ज़ीरो ऑवर का विषय है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए मैं अपोज़िशन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री उपसभापति: चूंकि आपके नोटिस को माननीय चेयरमैन ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है, इसलिए बहस की इजाजत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप चेयरमैन साहब से मिलें और इस बारे में बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शून्यकाल में बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केरल में कल दुर्घटना में काफी लोग मरे हैं, वे सारे विषय आने वाले हैं, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि हम इन लोक महत्व के विषयों को लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd..**Need for better implementation of agreements between Government of India and extremists groups of North-East region**

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने इस ज़ीरो ऑवर के माध्यम से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो उग्रवाद की समस्या है, उस समस्या की ओर इस हाउस और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जो उग्रवाद की समस्या है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सिर्फ बात यह है कि चूंकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के उग्रवादी लोगों ने कश्मीर की तरह भूटान के साथ, चीन के साथ जाने के लिए नहीं बोला है, इसलिए यहां पर कश्मीर की समस्या को जितना सीरियसली लिया जाता है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या को उतना सीरियसली नहीं लिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस समस्या का समाधान करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सारे उग्रवादी संगठनों ने आज सीज़फायर करके वहां शांति का वातावरण स्थापित किया है और गृह मंत्रालय ने जिनको भी interlocutor बनाया है, वे उनसे बात कर रहे हैं। सर, दुःख की बात यह है कि आज 20 साल होने के बाद भी नागा की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां के interlocutor पता नहीं इतने सालों से क्या बात कर रहे हैं? इसके बाद, वहां पर National Democratic Front of Bodoland भी है, interlocutor उनसे वर्ष 2005 से बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां के ULFA के साथ वे वर्ष 2002 से बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। मणिपुर के जो सारे उग्रवादी संगठन हैं, उन्होंने यूपीएफ एक coordination बना लिया है, उनके साथ last ten years से बात की जा रही है, लेकिन समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। सर, अगर हम किसी समस्या का समाधान बातचीत करके नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो इसका क्या उपाय है? मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि ये सारे interlocutor क्या कर रहे हैं, इसके ऊपर monitoring की गई या नहीं की गई? हम वहां पर हर समय रिटायर्ड पर्सन को बिठा देते हैं, कैबिनेट का स्टेटस दे देते हैं, उसके बाद उसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या के समाधान के लिए जिम्मेदारी देते हैं, लेकिन आज तक कुछ हल नहीं निकला।

सर, वर्ष 2003 में सरकार के साथ बात करके Bodo Liberation Tigers का एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था और उस एग्रीमेंट के बाद असम में शांति आई, लेकिन उस एग्रीमेंट का जो प्रोसेस था, जो वायदा था, वह अभी तक implement नहीं हुआ। Karbi and Bodo, जो वहां की जनजातियां हैं, वे लोग उस इलाके के पहाड़ या भू-भाग की जानकारियां नहीं हैं। संविधान में 1950 में जब Scheduled Tribes का ऑर्डर जारी किया गया था, तब पता नहीं असम के ट्राइबल्स को एक पहाड़ और एक मैदान में क्यों बांट दिया गया था, जबकि पंजाब और हिमाचल के लोगों के साथ ऐसा नहीं किया गया था।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप जल्द अपनी बात खत्म करें, आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है।
...(व्यवधान)... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: *

**REGARDING DEMAND TO INCREASE DURATION OF WINTER AND
MONSOON SESSIONS ATLEAST TO FIVE WEEKS**

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय एलओपी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मैं सबसे पहले आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आज आप शुरू में ही बैठे। मुझे इस बात की पूरी उम्मीद है कि आपकी अध्यक्षता में सदन चलेगा और सभी लोगों के साथ, सभी पार्टीज के साथ न्याय भी होगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में हमेशा विपक्ष, सरकार, माननीय चेयरमैन, चाहे जो भी चेयरमैन हो और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की सहमति से जब भी सेशन चलता है, तब हफ्ते में दो Calling Attention और एक Short Duration पर चर्चा होती है। मुझे इस सदन में 39 साल हो गए हैं, कुछ साथी मुझसे भी पहले से यहां पर हैं, उस साइड भी हैं, अहमद भाई, हमसे ढाई साल पहले आए थे, तब विपक्ष को Calling Attention और Short Duration में हमेशा 90 percent हिस्सा मिलता था, हम ज्यादातर सत्ता में रहते थे और यह विपक्ष को हमेशा मिलता था। जैसा कि मैंने परसों बताया और कल भी बताया कि विपक्ष के पास कोई और forum नहीं है। सरकार, 365 दिन सरकार चलाती है, लेकिन विपक्ष को एक ही मौका मिलता है। जब एक बार सदन खत्म हो गया, फिर विपक्ष को कौन पूछता है? अपनी स्टेटमेंट प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में देने के बाद खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन विपक्ष को सदन में एक मौका मिलता है, जहां पर सरकार और विपक्ष आपने-सामने होते हैं और सदन में समाधान निकलता है। लेकिन, मुझे बहुत अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि इस सेशन में -- पहले विंटर सेशन, मानसून सेशन सवा महीने का होता था, जो घटते-घटते इस बार 18 दिन का हुआ। चूंकि इन 18 दिनों में से भी चार दिन Friday थे, इसलिए यह 14 दिन का हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 14 दिन में आप बिल कैसे पास करेंगे, Calling Attention कहां लेंगे, 14 दिन में आप Short Duration कैसे लेंगे? यह संभव नहीं है। आज आखिरी दिन है, इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं सरकार से गुज़ारिश करूंगा, निवेदन करूंगा कि आने वाला विंटर सेशन और मॉनसून सेशन सवा महीने का होना चाहिए, ताकि हम सभी को accommodate किया जा सके और हमें अपनी बात रखने का मौका मिले। सर, इस सेशन में, जहां हर हफ्ते में दो कॉलिंग अटेंशन और एक शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन होना चाहिए था, उसमें सरकार को एक हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए था और दो हिस्से हमें मिलने चाहिए थे, लेकिन पूरे सेशन में विपक्ष को एक भी कॉलिंग अटेंशन और एक भी शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन नहीं मिला।
...(व्यवधान)...हमनेबार-बारराफेलडीलपरचर्चाकरनेकीमांगकीहै,शॉर्टड्यूरेशननोटिसदिया है। मैं देखता आ रहा हूँ कि इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी से लेकर मनमोहन सिंह जी तक इस सदन में विपक्ष की तरफ से जब भी इस तरह के किसी परचेज या घोटाले पर कोई मांग हुई है, कोई संदेह हुआ है, कोई शक हुआ है, तो उस पर जेपीसी बनती आई है। यह बहुत बड़ा, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा घोटाला है। इस पर जेपीसी बननी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

[ش्री گولام نبی آجڑاد]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں سب سے پہلے آپ کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ آج آپ شروع میں ہی بیٹھے۔ مجھے اس بات کی پوری امید ہے کہ آپ کی ادھیکشتا مین سدن چلیگا اور سبھی لوگوں کے ساتھ، سبھی پارٹیز کے ساتھ نیانے بھی ہوگا۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سدن میں ہمیشہ وپکش، سرکار، مانینے چنیرمین، چاہے جو بھی چنیرمین ہو اور ڈپٹی چنیرمین کی سہمتی سے جب بھی سیشن چلتا ہے، تب ہفتے میں دو کالنگ اٹینشن اور ایک شارٹ ڈیوریشن پر چرچہ ہوتی ہے۔ مجھے اس سدن میں انتالیس سال ہو گئے ہیں، کچھ ساتھی مجھ سے بھی پہلے سے یہاں پر ہیں، اس سائیڈ بھی ہیں، احمد بھائی، ہم سے ڈھائی سال پہلے آنے تھے، تب وپکش کو کالنگ اٹینشن اور شارٹ ڈیوریشن میں ہمیشہ نوے فیصد حصہ ملتا تھا، ہم زیادہ تر سٹہ میں رہتے تھے اور یہ وپکش کو ہمیشہ ملتا تھا۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پرسوں بتایا اور کل بھی بتایا کہ وپکش کے پاس کوئی اور فورم نہیں ہے۔ سرکار، تین سو پینسٹھ دن سرکار چلاتی ہے، لیکن وپکش کو ایک ہی موقع ملتا ہے۔ جب ایک بار سدن ختم ہو گیا، پھر وپکش کو کون پوچھتا ہے؟ اپنی اسٹیٹمینٹ پریس کانفرنس میں دینے کے بعد بات ختم ہو جاتی ہے، لیکن وپکش کو سدن میں ایک موقع ملتا ہے، جہاں پر سرکار اور وپکش آمنے سامنے ہوتے ہیں اور سدن میں سمدھان نکلتا ہے۔

لیکن، مجھے بہت افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس سیشن میں – پہلے ونٹر سیشن، مانسون سیشن سوا مہینے کا ہوتا تھا، جو گھٹتے گھٹتے اس بار

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اٹھارہ دن کا ہوا۔ چونکہ ان اٹھارہ دنوں میں بھی چار دن فرائی ڈے تھے، اس لئے یہ چودہ دن کا ہوا۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چودہ دن میں آپ بل کیسے پاس کریں گے، کالنگ اٹینشن کہاں لیں گے، چودہ دن میں آپ شارٹ ڈیوریشن کیسے لیں گے؟ یہ ممکن نہیں ہے۔ آج آخری دن ہے، اس لئے میں بول رہا ہوں۔ میں سرکار سے گزارش کروں گا، نویدن کروں گا کہ آنے والا وٹثر سیشن اور مانسون سیشن سوا مہینے کا ہونا چاہئے، تاکہ ہم سبھی کو accommodate کیا جا سکے اور ہمیں بھی اپنی بات رکھنے کا موقع ملے۔

سر، اس سیشن میں، جہاں ہر ہفتے میں دو کالنگ اٹینشن اور ایک شارٹ ڈیوریشن ہونا چاہئے تھا، اس میں سرکار کو ایک حصہ ملنا چاہئے تھا اور دو حصے ہمیں ملنے چاہئے تھے، لیکن پورے سیشن میں وپکش کو ایک بھی کالنگ اٹینشن اور ایک بھی شارٹ ڈیوریشن نہیں ملا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس لئے میرا نویدن ہوگا کہ بار بار ہم نے رافیل ڈیل پر چرچا کرنے کی مانگ کی ہے، شارٹ ڈیوریشن نوٹس دیا ہے۔ میں دیکھتا آ رہا ہوں کہ اندرا گاندھی اور راجیو گاندھی سے لے کر منموہن سنگھ جی تک اس سدن میں وپکش کی طرف سے جب بھی اس طرح کے کسی 'پرچیز' یا گھوٹالے پر کوئی مانگ ہوئی ہے، کوئی سندیہ ہوا ہے، کوئی شک ہوا ہے، تو اس پر جے پی سی۔ بنتی آئی ہے، یہ بہت بڑا، دنیا کا سب سے بڑا گھوٹالہ ہے۔ اس پر جے پی سی۔ بنتی چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I have a point of Orders

...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि देश में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएँ हुई हैं, प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ हुई हैं। बहुत सारी लोक महत्व की समस्याएँ हैं, उन पर कुछ नोटिसेज हैं, पहले उन पर हम बात कर लें, फिर आगे जाएंगे। माननीय एलओपी, आप जानते हैं कि आपका संसदीय अनुभव बहुत समृद्ध है, मैं उसका आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय उपनेता, विपक्ष जो सवाल उठा रहे हैं, उस विषय पर मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि चेयरमैन ने इस नोटिस के तहत बहस के लिए परमिशन नहीं दी है। इसलिए आप चेयरमैन से जरूर मिलें, उनसे बात करें, फिर आगे देखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैं कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। माननीय मंत्री, श्री विजय गोयल जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अगर चेयर ने सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: एलओपी बोल चुके हैं, कृपया मंत्री जी को बोलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर जेपीसी नहीं लाई जाएगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: एक मिनट, मेरे बाद आप बोल लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपके बाद बोलेंगे, लेकिन हम तब तक बोलते रहेंगे, जब तक जेपीसी नहीं बनेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक जेपीसी नहीं बनेगी, हम बोलते रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, नेता विपक्ष ने संसद चलने के संबंध में कहा कि संसद की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कार्यवाही हो और संसद के सेशन के दिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा होने चाहिए, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार को कभी भी कोई एतराज नहीं था। अगर ये शुरू में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: अगर शुरू में दे 123 दिन थे, तो धीरे-धीरे करके पिछले सालों में जैसा हुआ, सरकार अपना कामकाज लेकर आ रही है। मैं विपक्ष का धन्यवाद भी करना चाहता हूँ कि उसने कई बिलों को सुचारू रूप से निकालने में मदद की। लेकिन सर, जो संसद है, वह देश के लिए है और अच्छे काम करने के लिए सरकार जो बिल्स लाती है, जो कि नेशनल इंटरैस्ट में होते हैं और आम जनता के फायदे के लिए होते हैं, उनके कानून पास करने के लिए है। संसद allegation लगाने के लिए नहीं है। अगर आप असत्य allegation लगाएंगे, आप प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लेंगे, आपके पास कोई सबूत नहीं होगा और आप किसी मुद्दे पर बेवजह इन आरोपों को उठाएंगे, तो आपको इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, Rule 238A यह कहता है, 'Procedure regarding allegations against members -- No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any other member or a member of the House unless the member making the allegation has given previous intimation to the Chairman and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply...'

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, पहले हम देवरिया का मामला उठाएँगे, फिर कोई चीज़ होगी।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... वह इश्यू है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, देवरिया का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, देवरिया और मुजफ्फरनपुर का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ...(व्यवधान)...
चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था कि वे पहले इसको उठाने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह इश्यू आ रहा है, कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, हम देवरिया का मामला उठाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ संवैधानिक प्रावधान हैं कि बोलते वक्त क्या व्यवस्था रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, देवरिया का मामला हम पहले उठाएँगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, नेता प्रतिपक्ष कह रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी social media और smob lynching के ऊपर Calling Attention Motion accept किया गया और उस पर बहस की गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, पहले देवरिया को लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... लोक महत्व के मुद्दे ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: आनन्द शर्मा जी का शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन accept किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... अमित शाह जी, जो न केवल हमारे संसद सदस्य हैं, बल्कि वे पार्टी के प्रेजिडेंट भी हैं, उनको आपने बोलने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, पहले हमारी बात उठाने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आगे वह इश्यू आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आगे वह इश्यू है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: उनको अपनी बात रखने का मौका नहीं दिया और उसके बाद agriculture पर, किसानों की समस्या पर, किसानों के लिए जो काम किए गए हैं, जब उनको बताने की कोशिश की गई, तो आपने बोलने नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मेरा यह कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: विजय जी, आगे अभी और लोगों को भी बोलना है, इसलिए आप कृपया अपनी बात को संक्षिप्त करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: मेरा कहना है कि अपोज़िशन को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं जाता है कि वह किसी भी प्रकार के baseless, असत्य allegations लगाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयरमैन ने आपका नोटिस accept नहीं किया है, तो आप इस विचार को नहीं रख सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री उपसभापति: अभी हम प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की इजाज़त नहीं दे सकते। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the List of Business ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - Contd..

Need for grand celebration on the occasion of inauguration of Netaji and Azad Hind Museum

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, my Zero Hour notice is all about a different issue, which concerns the entire nation. Sir, we understand that a museum on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the Azad Hind Fauj shall be inaugurated at the Red Fort premises. This year, our nation is celebrating the 75th year *i.e.*, the Diamond Jubilee of the establishment of Azad Hind Government, which was the first free Government of united India. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as head of the State of the Provincial Government of India had hoisted the tricolour on the 21st October, 1943 at Singapore. This Government was recognised by eleven nations across the world. The Azad Hind Fauj captured Moirang in Manipur and half of the Nagaland from the British forces and Colonel Shaukat Ali Malik hoisted the National Flag on 14th April at Moirang. Sir, the Azad Hind Fauj wanted to march up to Delhi to hoist the flag at Red

Fort and the slogan was raised 'चलो दिल्ली'. On the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of Azad Hind Fauj Government, a befitting tribute to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the soldiers and martyrs of Azad Hind Fauj would be to inaugurate the Netaji and Azad Hind Fauj Museum at Red Fort on 21st October this year as a mark of 75th Anniversary of the occasion. I would request the Government through you that the Museum should be inaugurated only on 21st October, 2018 and not on any other day; otherwise, it will be irrelevant. Sir, this is my humble submission, through you, to the Government.

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

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

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

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri N. Gokulkrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...
आगे अनेक लोक महत्व के मुद्दे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri N. Gokulkrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, देवरिया वाला मुद्दा, चेयरमैन सर ने आश्वासन दिया था।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह आगे लिस्टेड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह विषय छटा नहीं, बल्कि पहला होना चाहिए था। देश के बच्चों का सवाल है। चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था कि यह पहले नम्बर पर लगेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**Need for urgent steps for continued functioning of JIPMER
Branch Hospital, Karaikal**

SHRIN. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, JIPMER is a pioneering institute of medical sciences and is of national importance. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is one of the best in South East Asia. JIPMER started its Branch at Karaikal during the year 2016-17 with an intake of 50 students every year. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी सीट पर जाएं, कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: It was a boon not only to Karaikal but also to the adjoining districts of Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Cuddalore districts of Tamil Nadu. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब आपको बोलने देंगे, आपका विषय तीसरे नम्बर पर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIN. GOKULAKRISHNAN: So far, three batches of students have been selected and now the students of the third, fourth and fifth semesters require the mandatory clinical training in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology and community medicine. ...**(Interruptions)**... While starting Karaikal unit of JIPMER in the year 2016, Puducherry Government had provided some arrangements temporarily to accommodate first year admission of 50 students. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gokulakrishnan is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... आनन्द जी, आप इनको बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सिवाय श्री एन. गोकुलकृष्णन की बात के कोई अन्य चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: As of now, there are no sufficient faculties available in JIPMER Karaikal. ...**(Interruptions)**... Moreover, no faculty is willing to join the clinical departments on a contract basis. ...**(Interruptions)**... Those faculties who want to join in JIPMER Karaikal need regular posts so that they can get job security and salary benefits. ...**(Interruptions)**... Since there are no sufficient facilities available at Karaikal

JIPMER, the Puducherry administration is making temporary arrangements to shift the students to Puducherry so that the academic stream is not broken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, इस भाषा का प्रयोग होगा, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सदन की प्रतिष्ठा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: This will not only upset the academic rhythm but also upset the medical students at Karaikal psychologically. ...*(Interruptions)*... This unfortunate situation has arisen because of the non-sanctioning of 336 faculty posts, 1683 non-faculty posts and not providing sufficient infrastructure facilities at Karaikal JIPMER. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, in the recent Standing Academic Committee meeting, the temporary shifting of students was approved. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was shocked to know that some members even went to the extent of suggesting discontinuation of admissions for the next academic year 2019-20, if the full strength of faculties and infrastructure are not ensured by that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Having planned for total project cost of ₹ 491.70 crores for establishing JIPMER Karaikal, if it is given up now, it will reflect badly on the administration of the Government of India, since the request for sanctioning the posts are pending for a long time in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हुआ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

Need to curb menace of ATM frauds

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to raise the issue of curbing the menace of ATM frauds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order is allowed. अभी किसी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की इजाजत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज बब्बर जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is a problem with the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, over the past one month, there has been 78 reported cases of ATM frauds in Kolkata, the cumulative amount being around ₹ 20 lakh.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

...(Interruptions)... ATMs were fitted with skimmers to steal data from debit cards that were used there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing except the statement of Shri Md. Nadimul Haque will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Skimming devices copy data from debit cards, including information encrypted in the magnetic strip. The three ATMs suspected to have been fitted with skimmers were used for transactions with at least 610 ATM cards during the period they remained "compromised" ...(Interruptions)... It is practically impossible to ascertain if a particular ATM card has been compromised until someone uses its duplicate to withdraw money. ...(Interruptions)...

Last week, two Romanian nationals were arrested in connection with the ATM frauds. ...(Interruptions)... They fraudulently withdrew around ₹ 18-20 lakh from different bank accounts at unmanned ATMs using 'cloned' cards. ...(Interruptions)... ATM frauds using cloned cards are on the rise across the country, with several Romanians and Nigerians being arrested in similar cases in places like Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, Banks need to implement anti-skimming and white listing solutions. ...(Interruptions)... Security measures such as BIOS password, disabling USB ports, disabling auto-run facility, applying the latest patches of the operating system and other software, terminal security solutions, are some of the measures which could be made mandatory for banks and white label ATM operators. We need to make sure such fraudulent practices are eliminated for good and honest tax-paying citizens do not lose their hard-earned money.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please look at Rule 258. सर, आप रूल 258 देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing except the statement of Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव की बातों के अलावा कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: सर, आप रूल 258 में देखिए।

Atrocities on Dalits in Uttar Pradesh

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे यह बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि कल जब हम यहां एससी/एसटी एक्ट को पारित कर रहे थे, तभी उस वक्त मेरठ में एक दलित युवक को भीड़ ने सरेआम पीटकर मार डाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इससे भी ज्यादा दुखद और आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि मेरठ की पुलिस को यह आदेश दिया गया था कि जो कांवड़िये आ रहे हैं, वे उन पर पुष्प वर्षा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे पुष्प वर्षा कर रहे थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें लगे हुए थे, और एक युवक मारा जा रहा था, उसको वहां बचाने वाला कोई भी नहीं था, यह स्थिति है। हम दलितों को बचाने के लिए कानून बनाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लगातार उनका उत्पीड़न जारी है। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं और दूसरी तरफ लगातार उनका उत्पीड़न जारी है। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं और मैं इस मामले को पोलिटिकल भी नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लगातार दलितों के बारे में बात करते हैं और उनके लिए तमाम तरह की योजनाओं की बात करते हैं, वे यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि ग्राउंड पर उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है, उनके साथ नौकरियों में क्या हो रहा है, किस तरह से उनका उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है। यदि वे उनके खिलाफ लिखकर भी देते हैं, तो उनको धमका कर मुकदमा वापिस लेने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। यह सारा काम उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है। सरकार की तरफ से, गवर्नर की तरफ से उस पर किसी तरह की कोई टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं की जा रही है। जब हमारी सरकार थी, तो माननीय गवर्नर रोजाना कमेंट करते थे। अब उनका मुंह कभी नहीं खुलता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह स्थिति है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो केंद्रीय मंत्री हैं, श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत साहब, वे इसकी जांच कराएं कि किस तरह से उस लड़के को मारा गया। उसका भाई पुलिस में था, रो रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please see Rule 258.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. साहब बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठा रहे हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पुलिस उन पर फूलों की वर्षा कर रही थी। आप इस बात की जांच करवा लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: किसी भी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की इजाजत नहीं है। डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

Various problems faced by people living in cantonment areas of the country

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न छावनी क्षेत्रों में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please see Rule 258.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Yadav's speech.

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: छावनी क्षेत्रों में रह रहे निवासियों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनके बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, उनको जिस तरीके से चंद अधिकारियों की हठधर्मी के कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है, उनको सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं झाँसी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सदर बाजार, झाँसी छावनी की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि स्थानीय सैन्य अधिकारियों की हठधर्मिता के कारण बंगला नम्बर 8, लालता प्रसाद का हाता है, जो कि सिलिव एरिया में स्थित है, के रिजम्पशन की प्रक्रिया प्रस्तावित करवाई गयी है, जिससे वहाँ भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, कहने को तो यह एक बंगला है, लेकिन उसमें लगभग 61 परिवार निवास करते हैं, जिनकी आबादी 800 है, जिनमें अधिकतर लोग गरीब और मजदूर हैं, जो कि छावनी के नियमानुसार समय पर बिजली ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have seen. It is a point of order. लेकिन अभी इसकी इजाजत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: पानी एवं लीज कर आदि अदा कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे आज के मौके पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छावनी परिसर में जो लालता प्रसाद का हाता है, जिस पर रिजम्पशन की कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उसको तत्काल रोकने की कृपा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने 4 मई, 2018 को एक बैठक बुलायी थी, जिसमें छावनी क्षेत्र के तमाम सम्माननीय सांसदों को बुलाया था और उसमें उन्होंने सुझाव भी दिए थे। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक संसदीय कमेटी बनाकर छावनी क्षेत्र में जो लोगों की कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उन कठिनाइयों के निराकरण और नियमावली में सुधार करने के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन आज तक इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। झाँसी में जिस तरह का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, लीज रेंट बढ़ाया गया है, जिस तरीके से रिजम्पशन की कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उसके संबंध में मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिजम्पशन की कार्यवाही को तत्काल रुकवाने की कृपा करें और छावनी क्षेत्र में रह रहे लोगों की कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के बारे में निश्चित रूप से विचार करें, धन्यवाद।

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order. This is your first hour in the Chair. We welcome you, Sir. But, you are the only person, sitting in the Chair, who can protect us. For the last half-an-hour, I have not got protection. I am only quoting Rule 258. Please look at it, Sir. I am not asking for anything special. I am only asking my right as a Member. "Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Chairman, but in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the

point. The Chairman shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final." Sir, it is your right to make the decision. It is my right, as any Member, to raise point of order. I was referring to Rule 258, for which I have lost my voice also in the last half-an-hour, but no problem. My point of order is to do with today's List of Business. May I guide you to page 10, Rule 25(4)? Today's List of Business, after Zero Hour and Question Hour, lists Private Members' Resolutions after Legislative Business. When we look at these rules, we also look at precedents. The precedent has always been, the convention has always been, that on Friday afternoons, during Private Members' Resolutions, Legislative Business will not be taken up after 2.30 p.m. It is nothing new. I have only been here for seven years and there are Members who have been here for 47 years knowing a lot. Yes, the List of Business will be after Zero Hour, there will be Question Hour; and then there will be Private Members' Resolutions. But, please take the sense of the House, of this side. And all the precedents are there, when the Enemy Property Bill was passed when there were three Members sitting in the House. That was not done in good taste. In that spirit, Sir, of Parliamentary democracy, where this House belongs to all of us, please consider taking up Private Members' Business only at 2.30 p.m. and not doing backdoor Legislative Business. Thank you.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जी को मालूम है कि जब पिछली बार बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग हुई थी और जिसमें हम यह बात कर रहे थे कि माननीय एम. करुणानिधि के निधन पर उनको श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए एक दिन के लिए सदन को स्थगित किया जाए, उसी समय यह तय हुआ था कि सरकार के पास बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी की बात को सुन लीजिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: उन बिलों को पारित करने के लिए आज का जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है, उसको स्थगित करके महत्वपूर्ण बिल ले लिए जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, पहले मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम गोपाल जी एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री करुणानिधि जी के लिए सदन को स्थगित ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन में इस दिन यह कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, यह बात कभी नहीं उठी। वहाँ हम सारे लोग बैठे हुए थे कि चेयरमैन साहब से बात कर रहे थे। आप कहां से यह नई चीज लेकर आ गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: राम गोपाल जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप मंत्री हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

श्री विजय गोयल: आप इस बात को इसलिए ला रहे हैं कि सरकार मुस्लिम विमेन प्रोटेक्शन बिल को क्यों लेकर आ रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि आप ऐसा क्यों ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज भी जब हम लोग बैठे थे, तब भी सभी ने यह तय किया कि ज़ीरो ऑवर और क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद इन बिलों को ले लिया जाए, नहीं तो सरकार को तो अपना बिजनेस करना ही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री विजय गोयल]

तो फिर क्या सदन को आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा या क्या किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में आप तय कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार चाहती है कि आपके सहयोग से इनको पास करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप दूसरे रास्ते खोजेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग में तय हुआ था, मैं उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह बात सभी को स्वीकार्य होनी चाहिए थी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न व्यवस्था का है। मंत्री महोदय ने बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग का जिक्र किया है और राम गोपाल जी ने उसको कॉन्ट्राडिक्ट किया है। हम सब लोग बी.ए.सी. के मेम्बर्स हैं और हम बी.ए.सी. की बैठक में थे। माननीय उपसभापति, इससे पहले आप अपनी रूलिंग दें, बी.ए.सी. के मिनट्स निकाले जाएं ताकि सच्चाई सामने आए। बी.ए.सी. में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं हुआ था और मैं इसको पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ। बी.ए.सी. के मिनट्स सदन के सामने लाए जाएं। पूरे सदन को पता लगे कि सरकार इस पर असत्य कह रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ जाएं।

श्री विजय गोयल: सरकार इस पर असत्य नहीं बोल रही है। यह आप भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप अब बदलना चाहते हैं, तो यह बात अलग है। यह बात वहां पर उस समय तय हुई थी और आज भी इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस तरह का कोई जिक्र नहीं हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**... बी.ए.सी. के मिनट्स निकाले जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIDEREK O'BRIEN: The BAC minutes which the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party has mentioned. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just a minute, Kalitaji. There are many senior Members here like Sharad Pawarji, nothing of this sort was discussed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please give us a ruling on my point of order also, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: शरद पवार जी तो मीटिंग में नहीं थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो मीटिंग में नहीं थे, उनके मुंह में शब्द डाल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: भूपेन्द्र जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: ऐसा थोड़े ही होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तय होने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल को पास नहीं करने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आप ऐसा सीधा कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा मत कहिए कि बी.ए.सी. में यह बात नहीं आई थी। यह बात बी.ए.सी. में आई थी।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, श्री देरेक ओब्राइन ने रूल 25(2) को पढ़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मुझे बड़ा दुख हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर हो रहा है, यह हो रहा है, वह हो रहा है, लेकिन बच्चियों के बारे में बात नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग अपनी बच्चियों के बारे में बात करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग अपनी महिलाओं के बारे में बात करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बार-बार वेल में आकर शोर करना बेहतर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनेक गंभीर मुद्दे हमारे सामने हैं। नीरज जी, सब पर बहस हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप वापस आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनॉय विस्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनॉय विस्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनॉय विस्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल केरल में 20-22 लोग मरे हैं, उस बारे में उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.*

Alarming flood situation in Kerala

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, with profound grief, I want to inform the House about the painful situation in Kerala. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई भी चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है सिवाय श्री बिनॉय विस्वम के। प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनॉय विस्वम के अलावा कोई भी चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, Kerala is facing an alarming situation and it is the third time that our State is facing a very big flood problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, ...**(Interruptions)**... My friends, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... In six districts, the whole life has come to a standstill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. श्री बिनॉय विस्वम के अलावा कोई भी चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in six districts, life has come to a standstill. Sir, 23 innocent people have died so far. ...**(Interruptions)**... The airport in Cochin was closed for two hours yesterday. The rains have forced 24 dams to be opened. Sir, in many cities, life has come to a standstill. Sir, the people of Kerala are suffering a lot. Sir, this is the third time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the third time a small State of Kerala is facing a serious situation because of floods. Sir, my request is that the Central Government should entrust the services of the Air Force, the Navy and the Army for the Kerala people. Sir, this is a national tragedy.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया हाउस में शांति बनाए रखें। श्री बिनॉय विस्वम के अलावा कोई भी चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my point is, in times of national tragedy, we the people of Kerala stretch our hands to the whole nation. Please come and support the people of Kerala. Please support the Government of Kerala. The Government of Kerala is trying, by all means, to face the situation, but the Government of Kerala alone cannot face it. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I request the Government of India to come and support the Kerala Government and the Kerala people. Sir, please send the Forces to Kerala and see that the people are rescued. Sir, this is a national tragedy. ...**(Interruptions)**... I request the

Government to proclaim this as a national tragedy and rush assistance to the people of Kerala immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please don't hesitate. Sir, this is the time of grief for the people of Kerala. Sir, please help us. Kerala is demanding a help from you, from the whole nation. Sir, please help us. Thank you very much.

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

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

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

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि ...(*व्यवधान*)... मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रूल 258 के तहत है। अभी जो श्री देरेक ओब्राईन ने प्रश्न उठाया। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मेरा यह कहना है कि उससे पहले उनको रूल 23 और रूल 24 पढ़ना चाहिए। रूल 24 में फ्राइडे को ढाई घंटे के बाद जो गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस है, उसे लिया जा सकता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister. Shrimati Krishna Rai.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS - *contd.*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन विभाग (डी.ए.डी.एफ.), कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आप इस तरह का माहौल रखेंगे, तो किस तरह से बहस और बातचीत हो सकती है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस तरह से वेल में आना और शोर करना शोभा नहीं देता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... डा. डी.पी. वत्सा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ज़ीरो ऑवर में बड़े महत्वपूर्ण सवाल सामने आ रहे हैं, उनको आप सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. D. P. VATS : Sir, due to frequent and deliberate disruptions in the House leading to adjournment, planned, important Business not being carried out has caused anguish and resentment in public throughout the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... The conduct of hon. Members is being discussed even in Armed Forces. MPs have a very low esteem in the eyes of the public. Mere persuasion is not working out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 noon.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes
past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starvation deaths in the country

*256.SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any definition for starvation or hunger death;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of criteria for arriving at this definition;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of starvation or hunger deaths reported in the last four years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has analysed the reasons for these deaths despite a Public Distribution System to distribute subsidized ration to the poor, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Department of Food & Public Distribution has not defined starvation or hunger death. However, whenever any case of alleged starvation death comes to the notice of this Department, the same is referred to the concerned State/UT. No State/UT has so far reported any incidence of starvation/hunger death during last four years. However, States have cited various reasons for death in different cases.

Central Government has issued advisories to the States/UTs to organize special drive to ensure coverage of the poor and needy and also to put in place a special dispensation for uninterrupted supply of ration to the old and physically challenged persons. Central Government has also issued instructions that no person/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible households and denied subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of Food subsidy under NFSA only on the ground of not possessing Aadhaar. Deletion from the

ration card database shall only happen after proper verification of the ration card holder which establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the entry pertaining to the said ration card holder is not genuine.

States/UTs have further been directed that in case of failure of biometric authentication due to network/connectivity/linking issue or due to poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons, the beneficiary is to be provided subsidised foodgrains or cash transfer of Food Subsidy on the basis of physical production of Aadhaar card in place of biometric authentication alongwith Ration Card. Provided further that till the Aadhaar is assigned, subsidised foodgrain or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy shall be given subject to the production of Ration Card and Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or any of the 8 documents viz. Voter ID, PAN Card, Passport, Driving Licence, Certificate of Identity issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar, Address card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts, Kisan Photo Passbook or any other document as specified by State/UT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. Q. No. 256, Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, Q. No. 256. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267....*(Interruptions)*... It has to be disposed of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record except question and the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the important issues. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... An hon. Member from Kerala was speaking about floods in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Twenty-two people died in Kerala. And, you did not allow him to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is the priority of this country? ...*(व्यवधान)*... We should not waste time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are only left with a precious day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to understand this. Please cooperate with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to understand. There are important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are Bills to be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can tell you, when we met the other day, on my invitation, at 10.15 a.m. in my Chamber, we discussed about adjourning the House as a mark of respect to the sad demise of Thiru Kalaignar Karunanidhi and it was suggested that we will have Bills on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*... That being the case, ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, they will be taken up at 2.30 p.m., not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want Question Hour or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Registration of cases for publishing Aadhaar details**

*257. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Question 1364, Starred Question 5, Starred Question 155, Unstarred Question 1690 and Starred Question 421 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29 December, 2017, 2 February 2018, 9 March, 2018 and 6 April, 2018 respectively and state:

(a) whether cases have been registered against 210 Government websites and webportals which had published Aadhaar details of Government schemes, beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, website and portal-wise, along with the dates of registration of cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons for filing of FIR only against the journalists for reporting massive leak of Aadhaar data on WhatsApp for ₹500/- only?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The report in media about "₹500, 10 minutes, and you have access to billion Aadhaar details" was a case of misreporting and is completely false.

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), for the purpose of grievance handling, has provided search facility to state government officials which provide demographic information of the person whose enrolment ID or Aadhaar is provided. The reported case was case of misuse of the said facility.

Accordingly, UIDAI has filed a complaint on 4th Jan 2018 with full details of the incident on which an FIR No. 9/18 of PS Crime branch dated 5/1/2018 has been registered in Cyber Cell of Delhi Police against unknown persons for violations of Section 36 and 37 of Aadhaar Act, 2016, Section 419, 420, 468 and 471 of IPC and Section 66 of IT Act, 2000.

Effect of flexi-fare system

*258. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of flexi-fare system, Railways have lost their premium trains' patronage, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this system has dropped the occupancy in one of the most profitable classes of Railways;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to review the Scheme;

(d) whether the passengers are opting to travel by Airlines instead of trains because of flexi-fare system, which is without value addition; and

(e) whether the CAG in its latest report has strongly observed against Railways on flexi-fare system?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Occupancy of the trains varies during peak, non-peak, festival seasons, special occasions and weekends etc. Therefore, sometimes the trains run with higher occupancy (more than the berth potential) and sometimes during non-peak periods, some berths remain vacant.

Number of passengers booked in the trains having flexi fare (Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto trains - total: 75 pairs) has registered an increase of 1.37% for the period September 2016 to June 2018 (Flexi Fare period) as compared to corresponding period of previous years (Non Flexi Fare period).

Comparative increase in actual number of passengers during 09.09.2016 to 30.06.2018 (flexi fare period) *vis-a-vis* 09.09.2014 to 30.06.2016 (non-flexi period) in flexi fare trains is as under:-

Period	Actual passengers
09.09.2014 to 30.06.2016 (non-flexi period)	52.32 Million
09.09.2016 to 30.06.2018 (flexi fare period)	53.04 Million
Absolute increase	0.72 Million
% increase	1.37%

(c) A committee was constituted to review the flexi fare system. The committee has already submitted its report and the same is under examination.

(d) Railways and Airlines are different modes of transport, which are not comparable in the terms of volume, connectivity as well as convenience. There is no fixed maximum limit of fare in Airlines whereas Railways have fixed maximum fare throughout the year. Airline fare varies excessively depending on time of operation, stoppages, travel duration, Origin - Destination pair, carrier etc. Railways' fare may or

may not be higher than the air fare depending upon the class of travel as well as the peak or lean periods. It is the choice of the passengers to opt either Railway or Airlines for travelling as per their convenience.

Further, alternative train services on normal fare structure are available over Indian Railways on the routes of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains. Railway also serves a large number of passengers boarding/de-boarding at intermediate stations.

Moreover, over long distance sectors like Mumbai-Kolkata and Chennai-New Delhi, trains take around 26 to 28 hours for travel on these sectors while the same journey is done in 1.5 to 3 hours by air.

The average occupancy of all reserved accommodation including on routes of flexi fare trains during 2015-2016 (Non-flexi period) was 101.15% which has gone up to 105.80% in 2017-18 (Flexi period). As mentioned in reply (a) above the number of passenger in flexi fare trains has also been increased by 1.37%. This shows that there has been no loss of traffic by Indian Railways to other modes of transport like Airlines.

Additional earnings due to flexi fare upto June 2018 in comparison to corresponding previous years are as under:

Period	Additional earnings (Approx.) (₹ in crore)
September 2016 to March 2017	371
April 2017 to March 2018	864
April 2018 to June 2018	265
TOTAL	1500

(e) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report for the year ending 2017 has made certain observations on flexi fare system relating to:

- (i) reduction in number of rail passengers in flexi fare trains
- (ii) migration to other modes of transport like air from rail
- (iii) need to rationalize the fare structure across all types of trains
- (iv) increasing the normal fare structure in flexi fare trains from the current 10% to atleast 50%

Stoppage of important trains at Lohardaga station

*259. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received any proposal to provide stoppage of important trains at Lohardaga railway station in Jharkhand to reduce the journey time of passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present, no demand for stoppage of important trains at Lohardaga Railway station has been received. Presently, all train services *i.e.* 03 pairs of passenger trains on Ranchi-Lohardaga section and 01 pair of passenger train on Ranchi-Tori section running in the section have stoppages at Lohardaga.

Mine Development-cum-Operator agreements

*260. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mine Development-cum-Operator (MDO) agreements between public sector companies and their private sector mining contractors are not being made public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the key commercial terms of all such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) It has been mandated by the Government that the selection of Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) be done through a transparent and competitive bidding process. The provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005 and disclosure requirements specified in Model Contract Agreement are applicable on such agreements. The Model Contract Agreement is also available in public domain.

Arrangement of godowns in Punjab for storage of farm produces

*261. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made ample arrangements to keep the farmers' produces in Punjab in godowns managed by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) manages procurement and storage of foodgrains through its own storage infrastructure as well as that of the State Government Agencies. In Punjab, a total of 232.45 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) capacity is available with FCI and State Agencies for the storage of central pool stocks, the details of which are given below:

(figures in LMT)

FCI				Total	State Agencies			Grand Total
Owned		Hired			Covered	CAP	Total	
Covered	CAP*	Covered	CAP					
22.24	7.31	86.51	0	116.06	48.11	68.28	116.39	232.45

* Covered and Plinth (CAP)

Normally, peak stock of foodgrains in Punjab occurs around 1st of June every year. The total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies as on 1st June during the last three years and current year with corresponding stock position is given below:

(figures in LMT)

As on	Storage capacity owned by FCI	Storage capacity hired by FCI	Storage capacity with State agencies	Total Storage capacity	Stock position
01.06.2015	29.55	84.09	126.61	240.25	200.53
01.06.2016	29.55	81.71	142.86	254.12	198.80
01.06.2017	29.55	84.04	136.65	250.24	193.71
01.06.2018	29.55	86.51	116.39	232.45	235.61#

Stock kept more than rated capacity by increasing stack height.

Substandard quality of food supplied by IRCTC

†*262. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of food supplied by IRCTC is consistently deteriorating, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons for substandard quality of food being served in the trains; and

(c) whether Government is planning to provide food in trains with the help of private partners?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The data of complaints received about quality shows that the number of complaints with respect to quality is decreasing since last two financial years in terms of both absolute numbers and percentage of total complaints.

However, it is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to bring about tangible improvements in the quality of food served on trains through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) and in the overall catering services on Railways.

A new Catering Policy was notified in February 2017, with the objective of providing quality food to rail passengers, by unbundling catering services on trains, and creating a primary distinction between food preparation and food distribution in trains. The policy envisages that IRCTC shall manage catering service on all mobile units and meals will be picked from nominated base kitchens.

Major initiatives undertaken by IRCTC during the last three years to improve quality of food supplied on trains include:

- (i) Upgradation of Base Kitchens.
- (ii) Installation of CCTV in Base Kitchens and their monitoring.
- (iii) Provision of E-Catering services at railway stations.
- (iv) Introduction of Optional catering and Ready to eat meals on selected trains.
- (v) Third party audit to examine quality of food, hygiene and cleanliness in pantry cars.

Currently IRCTC has contracts with 48 private catering service providers for providing food in 378 pairs of trains with pantry cars on Indian Railways. Also there are 544 Train Side Vending contracts for delivering of catering services on trains without pantry cars, which are being progressively taken over by IRCTC.

In addition to above, under E-Catering project, IRCTC has tied up with 136 Active private vendors and 12 Aggregators for delivery of food on trains to the bonafide passengers. 08 more Indian brands viz., (i) Paradise Biryani (ii) Khan Chacha (iii) Karim's (iv) Nazeer Foods (v) Sarvana Bhawan (vi) Sagar Ratna (vii) Biknerwala and (viii) Amul are also in the process of being included in the E-catering project by IRCTC.

Shortfall in domestic supply of coal

*263. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the domestic supply of coal is suffering from a shortfall;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government intends to encourage imports to meet the shortfall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to increase the domestic supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In 2018-19 (up to 31.07.2018) the overall offtake/dispatch from Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Captive mines sources was 240.9 Million Tonnes (MT) (provisional). This is a growth of 11.17% over the offtake/dispatch during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) and (d) For the Financial Year 2018-19, Ministry of Power has projected annual domestic coal requirement 615 MT (525 MT from Coal India Limited, 53 MT from Singareni Collieries Company Limited and 37 MT from Captive mines). This requirement is being met by supply of coal from domestic sources. The domestic coal supplied to power sector in 2018-19 (up to 31.07.2018) is 194.69 MT (provisional). Due to these efforts of enhanced domestic coal supply to power plants, the coal import by power plants has reduced from 80.58 MT in 2015-16 to 56.41 MT in 2017-18. In 2018-19 (up to 30.06.2018), the coal import by power sector is 14% less than the import in the corresponding period of last year.

Coal and coke, being under Open General License as per import policy of the Government, are imported by various traders and consuming industries as per their requirement. However, the gap between demand and domestic supply of coal cannot be bridged completely as there is insufficient availability of coking coal and the power

plant which are designed to consume imported coal will continue to import coal for their power generation.

(e) The progress of production and offtake of CIL is reviewed on a regular basis. New rail lines are being laid for smooth evacuation of increased coal production from the mines of growing coalfields of SECL, MCL and CCL. Further, coal supplies to Power sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising representatives of Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping, Central Electricity Authority, NITI Aayog, CIL etc. A committee of Secretary (Coal), Secretary (Power) and Member (Traffic), Railway Board has also been jointly reviewing the coal transportation and supply on a regular basis.

Tender for works under national internet backbone

*264. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Question 2942, Starred Question 229 and Unstarred Question 4557 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11 August, 2017, 16 March, 2018 and 6 April, 2018 respectively and state:

(a) the details of companies which have been awarded contract by BSNL for expansion of National Internet Backbone and Annual Maintenance Contracts along with purchase of hardware wherein a scam of ₹300 crore has been reported;

(b) whether tenders for the said works were invited as per the guidelines of CVC;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the dates thereof and the details of companies which participated in the tenders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Three companies were awarded contract for expansion of National Internet Backbone and Annual maintenance contract. Details are:

- M/s Huawei Telecommunications India Private Limited
- M/s CISCO through M/s Presto Infosolutions Private Limited
- M/s Juniper Networks International BV through M/s Inspira Enterprises India Private Limited.

Allegations in procurement of equipment for expansion of National Internet Backbone (NIB) and Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) from M/s CISCO through M/s Presto were examined and matter was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). CVC sought certain clarifications in the matter. The clarifications have been submitted to the CVC on 29.06.2018.

(b) The contract to M/s Huawei was awarded through open tender.

No tender was invited for the works awarded to M/s Juniper and M/s CISCO as these are cases of procurement of proprietary items. BSNL has intimated that works have been awarded as per the CVC guidelines on procurement of proprietary equipment and services.

(c) and (d) M/s Huawei was declared as successful bidder in response to tender No. T-476 dated 19.06.2014 for supply, installation & commissioning of MPLS edge routers and associated equipment on turnkey basis. Total 2 bidders namely M/s Huawei and M/s ZTE participated in tender.

Government's plan for reducing the litigation cost

*265. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and various districts courts and Tribunals, as on date;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to reduce the backlog of cases in the Supreme Court, High Courts and various district courts and Tribunals in the country; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to reduce the litigation cost for the common / poor people and the total amount spent by Government for the legal aid during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Data on pendency of cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts respectively. The total number of pending cases in the Supreme Court is 54,996 as on 30.07.2018. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 43,61,043 cases are pending in various High Courts as on 07.08.2018, and a total of 2,76,73,401 cases are pending in various

District and Subordinate courts of the country (excluding State / Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Puducherry) as on 07.08.2018. Details of cases pending in various District and Subordinate Courts are given in Statement (*See below*). Indian Law Institute (ILI) in its report on the Merger of Tribunals in India (2016) has identified 36 Tribunals. List of Tribunals presently functioning in the country and cases pending in them are not available on the centralised web-portal viz. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last four years under various initiatives to make the functioning of subordinate judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 6,380.57 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 2,936.27 crores (which are 46% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 18,444 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 15,853 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,709 court halls and 1,472 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Number of computerised District & Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,089 registering an increase of 2,417 during 2014 to 2018. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 10.25 crore including 2.75 crore pending

cases and more than 7.08 crore orders / judgments are available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push & pull services. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country with a total number of transactions during Phase II at 127.06 crore.

- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts:** During May 2014 – August 2018, 21 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court; 351 new Judges were appointed and 317 Additional Judges were made Permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
31.03.2018	22,545	17,109

- (iv) **Reduction in Pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in 24 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Nyaya Mitra Scheme:** In order to reduce cases pending in courts for over 10 years, the Government launched the Nyaya Mitra Scheme in April 2017. Under the Scheme, retired judicial officers are engaged and designated as 'Nyaya Mitra' to facilitate expeditious disposal of the cases pending over 10 years. In the first Phase, 15 Nyaya Mitra have been engaged in 15 Districts of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.

- (vi) **To reduce pendency through Lok Adalats:** A total of 140.63 lakh pending cases were settled by National Lok Adalats during 2015 to 2017. 86.14 lakh pending cases and 103.73 lakh pre-litigative cases were settled in Regular Lok Adalats during 2015-16 to 2017-18. 3.21 lakh pre-litigative cases relating to public utility services were settled in Permanent Lok Adalats during 2015-16 to 2017-18.
- **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 has been promulgated on 3rd May, 2018 whereby mandatory pre-Institution mediation mechanism has been introduced for settlement of commercial disputes. A Bill to replace this Ordinance has been passed by Lok Sabha on 01.08.2018.
 - Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 is done to expedite the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
 - A High-Level Committee (HLC) set up by the Central Government has recommended setting up of an independent body namely, Arbitration Council of India (ACI) to *inter alia* grade arbitral institutions, accredit arbitrators and impart training and award certificate in the ADR field.
 - The HLC has also recommended a proposal to set up Institute of national importance namely, New Delhi International Arbitration Centre, by taking over the undertakings of International Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ICADR).
- (vii) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 727 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts have been set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT

of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Government also promulgated 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018' to amend the IPC, Cr PC, the Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and the Bill to replace this Ordinance has been passed by Lok Sabha on 30.07.2018.

The Government has undertaken a number of measures to make available affordable and easy justice to the common man in the country. The Government has implemented Access to Justice Project since 2012 in 8 States of the North East namely, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and the State of Jammu and Kashmir in partnership with State Legal Services Authorities and State Governments. Under the project, a number of legal aid and literacy programmes are being implemented in these States. The Government in partnership with UNDP also implemented another project on Access to Justice in 8 States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha and Maharashtra from 2009 to 2017. Under the project, training and capacity building of panel lawyers, para-legal volunteers, elected representatives of gram panchayats and anganwadi workers have been undertaken.

In April, 2017, Government has launched three new legal empowerment initiatives, namely, Tele-law, *Pro Bono* legal services and Nyaya Mitra. Tele-law scheme has been launched in 1,800 gram panchayats in 11 States of the country for providing free legal aid to marginalised persons as mentioned in section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. As on 31.07.2018, legal advice has been provided in 23,972 cases. Under *Pro Bono* legal services scheme, 281 advocates have been registered for providing *pro bono* legal services. Nyaya Mitras are required to assist the judiciary in the disposal of long pending cases and also to provide free legal advice to marginalised persons. Under the Nyaya Mitra scheme, 15 Nyaya Mitras have been engaged in 6 States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tripura.

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, has also undertaken a number of measures to make available affordable and speedy justice to the common man in the country. Under the Act, legal services institutions have been set up at state, district and taluka level. Apart from the legal services institutions, High Court Legal Services Committees are constituted at all High Courts level and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee at the Supreme Court level to provide free legal services to the persons eligible under section 12 of

the Legal Services Authorities Act. Free legal services include payment of court fees, providing advocate and preparation of paper book etc.

Legal aid clinics set up in jails, observation homes, juvenile justice boards and law schools are manned by panel lawyers and para-legal volunteers of legal services authorities. A total number of 20,925 legal services clinics have been established in the country as on 31.03.2018. NALSA has also developed schemes and programmes to ensure equitable access to justice for specific categories of people who are excluded from the formal legal system due to political, cultural, social or environmental "conditions. During 2017-18, more than 8.22 lakh persons have benefited through legal services provided by them.

The total amount spent by Government for the legal aid during the last three financial years is as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Scheme/Grants-in-aid	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Access to Justice - Externally Aided Project in association with UNDP [upto 31.12.2017]	6.19	6.45	6.39
Access to Justice (NEJK)	3.29	5.82	3.94
Grants-in-aid to NALSA	67.97	63.67	100.00

Statement

Details of cases pending in district and subordinate courts as on 07.08.2018

Sl. No.	State	Total Cases pending
1.	Uttar Pradesh	66,55,134
2.	Maharashtra	34,47,043
3.	West Bengal	18,82,221
4.	Bihar	17,81,336
5.	Gujarat	15,49,139
6.	Karnataka	14,61,617
7.	Rajasthan	14,51,968
8.	Madhya Pradesh	14,07,488
9.	Kerala	12,54,124

Sl. No.	State	Total Cases pending
10.	Tamil Nadu	10,84,583
11.	Odisha	10,79,359
12.	Delhi	6,85,261
13.	Haryana	6,73,350
14.	Punjab	6,01,523
15.	Andhra Pradesh	5,17,263
16.	Telangana	4,88,587
17.	Jharkhand	3,47,508
18.	Assam	2,78,232
19.	Chhattisgarh	2,65,151
20.	Himachal Pradesh	2,42,241
21.	Uttarakhand	2,29,969
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,42,825
23.	Goa	42,700
24.	Chandigarh	41,596
25.	Tripura	24,091
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	11,185
27.	Manipur	10,022
28.	Meghalaya	6,931
29.	Mizoram	3,970
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli at Silvassa	3,509
31.	Daman and Diu	2,043
32.	Sikkim	1,432
TOTAL PENDING CASES		2,76,73,401

Source: National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

Protest by farmers against MSP for kharif crops

*266. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of farmer's groups has announced four months of agitations ending with a march to Delhi, in protest against the Government's Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the MSP hike was based on a lower calculation than what was recommended by the Swaminathan Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been agitating for various demands.

(c) and (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in his Report on NCF had discussed different dimensions of fixing MSPs, but while finalizing National Policy on Farmers, the then Government had accepted the current established methods. Government has announced its historic decision on 04.07.2018 to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the all India weighted average cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19. The MSPs of Kharif crops fixed by Government, cost and returns over all-India weighted average cost of production for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Cost of production is one of the important factors in the determination of MSPs. While recommending its Price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. The costs include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

Statement*Cost* Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and Return over Cost*

(₹ quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity Kharif Crops	2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
1.	Paddy (Common) (Grade A) ^	1117	1550	38.76	1166	1750	50.09
			1590			1770	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi) ^	1556	1700	925	1619	2430	50.09
			1725			2450	
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.16	990	1950	96.97
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.49	1131	1700	50.31
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.10	1931	2897	50.01
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.26	3432	5675	65.36
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.07	4650	6975	50.00
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.39	3438	5600	62.89
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple) ^	3276	4020	22.71	3433	5150	50.01
			4320			5450	
10.	Groundnut in shell	3159	4450	40.87	3260	4890	50.00
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.78	3592	5388	50.01
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	43.80	2266	3399	50.01
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.32	4166	6249	50.01
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.53	3918	5877	50.01

* Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses & imputed value of family labour.

^ Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi) & Cotton (long staple).

Modifications/changes in railways since 2014

†*267. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details, especially of modifications/changes made in passenger amenities, new passenger coaches, safety and security, cleanliness, catering, station upgradation and status of new passenger trains, as on date, in comparison to that before the year 2014?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Improvement of passenger amenities on Indian Railways (IR) is a continuous process. With a view to meet the expectations of the passengers, Indian Railways is making all out efforts to provide improved facilities at the stations. Indian Railways has more than 8700 stations. In the last 4 years, Indian Railways has taken several steps for improvement in passenger amenities, new passenger coaches, safety and security, cleanliness, catering, station upgradation and new passenger trains etc.

Modifications/changes made in passenger amenities:

A major policy change has been made to assess the requirement of passenger amenities. Whereas earlier the criteria for providing passenger amenities over stations were only passenger earnings, it has been decided from 2017 to include the number of passengers also as the determining criteria. Accordingly, stations have been clubbed into 3 groups *i.e.* Non-Suburban, Suburban and Halt.

Further, Indian Railways have taken various steps to improve the services for the passengers, some of which are as under:

- (i) Foot Over Bridge and High level Platform have been included in Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) for all categories of stations.
- (ii) New amenities *viz.* Insect catchers, Infant Nursing Cubicles, Solar panels for lighting and fans., Access Control Systems, Bio-toilets/waterless toilets, Bottle crusher Machines, etc. have been introduced.
- (iii) 194 Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendras have been established.
- (iv) 2772 Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs) and 411 Currency Operated Automatic Ticket Vending Machine (CoTVM) have been provided.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewak (JTBS) Scheme has been proliferated and currently 1556 JTBS are functional.
- (vi) Station Ticket Booking Sewak (STBS)/Station Ticket Booking Agent (STBA) has been launched for issuing unreserved tickets and currently 1367 STBS/STBA are functional.
- (vii) IR has introduced POS (Point of sale) machines, Unified Payments Interface (UPI)/Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) for ticket booking.
- (viii) As a part of 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan', Railways have installed 498 escalators at 185 stations and 371 lifts at 150 stations.
- (ix) Wi-Fi facility has been provided at 707 stations.
- (x) CCTV facility has been provided at 436 stations.
- (xi) The facility of online booking of retiring room has been provided at 505 Railway stations.
- (xii) Janani Sewa has been launched keeping in mind the need of food for babies.
- (xiii) E-catering services are provided at 316 stations.
- (xiv) 1800 Water Vending Machines have been provided at 650 stations.
- (xv) 'Yatri Mitra Sewa' to help old and disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations. Improvement in Passenger amenities in coaches: Several steps have been taken to improve the passenger amenities, cleanliness and safety in coaches since 2014. Some of them are:
 - (I) **New premium services and coaches:** Various premium services like Humsafar, Tejas, Antyodaya, UDAY, Mahamana, Gatimaan and coaches like Deen Dayalu and Anubhuti, which have improved passenger amenities, have been introduced in service. Besides, Project Swarn and Project Utkrisht have been launched to upgrade Rajdhani, Shatabdi and other premium trains.
 - (II) **Cleanliness in coaches:** Green Corridor: IR is proliferating bio-toilets and providing dustbins in all its coaching stock. As a part of "Swachh Bharat Mission", 6 Green Train Corridors were made functional in 2016-17 and 21 in 2017-2018.

(III) Improvement of safety in coaches:

- i. Proliferation of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches: It has been decided by IR to manufacture only LHB coaches from the year 2018-19 onwards.
- ii. Other Safety feature in coaches: Fire/Smoke detection and suppression system. Fire extinguishers, Double Acting doors are being progressively provided.

Safety:

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways.

Reduction of number of accidents from 677 in 2009-14 to 444 in 2014-18 (till date).

Some notable features include :

- Timely replacement of over-aged assets,
- Adoption of new technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems,
- Greater emphasis on training of officials and safety inspections,
- Electronic Interlocking, track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters, Colour Light LED Signals,
- Train Protection and Warning System, Vigilance Control Device, Fog Pass Device,
- Usage of 52 kg/60 kg, 90 or higher UTS rails and pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers,
- Ultrasonic Flaw Detection of rails.

Security:

Measures initiated by Railways to strengthen security include :

- Escorting of 2500 trains by RPF (on an average daily),
- Escorting of 2200 trains by GRP,
- Access control at important stations,

- New Security Help Line number 182,
- Surveillance through CCTV cameras at 436 stations,

Cleanliness:

Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of cleanliness since 2014 onwards:

- (i) Setting up Environment and Housekeeping (EnHM) wing at each Zonal Railways.
- (ii) Special Cleanliness Campaign under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on Indian j Railways on 2nd October, 2014 and being continued since then.
- (iii) Provision of Mechanised cleaning contracts. Currently, mechanised cleaning is done at 520 stations.
- (iv) Third party audit and ranking of stations on cleanliness is also carried out annually since 2016 at 407 major stations.
- (v) On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided more than 1000 trains.
- (vi) 'Clean My Coach' scheme, further being upgraded to 'Coach Mitra' facility has been introduced in about 900 pairs of trains.
- (vii) A third party survey for assessment of cleanliness of 210 important trains.

Catering:

New Catering Policy was notified on 27 February 2017 which includes following features:-

- (i) Introduction of station based E-Catering.
- (ii) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals).
- (iii) Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances.
- (iv) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services.
- (v) Operation of all India Helpline (No. 138) and a Twitter handle @ IR CATERING for rail-users.

- (vi) Sugar Bagasse (Bio-degradable) material packing introduced with effect from 05.06.2018 in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains.
- (vii) 164 Point of Sale (POS) machines have been introduced in 66 Mail/Express trains.
- (viii) CCTV have been installed in 16 base kitchens.

Station upgradation: At present under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme', 1065 stations have been upgraded.

Status of new passenger trains: Despite intensive infrastructure upgradation which makes it difficult to introduce new trains. IR has introduced 827 new trains during the last 4 years.

Mobile manufacturing units in the country

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

- (a) the details of the mobile manufacturing units in the country before May, 2014;
- (b) the details of the mobile manufacturing units since May, 2014 till date, with their capacity of production on a quarterly and yearly basis along with the number of employees in these units;
- (c) whether the mobile phones that are manufactured in the country are under the global manufacturing guarantees or applicable in the Indian boundaries only; and
- (d) the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In May, 2014, three units, namely, Samsung (Noida, Uttar Pradesh) and Micromax (Rudrapur, Uttarakhand) and Nokia (Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu) were manufacturing mobile phones in the country. Nokia's plant in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu was on the verge of closure and finally closed its operations from November 1, 2014.

(b) As per the information provided by Indian Cellular Association (ICA), at present, 127 units are manufacturing mobile phones in the country. The State-wise break-up of these units is given in Statement (*See* below). The total manufacturing

capacity for mobile phones in the country is presently estimated to be about 35 crores units per annum. It is estimated that about 2.1 lakh persons are employed directly by the units manufacturing mobile phones and parts/components thereof. It is also estimated that this activity generates indirect employment opportunity for 4 lakh people.

(c) and (d) Nature and duration of manufacturer warranty is decided by the companies as per their internal policies. As per available information, some manufacturers provide global manufacturer warranty, whereas other manufacturers provide warranty that is applicable in Indian boundaries only, for the mobile phones manufactured and sold in India.

Statement

Mobile factories in India - State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No of Mobile factories
1.	National Capital Region (NCR)	72
2.	Maharashtra	14
3.	Uttarakhand	9
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8
5.	Tamil Nadu	6
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Telangana	3
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2
9.	Rajasthan	2
10.	Daman And Diu	1
11.	Gujarat	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1
13.	Puducherry	1
14.	Punjab	1
15.	West Bengal	1
GRAND TOTAL		127

Prevention of fake news on social media

*269. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of lynching have increased due to the spread of rumours and fake news in the social media, including WhatsApp;
- (b) if so, the action proposed by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether WhatsApp has come out with more effective solutions to prevent such spread of rumours and fake news like wildfire; and
- (d) if not, the measures contemplated by Government to regulate the social media along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) There are media reports about increase in fake news, misinformation/disinformation on internet particularly using WhatsApp platform. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of this and issued a notice to WhatsApp on 3.7.2018. In their response submitted on the same day, WhatsApp has conveyed a number of steps taken by them to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform. In particular, they have shared the strategy of "Giving people the controls and information they need to stay safe" and "To work proactively to prevent misuse on WhatsApp". Subsequently on 19.7.2018, Government issued a second notice to WhatsApp conveying that they need to come out with more effective solutions that can bring in accountability and facilitate enforcement of law in addition to the promised efforts towards labelling forwards and weeding out fake news.

In this regard, an elaborate and detailed statement has already been made before this house on 26.07.2018 while replying to the debate on a calling attention motion which is given in Statement (*See* below).

Government is fully committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the constitution of India. Government does not regulate content appearing on Internet. Law enforcement agencies take appropriate action on posting of malicious content on Internet on specific case-to-case basis.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provision for removal/ disablement of malicious content appearing on Internet. Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to follow due diligence. The Information Technology

(Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this section prescribes that the intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors or is unlawful in any way.

Further, section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of - (i) sovereignty and integrity of India (ii) defence of India (iii) security of the State (iv) friendly relations with foreign States (v) public order or (vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. Towards more effective enforcement, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been regularly interacting with popular social media sites like WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter etc.

MHA has also issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 9.8.2016, advisory on cyber crime prevention and control dated 13.1.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 4.7.2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court's order dated 17.7.2018 in WP(C) 754/2016, MHA has issued a directive on 23.7.2018 to all States for implementation of directions of the apex court and has constituted a Group of Ministers and a High level Committee to make recommendations in this matter.

Statement

Statement on Calling Attention Motion Notice under Rule 180 of Rajya Sabha on "Misuse of Social Media Platforms and propagation of fake news causing unrest and violence" on 26 July, 2018

Hon'ble Chairman,

I rise to make a statement on Misuse of Social Media Platforms and propagation of fake news causing unrest and violence. Honorable Members of Parliament Shri Bhubneshwar Kalita, Shri V. Muraleedharan, Shri Mahesh Poddar, Shri Rajeev Chandrashekhar, Prof Manoj Kumar Jha and Ms Saroj Pandey have given a notice regarding calling attention motion that *inter alia* seeks to draw attention to the problem of "Misuse of Social Media Platforms to spread rumours and fake news leading to rising incidents of violence and lynching in the country".

2 **Nature of Cyberspace**

- 2.1 The issue raised by my colleagues is extremely relevant. It is important to appreciate the nature of cyberspace and its present status in the country for a comprehensive view in this matter. Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics as compared to physical space. It is virtual, borderless and offers anonymity to an extent. As a result, cyber-attacks can be launched from anywhere in the world with limited possibility of trace back and positive attribution. Once anybody is on internet he can access any system on internet spread across the globe from anywhere. The cyber space offers virtual environment where anyone can hide his identity on the network and create a pseudo name or can acquire some other identity. The security of the computer infrastructure acquires greater importance under these conditions.
- 2.2 With widespread proliferation of new technologies like social media and mobile apps, etc. there are some miscreants who are misusing these technologies for committing cybercrimes. Such behaviour is facilitated by virtual and borderless nature of cyber space, where anyone can open account in any name including fake name from any part of the world. Most social networking sites do not conduct background information check and their servers are located abroad.

3 **Social Media Platforms**

- 3.1 Social media platforms have become the most prominent media to facilitate interactions. They have led to growth of digital medium. Popular social media platforms are Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, Youtube, WhatsApp etc. Any user can post any content (text, image, video, speech, etc.) from anywhere on social media platform. Typically users of these platforms are identified by the profiles they create. Users are required to provide certain amount of personal information to facilitate connections. These sites facilitate communication between users by means such as fora, chat rooms, blogs, tweets, email, instant messenger etc. In addition several customized features and applications are provided on these websites to share information, photos, audio and video files.
- 3.2 India is today emerging as a big digital power with a proactive people-centric program of creating digital infrastructure focusing on digital delivery of services and thereby digital empowerment leading to digital inclusion where every common man is enjoying benefits of digital governance. With a strong base of 118 crore mobile phones, about 122 crore Aadhaar numbers and 32 crore Jan Dhan accounts

being opened, new milestones in digital delivery of various benefits to the citizens have been created. Riding on this Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (JAM) Trinity, the implementation of various welfare schemes have been streamlined where by fictitious duplicate claimants have been identified and weeded out resulting in savings of over rupees 90,000 crores as a result of such direct benefit transfer to the citizens. Initiatives like e- hospital, Jeevan Pramanan, e-scholarships, e-soil health cards, digital payments, digital locker, cloud services and Umang app wherein the citizen can avail the services of over 1,200 schemes of Central or State Governments in the palms of ordinary Indians, empowering the citizens in pursuit of digital inclusion.

- 3.3 India is also a globally recognised IT power where Indian IT companies have displayed their potential on the Global stage and have brought great respect to India. Of late, India is becoming a big centre of the startup movement. The digital literacy scheme namely PMG DISHA that seeks to empower over 6 crore Indians is showing great results. Today innovation, entrepreneurship and inclination of ordinary Indians to improve the fruits of technology are being appreciated globally. The government is taking initiatives so that in a few years India could become a 1 trillion dollar digital economy.
- 3.4 Of late India has also become an important country where social media platforms have spread their wings. The spread of social media has also in its own way contributed to awareness, connectivity, education, community self-help, information and updates, and business promotion. All this could happen because the big digital economy operates beyond geographical borders.

3.5 Userbase of social networking sites by March 2018:

Social media	World User Base (in crores)	Indian Users (in crores)
Facebook	219	19.4
Twitter	33	2.6
YouTube	100	4.2
WhatsApp	150	20 (upto Feb 2017)

[Source : © Statista2018]

4 Challenges

- 4.1 While acknowledging the benefits of digital empowerment it has also brought in challenges and some of its reckless abuse has posed a serious dilemma of striking

the balance between freedom of speech and expression, awareness, empowerment and the obligation to be responsible accountable so that mobile platforms do not become vehicles to commit crime, incite hatred, provoke terrorism, extremism, promote money laundering etc. The Government, because of its commitment to respect freedom of speech and expression, freedom of choice and responsibility towards the right to privacy of the citizen is equally cognizant of the mandate of article 19(2) of the Constitution of India where the freedom of speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

4.2 **Fake news**

Fake news is a type of propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread *via* traditional print and broadcast news media or online social media. It can include text, visual, audio, data report etc. Fake news is written and published with the intent to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity, or person, and/or gain financially or politically, create disturbance and unrest, often using sensational, dishonest, or outright fabricated headlines to increase readership, online sharing, and Internet click revenue. The typical attributes of fake news are that it spreads fast, is doctored, is incorrect, is malafide, is intentional, is sensational/glamorous, is unverified, and goes viral.

4.3 The Government is cognizant that social media platforms are being abused as vehicles for weaponisation of information against India's strategic interest and economic stability and is committed to taking suitable action to deter such action.

5 **Action on misuse of social media and fake news**

5.1 Recently, it has come to the attention of the Government of India that a number of disturbing instances causing loss of innocent lives have taken place in various parts of the country. These are deeply painful and regrettable, as well as a matter of deep concern for the Government. The Government has taken prompt action. The first incident was reports of breach of data at Facebook wherein it was reported that data of a number of their users had been compromised by Cambridge Analytica. Immediately, notices were issued to the two companies and their response sought. Facebook responded that they will streamline their internal processes regarding handling of personal data. They stated that the case of

Cambridge Analytica it was a case of breach of trust. They promised to take various other steps to ensure that such breaches do not recur. Cambridge Analytica on the other hand gave an initial response that data of Indians was not breached but this was not in conformity with what was reported by Facebook. Cambridge Analytica also did not respond to a subsequent notice. Therefore, it is suspected that Cambridge Analytica may have been involved in illegally obtaining data of Indians which could be misused. The Government has entrusted this issue to be investigated by the CBI for possible violation of Information Technology Act, 2000 and IPC. There were also subsequent reports that data of users was illegally accessed by hardware manufacturers who had tie-ups with Facebook. In regard to this issue Facebook has also stated that they are not aware of any misuse of facebook information, including Indian users' information.

- 5.2 The other series of incidents relating to abuse of social media where mob lynchings were reported in various parts of the country consequent to circulation of wild rumours on WhatsApp as a result of which innocent people have lost their lives. The Government swiftly issued notice to WhatsApp since in most incidents such horrible events were preceded by viral circulation of rumours on this platform. In response, WhatsApp have taken steps to increase the friction in propagation of content on the platform by reducing the number of forwards to five and also indicating whether an incoming message is either forwarded or originally composed by the sender. They have also planned to remove the forward button that appears adjacent to the video or audio message. They have also informed that they will be bringing in fact checking and fake news verification mechanisms to help people check the veracity of content on the platform. While taking note of such response, it was felt that it was not adequate to meet the challenges of the situation. Therefore, WhatsApp has been asked to come out with better technological solutions so that misuse of the platform is avoided. Also, the Government has issued second notice issued to WhatsApp and it was conveyed to them at the highest level that being a technological major company, it is equally their responsibility to promptly come up with technical solutions when a harmful message is in wide circulation on the same day in a particular area on a particular issue. It is their obligation to inform the law enforcement agencies when they notice such viral messages.

6 **Action taken by MHA**

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories including one advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of Cows dated

9th August, 2016, another advisory on cyber crime prevention and control dated 13th January, 2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 4th July, 2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court's order dated 17th July, 2018 in WP(C) 754/2016, MHA has issued a directive to the States for implementation of directions of the apex court on 23rd July 2018 and has constituted a Group of Ministers and a High level Committee to make recommendations in this matter.

7 **Legal Provisions to deal with objectionable content on social media platform**

7.1 IT Act 2000

Provisions for blocking and removal of content

- (a) **Blocking of websites/information :** Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for blocking of websites/webpages in specific conditions of —(i) Defence of India (ii) Sovereignty and integrity of India (iii) Security of State (iv) Foreign relations with foreign states (v) Public Order (vi) or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offense relating to above.
- (b) **Disabling or removal of information by intermediaries :** Social media site (Intermediaries) are required to disable or remove any unlawful information as and when brought to their knowledge through a court order or by through appropriate Government or its agency. Various law enforcement agencies notify the social media sites for removal of contents/disabling of contents under provisions of section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000.

The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

7.2 **Blocking Compliance of section 69A of IT Act, 2000**

- (i) The compliance of the intermediaries in the year 2017 is as follows:

	Facebook	YouTube	Twitter	Instagram	Others
No. of URLs blocked	457	95	321	41	51

- (ii) The compliance of the intermediaries in the year 2018 (till June 2018) is as follows:

	Facebook	YouTube	Twitter	Instagram	Tumblr
No. of URLs blocked	499	57	88	25	28

The legal provisions that are currently available with regard to the conduct of intermediaries, which includes various social media platforms, in order to respond to such developments are in the IT Act, 2000. Some of such provisions need to be revised and reinforced so that they can respond to the emerging challenges. This is proposed to be done by strengthening the implementation aspects section 79 of IT Act, 2000.

8. New Measures

- 8.1 It is critical for social media service providers regulated as 'online intermediaries' under Indian law, to ensure that the lawful provision of their services and platforms in India in order to continue to receive access to Indian users, should ensure and demonstrate their strict compliance with the Information Technology Act as well as all other applicable laws, as well as submit themselves and their services, platforms and other applications to the jurisdiction of Indian courts and authorities by having a physical presence in India.
- 8.2 To continue to target Indian users, such intermediaries must implement appropriate remedial measures and assist in curtailing any use of such services and platforms that perpetuate harm in Indian society, including loss of life or disruption of public order. This, at the very minimum, necessarily requires them to ensure that all such malicious messages circulated through their services or platforms in India can be traced, and their source of origin be effectively identified by law enforcement agencies or relevant public authority.
- 8.3 The Government is, therefore, seriously considering that through appropriate rules all social media platforms should be required to locate their grievance officer in India who could act as the point of contact for all communication with regard to such grievances. The duty of such grievance officer should cover not only to receive grievances on real time basis but also to inform law enforcement agencies. It is planned to issue directives in public interest to such intermediaries that would require all such social media platforms to ensure that their platforms do not

become vehicles for promoting hatred, terrorism, money laundering, mob violence and rumour mongering. They should provide for technological solutions so that verified fake news and provocative messages can be filtered by technical solutions. They should bring in a more effective mechanism for receiving grievances and they should report to the LEAs. They should also seek to provide the facility of verifying fake news on the platform itself.

- 8.4 Further, this Government will strengthen the appropriate legal framework to ensure that significant social media and instant messaging service providers targeting Indian users do not deprive Indian users of the right to bring proceedings in India, and of the protections of Indian law.
- 8.5 The Government wishes to make it very clear that social media platforms run by any company or entity is an important stakeholder and therefore it cannot evade its responsibility, accountability and larger commitment to ensure that its platform is not misused on a large scale to spread incorrect facts projected as news and designed to instigate people to commit crime. If they do not take adequate and prompt action, then the law of abetment also applies to them. It is expected that while honouring freedom of speech and expression and right to inform and educate; the mandate of Article 19 (2) of the Constitution has to be kept in mind and there has to be a healthy balance in overriding public interest.
- 8.6 In addition to taking the above reinforcement of legal provisions to make the platforms more accountable, the Government will also promote initiatives to increase awareness among the citizens to become adept in noticing fake news and to avoid becoming a party to viral circulation of fake news. A campaign to educate school children about the misuse of social media for propagation of false news will be taken up. The Common Service Centres will also be engaged in the task of promoting this message among people especially in rural areas. Various stakeholders such as educational institutions, professional and industrial associations, chambers of commerce etc. would also be involved in this campaign. The State Governments will also be requested to join in this effort to make the citizens more aware to prevent the use and abuse of social media. In this regard I will be writing to all Chief Ministers.
9. Conclusion: Government is committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Government does not regulate content appearing on social network platform. These social network

platforms, though, are required to follow due diligence as provided in section 79 of the Information Technology Act 2000 and the Rules notified therein. They have also to follow Article 19(2) of the Constitution and ensure that their platforms are not used to commit and provoke terrorism, extremism, violence and crime.

Punctuality in Railways

*270. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways' punctuality score has fallen 65 per cent in the last 3 months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the automatic reporting *via* Data Loggers is operational only at 55 locations;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve train safety without compromising on the punctuality; and
- (e) whether any action has been taken against officials responsible for not wrapping up the work on time, despite taking maintenance blocks on the super high-density routes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains for the last three months is as under:

Punctuality performance (%) of Mail/Express trains over Indian Railways for the period May-July 2018	
May 2018	59.95
June 2018	65.23
July 2018	70.13

(b) Historically, new trains and stoppages have been added to various routes without corresponding increase in infrastructure. This infrastructural constraint leads to very high line capacity utilization beyond 100 % or many times even beyond 125% which affects punctuality.

During the last one and half years, top most priority has been given to liquidate maintenance arrears to improve safety. Indian Railways carried out renewal of

4405 Kms. old rail in 2017-18 against 2597 Kms. in 2016-17 *i.e.* about 70% more than previous year. The highest ever rail renewal work of 642 Kms was carried out in March 2018. Prior to year 2017-18, highest rail renewal was 523 Kms in February 2005.

For maintenance of assets and infrastructure augmentation, 18,90,403 block hours have been given during the year 2017- 2018 as against 15,91,258 block hours during 2016-2017, which is 2,99,145 (18.8%) more block hours as compared to the previous year which affected train running and caused loss of punctuality. Further, during the current financial year from April to June 2018 also, 11.89% more block hours have been permitted for safety related maintenance works and infrastructure in comparison to the previous year for which a number of speed restrictions have been imposed which led to drop in punctuality of trains over Indian Railways.

Trains have also got delayed due to various reasons such as Law and Order problems-observance of Bandhs and security threats in sensitive areas requiring reduction of speeds for maintaining the safety of operations, adverse weather conditions, natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains, electricity grid failures, public agitations, miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets, cattle run over, heavy road traffic at level crossing gates, asset failures related to Locomotives, Over Head Electrical Equipment, Track, Mechanical equipment, Signals etc.

(c) In order to capture data of arrival/departure of trains in real time, Railways have commissioned recording of arrival and departure of trains through Data Loggers at 76 stations and integrating the same with Control Office Application (COA). Even though these Data Loggers are in place at 76 stations, actual effect in the form of accurate reporting is much higher than this figure may suggest. This is because these 76 are operationally and strategically important locations like points of inter zonal movement of train, junctions etc. This ensures that station behind and after these location also feed highly accurate data. However, Indian Railways is planning to increase this number of Data Loggers being connected to COA all over network. Further, Railways is also considering use of GPS location of locomotives for added accuracy as already done on West Central Railway. Uses of Data Loggers have reduced the possibility of mistakes in data feeding in COA.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking

systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and safety inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Preventive and predictive maintenance of Railway assets is undertaken to ensure safe train operations. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include Electronic Interlocking, Track Circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Color Light LED signals, Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Fog Pass Device (FPD), replacement of 52 kg. rails by 60 kg. rails, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails and pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, use of Ultrasonic Flaw Detection of rails and welds at predefined periodicity to detect internal flaws in rails/welds. Electronic monitoring of track geometry is carried out to detect defects and plan maintenance. Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewal. Further, it has been decided to lay Thick Web switches, Weldable Cast Maganese Steel crossings on identified routes. Progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, use of Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory Coaches, etc. Railway tracks are replaced on age-cum-condition basis through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Other measures include training of loco pilots and other safety category staff, improvement of their working conditions including proper rest and periodic medical examination etc. Besides, patrolling of tracks, footplate inspections and safety reviews at various levels, etc. are regularly conducted to continuously monitor and improve safety aspects of the Indian Railway.

Steps being taken to improve punctuality include:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board levels.
- (ii) Standardization of rakes and provision of spare rakes to improve punctuality.
- (iii) Removal of infrastructure bottlenecks in a planned manner.
- (iv) Integrated Mega Blocks are planned in such a way that all asset maintenance departments can do their work simultaneously.
- (v) End to end running of some trains with diesel locomotives to avoid detention on account of loco changing from diesel to electric.
- (vi) Replacement of conventional passenger trains with MEMU rakes gradually.

- (vii) Conversion of conventional rakes of Mail/Express trains (Integral Coach Factory rakes) into LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) rakes.
- (viii) Rationalization of Time Table in order to make a group of similar speed trains.
- (ix) Curtailment of stoppage time at major terminals.
- (x) Fencing along the track in Allahabad division in the most cattle run over prone area.
- (xi) Commissioning of 1st phase of Dedicated Freight Corridor.
- (xii) Allahabad -Mughalsarai 3rd line work sanctioned (153 Kms.).
- (xiii) High capacity water pumps at watering stations to minimize detention on this account.
- (xiv) Provision of Bye-pass stations to avoid engine reversal etc.

Indian Railways is also taking steps to solve the problem of capacity constraint for which Railway have increased speed of execution of projects like doubling, electrification, station development etc and is also contemplating bring in and/or increasing use of newer technologies like better signaling system.

(e) In spite of making all the preparatory works and organizing the necessary resources for execution of works required to be undertaken during maintenance blocks, sometimes the time taken in completion of works exceeds the block granted due to number of reasons. The reasons *inter alia* include block being shorter than required duration due to the exigencies of operation, unanticipated failure of material or equipment(s) deployed for work, unforeseen problems arising during execution due to complex nature of work, delay in reception of track machines/material train clearing the block due to other conflicting train movements in the station yards, forces of nature etc. However, some time on very few occasions, delay in completion of work occurs due to negligence of staff executing the work for which appropriate disciplinary action is taken against the responsible staff.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Progress of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana**

2721. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) during the last four years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of area under organic cultivation since 2014 to 2018, State-wise; and
- (c) the details and number of farmers selected for financial assistance of ₹50,000/- per hectare per-farmer from Kerala during 2014 to 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The State-wise funds allocated, released and clusters formed under Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) during the last four years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State-wise details of area under organic cultivation under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP) since 2014 to 2018 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under the PKVY scheme total allocation of funds is ₹3219.52 Lakhs and fund release is ₹1760.17 lakh for 619 clusters during the year 2015-16 to 2018-19. 7329 nos. of farmers are benefitted under the scheme in the State of Kerala. The detail of funds allocated, released and cluster formed in the State of Kerala is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I
Details of the State-wise physical & financial progress report under PKVY schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16 1st year		2016-17 2nd year		2017-18 3rd year		2017-18 (Rs in lakh)								Release in 2018-19 for new clusters
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release in 2018-19 for old clusters	No. of new clusters for 2018-19	Allocation for new clusters	Release in 2018-19 for new clusters	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	759.88	292.93	867	1563.21	363.25	0.00	4000	8078.40	1380.28	
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	988.17	664.26	573.86	0.00	100	428.28	214.14	0.00	102	206.00	0	
3.	Chhattisgarh	188.00	805.17	603.88	568.12	314.78	329.92	314.16	12.00	51.39	25.70	0.00	1000	2019.60	0	
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	302.19	238.83	175.49	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	12.09	0	7.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	60.44	45.98	35.10	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	302.19	203.14	175.49	0.00	150	642.43	321.21	0.00	750	1514.70	0	
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	956.43	1224.64	0	0.00	0.00	408.21	500	1009.80	0.00	
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	359.61	0	208.83	307.24	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00	110	222.16	0.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1544.33	1813.94	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00	2448	4943.98	2471.99	

(₹ in lakh)

11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	1635.58	0.00	326	1396.21	698.10	0.00	350	706.86	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	967.02	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	720	1454.11	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	151.10	0	87.75	0.00	200	856.57	428.28	0.00	100	201.96	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1324.96	0.00	395	1691.72	845.86	0.00	5000	10098.00	5049.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	338.46	207.2644	196.55	194.64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	200	403.92	201.96
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	906.58	448.77	526.47	0.00	390	1670.31	835.15	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1737.62	1270.64	1009.08	838.58	45	192.73	96.36	1280.26	500	1009.80	0.00
18.	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	362.63	393.66	210.59	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	997.24	0	579.12	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	86.13	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	154.12	138.65	89.50	211.94	0	0.00	0.00	22.37	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	135.99	0	78.97	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	63.18	128.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	679.94	0	394.86	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	656.81	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	226.65	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0.00	0.00	72.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	203.98	296	118.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	498.62	0	289.56	797.58	100	642.43	321.21	0.00	75	227.21	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	126.92	87.81	73.71	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	25	75.74	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29. Utarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	2493.10	2019.4	1447.81	2668.08	35	224.85	112.42	0.00	3900	11814.66	5907.33		
30. Andaman and Nicobar	68	485.39	130	342.49	0	198.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
31. Daman and Diu								55	392.59	235.55	0.00	0	0.00	0		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli								500	3569.04	1000	0.00	0	0.00	0		
33. Delhi								500	3569.04	471.45	0.00	0	0.00	0		
34. Puducherry								8	57.10	28.55	0.00	20	0.00	0		
35. Chandigarh												65	218.79	0.00		
36. Lakshadweep												135	454.41	0.00		
37. Other Expenses					24.85		0.00						0.00	67.32	77.18	
TOTAL	7208	33763.09	22619.60	23822.96	15218.88	13834.58	11889.70	4683	17604.61	8138.68	2439.65	20000	44727.42	15087.74		

Total fund released in 2017-18 is ₹ 20346.29215 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters ₹307.91 lakh and 10 lakh for the salary). Total clusters ₹11891 sanctioned.
Total fund released in 2018-19 is ₹ 17527.39 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters ₹74.2047 lakh).

Statement-II

*State-wise area covered under Organic Farming for the year till date
(Area in Ha)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Under National Program of Organic Production (NPOP)*		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
		Organic area	In Conversion		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12037.551	11190.775	26000	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.490	3789.769	380	5000
3.	Assam	1952.598	31446.173	4400	5000
4.	Bihar	0.000	1.730	8540	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4555.575	16103.931	4000	-
6.	Goa	14133.973	1648.390	80	-
7.	Gujarat	45868.039	28513.854	2000	-
8.	Haryana	7851.308	664.058	400	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8192.784	10921.265	4200	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12570.367	22010.607	560	-
11.	Jharkhand	159.660	46620.466	5000	-
12.	Karnataka	26539.526	63490.668	10900	-
13.	Kerala	13519.398	10972.633	12380	-
14.	Lakshadweep	885.075	0.000	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379017.532	405328.981	27600	-
16.	Maharashtra	119443.434	160296.915	25160	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	0.000	240.100	600	5000
18.	Meghalaya	1402.522	8611.646	900	6430
19.	Mizoram	0.000	50.000	680	4053
20.	Nagaland	1651.110	3074.964	480	6000
21.	Delhi	17.312	0.000	10000	-
22.	Odisha	41198.176	57630.360	6400	-
23.	Pudhcherry	2.835	0.000	160	-
24.	Punjab	779.379	1046.700	5000	-
25.	Rajasthan	68203.256	160729.926	23000	-
26.	Sikkim	38969.089	4936.738	3000	12435
27.	Tamil Nadu	2119.366	3181.771	2240	-
28.	Telangana	4315.956	6226.090	13800	-
29.	Tripura	203.560	0.000	1000	2000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	70397.322	25961.493	12400	-
31.	Uttarakhand	32061.548	21029.254	11700	-
32.	West Bengal	3831.781	687.900	2400	-
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1360	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1100	-
35.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	10000	-
TOTAL		911901.522	1106407.157	237820	45918

GRAND TOTAL (area covered under NPOP, PKVY & MOVCDNER): 23.02 Lakh Ha.

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

Statement-III*Details of physical and financial progress of the State of Kerala*

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh)			
	Total Plan	Achievement	Allocation	Amount Release
2015-16	Formation of	Work continue	509.66	382.22
2016-17	119 Clusters	on existing	359.61	-
2017-18		119 clusters	208.83	307.24
2017-18	Formation of 500 new clusters	Work continue on new 500 clusters	2141.42	1070.71
2018-19				
	TOTAL		3219.52	1760.17

Burden of additional cost on organic food

2722. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that, according to a recent ASSOCHAM-EY joint study, switch to organic food is likely to cost an additional ₹1,200-1,500 per month for a family;

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of standardized organic agriculture inputs and subsidy on organic inputs; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to tackle the challenges, such as, supply chain issues, global competitiveness and absence of proper branding and packaging faced by the organic sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) A study has been conducted by Ernst & Young LLP (EY) in the instance of ASSOCHAM. In the report various challenges in the promotion of organic farming were emphasised *viz.* in certification process, certification standards, lack of standardization for the certification of different commodities, lack of standardized organic inputs, subsidy on organic inputs etc.

The Government of India has taken steps to improve the regulatory framework of organic products/inputs along with rolling out of several schemes to incentivize organic

farming. On the regulatory front, Food Standards and Safety Authority of India (FSSAI), in December 2017, have recognized both the certification systems (NPOP and PGS-India) valid for organic food products. This provides an impetus to both promote and regulate markets so that domestic consumers and export countries can trust Indian organic products. On the production front, the Government has rolled out several schemes to incentivize organic cultivation like National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Mission Organic Value chain Development for North Eastern Region(MOVCDNER), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Network Project on Organic Farming of ICAR. The guidelines of providing assistance under the schemes is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, Government of India has prescribed standards for some of the commodities of biofertilizers and organic fertilizers and it is mandatory for the manufacturer to manufacture these organic/ biofertilizer as per prescribed specifications of FCO, 1985.

The scheme Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) aims at sustainable agricultural production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. In addition, Organic Value Chain Development for organic products from production to marketing is promoted through Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Under these schemes, the policy measures/ guidelines to develop/ boost marketing of certified organic produce easily available house holds consumers is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Guidelines of providing assistance under various schemes

I National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM)

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.

2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of ₹ 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹ 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/ solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000/- per ha and ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha. area.
4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to ₹63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.
5. **Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (GoI: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE states and 3 hilly states of J& K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining states of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management.

The scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government as per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is ₹50, 000 per ha., out of which 62% i.e., ₹ 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

6. **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. The guideline of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management.

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.

- II. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice.
- III. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Vermicompost Units/ Organic input production - 50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 eft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (₹ 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and ₹ 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).
- IV. **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per ha. is being provided for different

components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.

- V. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Under NFSM- Pulses, financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/ PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹300 per ha. Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-fertilizer @50% of the cost limited to ₹ 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.
- VI. **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Bio fertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of bio fertiliser specific to different crops and soil types. In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphorcompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

Statement-II

Policy measures taken by the Government to develop/boost marketing of certified organic produce easily available to huseholds consumers to promote organic farming under the following schemes

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

1. Financial assistance is given for direct marketing to the groups and clusters including procuring common packing material, printing of packing material, brochures, leaflets, preparation of labels, holograms, transportation expenses to local markets, hiring spaces on rent for specific organic markets and branding of organic products @ ₹ 15 lakhs/ cluster of 1000 ha. each.
2. Clusters can develop their own post-harvest, value addition and processing facilities, preferably under their institutions such as Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) for creation, collection and aggregation

of post harvest process centre (one between every 5-10 groups) @ ₹ 20 lakhs/ cluster of 1000 ha. each.

3. Market linkage/brand building with FPO/Small Medium Enterprises (SME) including the cost of organic fare to be provided on submission of appropriate proposal to the Executive Committee (EC) on case to case basis @ ₹ 53 lakhs/ cluster of 1000 ha. each.

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

Financial assistance is given for setting up of the following:

1. Functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation, grading units and North-Eastern (NE) organic bazaar @ ₹ 15 lakh (75% subsidy).
2. Integrated Processing Units with Total Financial Outlay (TFO) of ₹ 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) and 50% to private entrepreneurs as credit linked back ended subsidy.
3. Integrated pack house with 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of 50 lakh or more and 50% to private entrepreneurs or maximum of 37.50 lakh whichever is less as credit linked back ended subsidy.
4. Transportation/4 wheeler up to TFO of 12 lakh (50%).
5. Refrigerated transport vehicle/Pre-cooling/cold stores/ripening chambers upto TFO of 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private).

Amendment in the Drought Manual

*2723. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to amend the Drought Manual 2016 to allow extension of scarcity period due to drought upto the end of July in the next year or the onset of next Monsoon;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the Manual for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Drought Management, 2016 (Drought Manual), the State Government is required to declare drought through a notification for Kharif, not later than 30th October and for Rabi, not later than 31st March. The validity of such drought notification is not more than 6 months. The Government of India does not intend to amend the Drought Manual. However, relaxation may be given in case of special circumstances. During June, 2018, the State Government of Rajasthan requested for extension of drought declaration beyond the validity period of 6 months. The Government of India considered the request of the State Government of Rajasthan and granted extension of drought declaration period beyond 6 months upto 15.07.2018, subject to compliance of SDRF/ NDRF norms.

Training to farmers for scientific method of farming

†2724. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken steps to promote agriculture in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has given training to farmers for scientific methods of agriculture; and
- (c) whether farmers have been given information in this regard, if so, the names of districts in which this programme is being implemented, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Agriculture being as a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

The Department has been implementing various schemes for betterment of agriculture sector, 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 & 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 & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP.

Giving a major boost for the farmers' income, the Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of all Kharif crops for 2018-19 Season. This decision of the Government is a historic one as it redeems the promise of the pre-determined principle of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19.

(b) and (c) Government has been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and knowledge transfer to the farmers through a series of initiatives like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centers, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers, Exhibitions/ Fairs etc.

Presently a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms" popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is under implementation in 676 districts of 29 States & 3 UTs. The scheme promotes a decentralized, farmer friendly, farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system in the country. Under the scheme Grants-in-Aid is released to the State Governments {In the ratio of 60:40 (Centre:State) to General States, 90:10 for North-Eastern & 3 Himalayan States and 100% for UTs} with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied sectors to increase agricultural production and farm income. The extension activities include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc.

State-wise number of farmers' benefitted through training program under the Scheme during last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

Further, a network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been established by India Council of Agricultural Research to facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and

information generated by Agricultural Universities and Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) Institutes of the country.

Further, Farmers' training is provided at the local level through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, vocational agricultural schools and field demonstrations. These training classes may be conducted on specific topics like the use of urea or vast topics like packages of practice. The new information that farmers gain through these training sessions makes their daily farming activities much easier. It also leads to an increase in productivity and bigger profits in the long run.

The State Agricultural Universities are major partners in the growth and development of agricultural research and education under the national agricultural research system. Currently, there are 41 State Agricultural Universities in India. These agricultural universities are responsible for research, training and dissemination of agriculture related information in the State. They generate new technologies to increase production, provide degree and certificate programmes in agriculture and help in the transfer of technology by participating in farmer training classes organised by local agricultural bodies.

Statement

Number of farmers benefitted through training programme under ATMA Scheme

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57789	101091	44622	203502
2.	Bihar	128379	68108	160167	356654
3.	Chhattisgarh	30847	39816	54842	125505
4.	Goa	0	429	0	429
5.	Gujarat	121797	102731	110905	335433
6.	Haryana	7130	4950	8496	20576
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18788	8515	12530	39833
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8688	27615	0	36303
9.	Jharkhand	8061	9228	8675	25964
10.	Karnataka	48192	47555	57842	153589
11.	Kerala	12354	2047	13443	27844
12.	Maharashtra	63712	59826	95430	218968

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18041	42718	31493	92252
14.	Odisha	48450	40896	131790	221136
15.	Punjab	12708	12071	12165	36944
16.	Rajasthan	28247	30026	115194	173467
17.	Telangana	55251	31377	97625	184253
18.	Tamil Nadu	157640	204500	384380	746520
19.	Uttar Pradesh	88847	65194	97777	251818
20.	Uttarakhand	11172	10309	11803	33284
21.	West Bengal	83750	233604	198800	516154
22.	Assam	4208	575	0	4783
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	18720	10340	75	29135
24.	Manipur	1200	3503	4524	9227
25.	Meghalaya	960	759	6629	8348
26.	Mizoram	1634	1640	11430	14704
27.	Nagaland	12172	4690	11870	28732
28.	Tripura	215	3437	5613	9265
29.	Sikkim	5115	4617	0	9732
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
31.	Puducherry	806	1485	706	2997
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	2525	2136	4348	9009
TOTAL		1057398	1175788	1693174	3926360

Implementation of NFSM in Kerala

2725. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during 2014-15 to 2017-18, State-wise; and

(b) the details of employment opportunities generated in Kerala under the NFSM during 2014-15 to 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in 29 states of the country including Kerala. The main objective of the programme is to enhance the production and productivity of foodgrains and commercial crops. The State-wise achievement in production of the Foodgrains, Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane from the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the report received from the State Government of Kerala, approximately 80,000 farmers and 20,000 farm labourers are benefitted annually under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

Statement

State-wise achievement in production of Foodgrains, Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane from the year 2014-15 to 2017-18

State-wise Production of Foodgrains

(Production in million tonnes)

State/UT	State-wise production of foodgrains			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Andhra Pradesh	10.49	10.63	10.37	11.71
Assam	5.46	5.36	4.95	5.40
Bihar	13.21	14.51	16.53	14.95
Chhattisgarh	7.46	6.65	9.32	5.58
Gujarat	7.11	6.28	7.42	7.84
Haryana	15.24	16.36	17.16	16.69
Himachal Pradesh	1.43	1.62	1.74	1.43
Jammu and Kashmir	1.22	1.73	1.62	1.63
Jharkhand	4.78	4.09	5.66	5.89
Karnataka	12.14	9.92	9.79	10.44
Kerala	0.56	0.55	0.44	0.52
Madhya Pradesh	28.69	30.39	33.22	33.37
Maharashtra	11.31	8.75	15.33	13.34
Odisha	8.98	6.41	9.06	7.15

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Punjab	26.70	28.40	28.54	30.95
Rajasthan	19.62	18.04	19.35	19.44
Tamil Nadu	9.62	11.48	4.14	10.23
Telangana	7.11	5.13	8.48	9.37
Uttar Pradesh	39.59	42.55	49.90	51.41
Uttarakhand	1.63	1.75	1.87	1.89
West Bengal	16.53	18.01	17.15	16.85
Others	3.13	2.96	3.04	3.43
ALL INDIA	252.02	251.57	275.11	279.51

State-wise production of Commercial Crops

(Production in lakh bales of 170 kg..each)

Cotton				
Andhra Pradesh	28.41	18.88	15.64	20.38
Telangana	38.00	36.61	34.44	47.54
Gujarat	105.00	94.00	85.75	126.37
Haryana	23.00	9.93	20.41	16.26
Karnataka	23.11	20.00	10.10	12.24
Madhya Pradesh	17.50	18.00	20.51	18.69
Maharashtra	70.00	75.00	106.19	65.46
Odisha	4.00	3.00	3.82	4.02
Punjab	16.00	7.50	10.31	12.83
Rajasthan	15.27	12.14	14.02	18.93
Tamil Nadu	6.86	3.69	3.59	4.88
Others	0.90	1.30	1.00	1.02
ALL-INDIA	348.05	300.05	325.77	348.62

* 3rd Advance Estimates

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Jute and mesta				
(Production in '000 bales of 180 kg each)				
Assam	793.20	894.06	824.09	837.00
Bihar	1637.10	1630.00	1571.00	1621.10
Madhya Pradesh	8.60	6.00	7.00	11.00
Meghalaya	92.50	94.50	—	—
Nagaland	7.80	7.90	—	—
Odisha	68.40	56.78	32.78	38.50
Tripura	10.60	11.20	—	—
West Bengal	8453.70	7776.78	8349.59	7959.00
ALL INDIA	11126.05	10523.58	10962.40	10623.70
Sugarcane				
(Production in million tonnes)				
Andhra Pradesh	9.99	9.35	7.83	7.95
Bihar	14.03	12.65	13.04	16.51
Gujarat	14.33	11.12	11.95	12.23
Haryana	7.17	6.69	8.22	8.73
Karnataka	43.77	37.83	27.38	29.90
Madhya Pradesh	4.57	5.28	4.73	5.43
Maharashtra	84.70	73.68	52.26	72.64
Punjab	7.04	6.61	7.15	7.53
Uttarakhand	6.16	5.89	6.48	7.14
Tamil Nadu	28.09	25.49	18.99	16.56
Uttar Pradesh	133.06	145.38	140.17	162.34
Telangana	3.34	2.41	2.06	2.22
ALL INDIA	362.33	348.45	306.07	355.10

*3rd Advance Estimates

Credit flow in agriculture sector

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

- (a) the details of agricultural credit flow during 2014-15 to 2017-18;
- (b) the details of various crop insurance programmes going on; and
- (c) the amount of relief distributed to farmers in Kerala for various crops during 2014-15 to 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The agriculture credit flow during 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total Agriculture Credit disbursed (Amount in ₹ Crore)		
		Short Term Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total
1.	2014-15	6,35,411.97	2,09,916.26	8,45,328.23
2.	2015-16	6,65,312.74	2,50,197.18	9,15,509.92
3.	2016-17	6,89,457.32	3,76,298.35	10,65,755.67
4.	2017-18	7,54,971.13	4,13,531.71	11,68,502.84

(b) At present, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), a yield index based scheme; Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), a weather index based scheme; Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) and Pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) are being implemented by the Government of India in the country.

(c) The amount of claim paid under various Central Government sponsored crop insurance schemes in Kerala from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given below:-

Status of Claims since 2014-15 under various Crop Insurance Schemes in Kerala

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Year	Season	MNAIS	CPIS	RWBCIS	PMFBY
		Total Claims	Total Claims	Total Claims	Total Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15	Kharif 2014	428.36	77.71	90.96	-
	Rabi 2014-15	6.69		193.95	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total 2014-15	435.05	77.71	284.91	-
2015-16	Kharif 2015	46.77	5.95	677.24	-
	Rabi 2015-16	85.54		601.90	-
	Total 2015-16	132.31	5.95	1,279.14	-
2016-17	Kharif 2016		NA	1,795.59	-
	Rabi 2016-17	-		2,096.00	486.78
	Total 2016-17			3,891.59	486.78
2017-18	Kharif 2017		NA	750.00	150.00
	Rabi 2017-18				Yield data awaited
	Total 2017-18	—		750.00	150.00

Abbreviation:

MNAIS: Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme;

CPIS: Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme;

RWBCIS: Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and

PMFBY: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

Implementation of Soil Health Card Scheme

‡2727. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of Soil Health Cards have been issued in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was expected from the farmers that they would use chemical fertilizers as per the norms prescribed in the Soil Health Cards; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain whether the farmers are able to get the benefit of this exercise brought with heavy cost and hardwork?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) During the first Cycle (2015-16 & 2016-17), 10.74 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed to farmers. During the 2nd

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cycle (2017-18 to 2018-19), against the target of 12.20 crore soil health cards distribution, 4.84 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed so far.

(b) Purpose of issuing Soil Health Cards with fertilizer recommendations is to use optimum dosage of fertilizers as per recommendation in the Soil Health Card, which will reduce the input cost and enhance agricultural production & productivity.

(c) National Productivity Council (NPC) in their study (February 2017), has reported savings of 8-10% of fertilizers and 5-6% increase in crop yield, as a result of fertilizer application as per the recommendations of Soil Health Cards.

MSP for all crops

‡2728. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) only for 14 crops of Kharif;

(b) if so, whether Government would announce the MSPs for all the crops produced by the farmers and also make arrangement for procurement of their crops;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission by Government and by when these recommendations would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Government announces minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season *viz.* paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 rabi crops *viz.* wheat, barley, gram, masur(lentil), rapeseed/mustard and safflower and two other commercial crops *viz.* jute and copra. In addition, the MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively.

MSPs are not fixed for perishable crops. However, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of these crops at the request of State/UT

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments. 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.

Government has announced its historic decision on 04.07.2018 to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19. The details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ. 266 part (c) and (d)]

As per the existing arrangements, procurement is made of the crops for which MSPs are announced through Central and State agencies. In so far as cereals/nutri cereals are concerned, they are procured through FCI and decentralized procurement system mainly for distribution under the public distribution system (PDS), for welfare schemes and buffer stocking for food security. Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSP declared by the Government. This scheme is implemented at the request of the state government concerned which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and other state duties. 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 the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation.

The Budget for 2018-19 also announced that NITI Aayog, in consultation with Central and State Governments, will put in place a fool-proof mechanism so that farmers may get adequate price for their produce.

(d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in his Report on NCF had discussed different dimensions of fixing MSPs, but while finalizing National Policy on Farmers, the then Government had accepted the current established methods.

Insurance cover for damage of crops by animals

2729. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated average income of farmers across the country, during the current year and past three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey to determine the quantity of agriculture crops destroyed by animal activities on a regular basis, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government plans to provide assistance to various farmers whose crops are destroyed/damaged by animals by providing insurance coverage or any other facility, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The latest available estimates of average income per agricultural household in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/.

Government has not conducted any such Survey since 2013. However, the National Statistical Commission (NSC) has decided to conduct the next Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households in the NSS 77th round (January 2019- December 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July 2018-June 2019.

(b) and (c) Under SAS 2013, among other things, the reasons for the crop loss with respect to each major crop were ascertained. As per the Survey results, during the first half of the agricultural year (July 2012-Dec. 2012), inadequate rainfall/ draught was the most reported reason for crop loss for all the selected crops, except coconut and urad, wherein 'disease/insect/animal' was reported as the major reason for crop loss.

During the period (Jan. 2013-June 2013), 'disease/insect/animal' was the most reported reason for crop loss for most of the crops. For crops like gram, potato, rapeseed/mustard, other natural calamities was one of the major reasons reported by households.

(d) and (e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), a comprehensive risk insurance package is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz., natural fire and lightning, storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane,

tornado, flood, inundation and landslide, drought, dry spells, pests/diseases, etc. The losses to crops due to wild animals are preventable in nature and therefore, not covered. Further, due to the involvement of issue of moral hazard at the time of assessing the loss/risk, insurance companies are at present not providing cover for this risk.

However, there are systems in place, both at the Centre and State level, for compensation for losses to farmers in the country due to destruction of crops by wild animals. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides financial assistance to State/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. It includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property. State Governments also provide relief from their own funds for damage to crops by wild animals.

Cold storages in Maharashtra

2730. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government establishes or promotes establishment of cold storages for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and also to help the food processing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria laid down for establishing such cold storages; and

(c) the number of such cold storages established, so far, along with those likely to be established in the near future in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government does not establish cold storage on its own. However, Government is providing financial assistance and fiscal incentive for creation of cold storages in States.

Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme, credit-linked back ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general

areas and 50% in case of North-East, hilly and schedule areas is available for various components of post-harvest infrastructure including cold storage with capacity upto 5000 MT.

Under National Horticulture Board (NHB), credit-linked back ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North-East, hilly and schedule area is available for various components of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage with capacity about 5000 MT upto 10000 MT. However, in case of North East region the capacity above 1000 MT is also eligible under NHB scheme.

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general area and at the rate of 50% for North East & Himalayan States subject to maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10.00 crore for setting up integrated cold chain projects with cold storage as one of the component.

(c) There are 7916 cold storages with capacity of 36.23 million MT in the country as on 31.03.2018 which includes 603 cold storages with capacity of 9.80 lakh MT in Maharashtra under Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (upto 2009), National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) & MoFPI.

Developing rural agri markets

‡2731. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating upon developing 22,000 rural agri-markets of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, Government has decided to develop and upgrade

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using Government Schemes such as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act). These GrAMs are to be exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) and linked to e-NAM in facilitating farmers in making direct sale to consumers and bulk consumers.

Both Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India (GoI) are working in coordinated manner to implement aforesaid Budget announcement through concerned States/Union Territories (UTs) Governments being in their domain. Government of India has already requested States/UTs to exempt GrAMs from the ambit of APMC regulations. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), an attached office of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, has surveyed 9477 existing village haats through questionnaire method for finding their exact location, status of infrastructure, type of commodities traded etc., so as to achieve better convergence of various Schemes. Further, on the request of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, has verified 1878 rural Haats which are outside the purview of APMC Act. In turn, Ministry of Rural Development has already requested the States/Union Territories to develop and strengthen these aforesaid haats on priority basis.

Economic impact of organic farming

2732. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area covered under organic farming in the country in 2018;
- (b) the details of area under organic farming since 2011;
- (c) the steps that have been taken for encouraging organic farming in the country;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to check the economic impact of organic farming in the country; and
- (e) 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) and (b) The State-wise details of area of organic cultivation under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP). The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). [Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2722 part (b)]. The details of area under organic farming since 2011 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Government is encouraging and promoting organic farming in the country under the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). It is also supported by Soil Health Management (SHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The guidelines for providing financial assistance to promote organic farming in the country are given in Statement-III [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to Answer to USQ No. 2722 part (a) to (c)].

(d) and (e) The Government has conducted study to check the economic impact of organic farming through Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad for the scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the detail outcomes of the study is given in Statement-IV

Statement-II*State-wise Farm area (including in conversion) under NPOP (Ha)*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	321.28	321.28	321.28	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1814.363	5909.13	12325.03	20524.67	18251.586	17683.893	29748.650
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	231.49	71.49	3688.61	4185.26	4011.270	6179.689
4.	Assam	342.400	2299.212	2828.26	16258.02	28433.244	23870.399	28011.811
5.	Bihar	0	9351.955	180.60	247.10	91.7	1.200	17.800
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	1887.64	4113.25	5163.53	10584.939	12712.137	20530.745
7.	Goa	2183.241	8290.6	12853.94	15621.24	16957.593	15762.433	11900.179
8.	Gujarat	7169.663	45275.627	46863.89	49353.55	76813.064	64241.064	81268.942
9.	Haryana	1636.799	7532.62	3835.78	6753.66	4869.048	5011.599	6872.139
10.	Himachal Pradesh	208.750	3965.386	4686.05	10053.92	12759.125	12376.722	14153.468
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1744.082	5121.141	10035.38	21111.22	25515.01	22608.315	22870.344
12.	Jharkhand	0	254.946	762.30	24698.80	30363.733	26813.947	17387.934
13.	Karnataka	69390.132	27191.273	30716.21	52473.16	93963.34	81089.096	86945.981

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
14.	Kerala	3264.816	10568.409	15020.23	22980.90	25899.395	24812.778	31660.142
15.	Lakshadweep	0	350.688	895.91	895.52	895.521	895.523	895.513
16.	Madhya Pradesh	132873.063	144239.756	232887.36	397546.62	461774.726	464859.434	613395.458
17.	Maharashtra	51913.137	66504.92	85536.66	134524.27	198352.289	224007.521	235690.552
18.	Manipur	1.000	11.25	0	168.20	251.4	241.400	5397.900
19.	Meghalaya	2482.054	1780.49	373.13	1989.29	4609.422	9629.598	40335.660
20.	Mizoram	0	1182	0	764.24	213.8	210.000	998.950
21.	Nagaland	108.000	2916.96	5168.16	8362.43	6186.934	4699.934	8839.864
22.	New Delhi	0	58.4	0.83	69.13	23.03	9.230	9.230
23.	Odisha	16395.082	18186.405	49813.51	81533.83	95896.981	92190.100	105616.236
24.	Pudhcherry	0	0	2.84	2.84	2.835	2.835	2.835
25.	Punjab	33.000	1601.474	1534.39	2677.58	961.203	1032.530	1384.769
26.	Rajasthan	27892.159	38289.048	66020.35	107523.24	155020.273	151609.913	208571.126
27.	Sikkim	609.924	43107.744	60843.51	76392.38	75851.211	75218.279	76076.178

28.	Tamil Nadu	335.538	3066.977	3640.07	11964.08	14456.5	5712.796	17247.284
29.	Telangana	0	0	0	2902.83	10355.587	9687.841	8919.821
30.	Tripura	0	209.726	203.56	203.56	203.56	203.560	2251.190
31.	Uttar Pradesh	13692.316	32889.853	44670.10	53954.84	61081.828	56249.385	55197.527
32.	Uttarakhand	10665.686	20563.754	24739.46	36880.23	37221.387	30907.417	42304.664
33.	West Bengal	0	1279.412	2095.51	16266.61	17890.412	5176.026	5811.483
TOTAL		344755.205	504439.56	723039.04	1183871.38	1489935.93	1443538.17	1786494.06

Source: Data provided by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on tracenet.

Statement-IV

Major outcome (Impact) of the study conducted by Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad

1. Cost reduction (cost saving): There is an immediate reduction in the cost of cultivation (cost saving) up to 10 to 20 % as the beneficiaries are not using purchased fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Due to reduction in costs, there was increase in net returns ranging from 20-50%.
3. Savings in purchased inputs (cash expenses): The benefits are significant in crops like paddy and cotton, for which farmers spend huge amount of money on purchase of fertilizers and pesticides before PKVY.
4. Price premium was observed in some clusters, which are nearer to large cities and have good linkages with large markets (the price premium was ranged from 10% to 30% based on the type of market linkage, commodity and market linkage).
5. Yield improvement observed only in farmers who do all PKVY practices since last few years, but in general there was no significant yield increase in first conversion year.
6. There was huge scope of area increase of organic area in tribal, rainfed, hilly and remote areas.

Cold storage centres in Telangana

2733. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Ministe of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any cold storage centres to the State of Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the places where these facilities are coming up in Telangana;
- (d) whether Government of Telangana has recommended any proposals in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Central Government on such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Since formation of Telangana as a separate State in 2014, 21 cold storages have been sanctioned by Government under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in Telangana. District-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government of Telangana has sent their Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2018-19 which includes *inter-alia* a provision for setting up of 11 cold storages. Central Government has approved AAP 2018-19 of Telangana including provision for setting up of 11 cold storages.

Statement

Details of Cold Storages sanctioned in Telangana (Since Formation of Telangana State to 2017-18)

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	District	Capacity (in MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	SLNS Cold Storage, Municipally (v) Nizamabad district	Nizamabad	5376
2.	M/s. Moksha Cold Storage (P) Ltd, Sy.No. 152, Opp: II Gate Grain Market, Ennumamula (V), Warangal district	Warangal	4592
3.	M/s. Akshaya Cold Storage H.No: 45-6-136/A, Reddy palem, Gorrekunta (V) & (M) Warangal district	Warangal	8704
4.	M/s. Saptagiri Cold Storage, H.No. 46-6-973, Opp: II Gate, Grain market, Ennumamula (V), Warangal (M), Warangal district	Warangal	7286
5.	M/s. Om Sai Cold Storage, Survey no: 111C, Near II Gate, Grain market, Ennumamula, Warangal district	Warangal	5376
6.	M/s. Balaji Cold Storage (P) Ltd. Mahabubabad, Warangal district	Warangal	5500
7.	Aditya Enterprises, Batasingaram (V), Hayathnagar (M), Ranga Reddy district	Ranga Reddy	3211
8.	M/s Sri Satyadeva Cold Storage, Dondapadu (V) Mellacheruvu(M) Nalgonda district	Nalgonda	5184
9.	M/s. Venkateswara Cold Storage, Thurkayamjal (V), Hayathnagar (M), Ranga Reddy district	Ranga Reddy	5000

1	2	3	4
10.	M/s. Balaji Cold Storage, Thurkayamjal (V), Hayathnagar (M), Ranga Reddy district	Ranga Reddy	5000
11.	M/s. Jam Jam Agri Corn Storages, Sy.No. 632 & 634, Turkapally(V), Shameerpet(M),Medchal district	Medchal	5000
12.	M/s. Sri Karthik Cold Storage, Sy.No. 128 & 135, Inside Agriculture Market Yard, Hanamkonda (M), Warangal Urban district	Warangal	3000
13.	M/s. Cheguri Agro fresh Sy.No. 215/R4, Mangalpally(V), Ibrahimpatnam(M) Ranga Reddy district	Medchal	5000
14.	M/s. Nandini Green House Farms Cold storages Private Limited, Survey No. 453/a, Uddandapur Road, Jadcherla (V&M), Mahabubnagar district	Mahabub Nagar	5000
15.	M/s. VLN Agro Cold Storage (P) Ltd., Sy.No.846, Nuthankal (V), Medchal district	Medchal	5000
16.	M/s. Kanakadurga Cold Storage, Sy.No. 181/E, Anantharam (V), Mahabubabad district	Mahabubabad	5000
17.	M/s. Sri. Venkateshwara Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Sy. No.179, 179B, 180/A/2 & 210/A, Anantharam (V), Mahabubabad district	Mahabubabad	5000
18.	M/s. Venkatagiri Cold Storage, Sy.No. 107/A1, Kothapeta road, Enumamula(V), Hanmakonda (M) Warangal Urban district	Warangal Urban	5000
19.	M/s. Sridevi Hi- Tech Cold Storage, Sy.No/ 463/A1 & 464, Algur (V), Armoor(M), Nizamabad district	Nizamabad	5000
20.	M/s. Mega Chill Agri Cold Storage Vemula (V), Itikyal (M) Jogulamba Gadwal district	Jogulamba Gadwal	5000
21.	M/s. Kalyani Cold Storage, Sy.No 489/D2, 489/D1, 493/1/2, Kothapeta Road, Mogilicherla (V), Geesugonda (M), Warangal Rural district	Warangal Rural	5000
TOTAL			108229

Implementation of welfare programmes for fishermen

2734. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any memorandum from National Fisherworkers Forum (NFF) or any other organisation for considering long standing demands of fishermen in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for implementation of various welfare programmes for the welfare of fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry had not received any Memorandum from National Fish Workers Forum(NFF) in the recent past. However, the Ministry had received a copy of the Representation /Memorandum submitted by National Fish workers Forum (NFF) during November, 2013 requesting, *inter alia*, for a separate Ministry for Fisheries, inclusion of fishermen in the SC/ST List, concessional loan to fisheries sector, waiver of loans during calamities, safety of fishermen through issue of ID cards, etc. There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government, to create a separate Ministry for Fisheries. The other issues does not directly fall under the ambit of this Ministry and have been forwarded to the concerned departments/State Governments, for taking appropriate action. The Ministry has already addressed the issue of ID card to fishermen by issuing biometric ID Cards to the Fishermen under "Central Sector Scheme(CSS) on Issuance of Biometric ID Cards to Marine Fishermen". So far, under this scheme 18,37,016 ID cards have been distributed to fishers by the State Governments/UTs.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been implementing National Scheme of Welfare for Fishermen as one of its components. Under this component, central financial assistance is provided based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs/other implementing agency for taking up following welfare activities for fishers:

(i) Saving-cum Relief (for both Inland and Marine Fishers) during fishing lean/ban season.

(ii) Housing for fishers.

- (iii) Other basic amenities for fishers such as drinking water facility, construction of Community Hall with sanitation, etc.
- (iv) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen, implemented in convergence with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Production of bio-fertilizer

2735. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bio-fertilizer production units operating in various States of the country along with their installed capacity, as on date, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) the details of the actual production in each of the said units during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the monitoring system to maintain a check on the quality of bio-fertilizers being sold in the country; and
- (d) the details of incentives being provided by Government for the production and encouraging the use of bio-fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The number of bio-fertilizer production units operating in various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government of India has prescribed the specification of various Bio-fertilizers in Schedule III of Fertilizer (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO). Under Clause 19 of FCO, no person shall sell any bio-fertilizer, which is not of the prescribed standard. There are 22 notified bio-fertilizer testing laboratories in the country. Under the provision of FCO/ ECA, the State Governments are adequately empowered to take adequate action to check the quality of Bio-fertiliser. Any violation invokes administrative action under the FCO, 1985 and Penal action, which may extend to seven years under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(d) Government is encouraging and providing financial assistance for production of bio-fertilizers in the country through various Schemes of National Mission of Sustainable Development (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Sciences (ICAR). The pattern of assistance is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details of the incentives provided for commercial production of organic inputs including bio-fertilizers under National Project on Organic Farming is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise No. of biofertilizer units and their capacity with production in India*

Sl. No.	State	No. of units	Capacity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
				Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Zone									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	3650	2668.800	274.856	3062.6	317.811	3375.91	365.24
3.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	44	52878	16462.620	23.056	23042.91	488.142	31553.06	993.443
5.	Kerala	23	8695	4916.970	10.509	4926.045	56.575	4993.869	59.6143
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
7.	Puducherry	3	2075	560.950	1.497	283.641	4.088	203.966	11.197
8.	Tamil Nadu	105	57875.31	15373.290	11.301	23721.2104	861.953	27427.962	875.292
TOTAL		191	125173.3	39982.630	321.221	55036.41	1728.57	67554.7672	2304.7863

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Zone									
1.	Chhattisgarh	6	1015	1024.680	9.620	954.371	9.38	955.074	10.23
2.	Gujarat	11	4670	3667.929	2800.500	3963.42	2873.317	3909.82	2857.77
3.	Goa	1	1000	802.520	0.000	820.52	0	822	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	36	14750	2637.990	119.216	2741.307	131.033	5609.006	238.103
5.	Maharashtra	86	15840	14847.397	324.767	7825.142	389.665	8323.616	398.33
6.	Rajasthan	1	1000	599.898	0.000	680	0	711	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		141	38275	23580.414	3254.103	16984.76	3403.395	20330.516	3504.433
North Zone									
1.	Delhi	1	1000	104.500	0.000	106.2	0	116.2	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	3	1220	872.955	46.489	1097.457	58.032	2360.644	70.148
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2	250	0.768	33.070	2.712	190.05	3.276	194.7
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.8	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
6.	Punjab	8	3620	6305.453	74.278	2197.197	149.581	5533.774	210.177
7.	Uttar Pradesh	34	3159	4099.068	98.036	3053.115	223.34	2835.79	461.19
8.	Uttarakhand	5	6458	2129.952	208.034	3549.39	428.22	3720.68	696.9
TOTAL		54	15707.8	13512.696	459.907	10006.07	1049.223	14570.364	1633.115

East Zone										
1.	Bihar	1	150	64.90	0.00	97	0	107	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	2	10	9.08	0.00	9.172	0	18.552	0	0
3.	Odisha	9	4100	1074.46	4.70	467.634	13.701	516.281	31.79	31.79
4.	West Bengal	17	16385	2061.83	14.63	2826.27	23.537	3195.18	26.21	26.21
TOTAL		29	20645	3210.27	19.33	3400.076	37.238	3837.013	58	58
North East Zone										
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	100	59	0	3062.6	317.811	119.7	0	0
2.	Assam	4	2200	88.000	0.000	1315	22.5	1359.05	26	26
3.	Manipur	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	25	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	1	75	3.600	0.000	4.2	0	2.5	0	0
6.	Nagaland	1	150	7.450	0.000	8.81	0	51.45	0	0
7.	Sikkim	1	150	12.400	0.000	12.91	0	16.25	0	0
8.	Tripura	1	3000	240.000	0.000	1143.07	0	1153.5	0	0
TOTAL		9	5675	410.450	0.000	5546.59	340.311	2727.45	26	26
GRAND TOTAL		424	2054476.1	80696.455	4054.563	88029.304	6240.926	109020.110	7526.334	7526.334

Source: Compiled by NCOF (Data Provided by Production Units/State Government/ RCOFs)

Statement-II

Financial assistance Provided by Government for Production of bio-fertilizers in the country through various schemes

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

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt./Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of ₹ 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹ 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000/- per ha. and ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha. area.
4. Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (GoI: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 hilly States of J& K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

The scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contagious patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is ₹50, 000 per ha., out of which 62% *i.e.*, ₹ 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of

around 4 lacks ha. is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

- (B) **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** Financial assistance @ 50% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 300/- per ha. is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
- (C) **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):**
- (i) Under NFSM- Pulses, financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹300 per ha.
- (ii) Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-fertilizer @50 of the cost limited to ₹ 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.
- (D) **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice.
- (E) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on “Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser” and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types. Liquid Biofertiliser technology with higher shelf life has also been developed. The ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Statement-III

Commercial production units of organic inputs under National Project on Organic Farming progress till August 2017 (According to NABARD)

Sl. No.	State	Vermi-hatchery	Bio-fertilizers	Fruit/Vegetable waste compost unit	Subsidy released (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	11		211.59
2.	Assam	27	2	2	75.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	8			10.50
4.	Delhi			1	40.00
5.	Goa		1	1	31.60
6.	Gujarat	57	5	1	198.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2		46.35
8.	Jharkhand	1			1.50
9.	Karnataka	41	11	5	564.34
10.	Kerala	1	2	2	61.56
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17	1	1	37.53
12.	Maharashtra	33	16	2	316.36
13.	Manipur			1	17.53
14.	Meghalaya		1		5.67
15.	Punjab and Haryana	116	12	1	288.30
16.	Rajasthan	170	2		148.29
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	7	4	312.58
18.	Tripura			1	20.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	120	2	1	234.88
20.	Uttarakhand	1	4		69.75
21.	West Bengal	7	2		20.08
TOTAL		612	81	23	2712.36

Source: NCOF, Ghaziabad

Uniform policy for agriculture sector

2736. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a uniform set of policies for the agriculture sector across the country so that farmers benefit the most and their income doubles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the agriculture sector is an area that bothers both the Centre and the State with both Governments making policies for the sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Agriculture being as a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes.

The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various schemes to meet this objective *viz.* Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai, Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

Realignment of cropping pattern

2737. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian agriculture needs to stop being obsessed with land productivity and instead start worrying about water productivity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country needs to make realignment of cropping patterns to water availability; and

(c) 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 Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare emphasize for holistic development of agriculture including land, crop and water productivity. In order to enhance water use

efficiency and judicious use of irrigation water, incentives are given for water saving devices like sprinklers, drip, raingun etc. besides promotion of resource conservation technologies under the Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) (per drop more crop) etc.

The cropping pattern is dependent on various factors *viz.* agro- climatic condition of the region, availability of resources like land & water, market forces, socio-economic condition of the farmers and change as per the available resources. Accordingly, Government of India has been emphasizing promotion of various cropping system under crop development programmes.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare supplement the efforts of the states to diversify agricultural/horticultural crops as per the local need through various schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and OilPalm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVYV Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)/ National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Rainfed Area Development (RAD) etc.

The farmers are encouraged to use available resources like land and water judiciously. The new technologies on cropping pattern are demonstrated at the farmers fields through State Department of Agriculture/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICARVState Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), etc.

Drought declaration in Bihar

†2738. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar, where paddy is the main crop grown in July requires 6 to 12 inch water level in farm, is facing drought situation due to non-occurrence of rain fall in the month; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has any plan to solve the crisis by declaring the State as drought affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) In the eventuality of notified calamities like drought, State Government is empowered to undertake necessary relief measures from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the State. For calamity of severe nature, additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with items and norms of assistance, upon receipt of Memorandum from the State Government. Declaration of Drought in the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government. During 2018-19, the State Government of Bihar has not reported drought in any part of the State so far.

Cage farming in Karnataka

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

- (a) whether Government has launched cage farming project in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said cage farming units will be set up in Karnataka; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries approved by the Government in December 2015 inter-alia provides financial assistance for (i) open sea cage culture and (ii) installation of cages/pens in reservoirs and other open water bodies. Under the CSS, the unit cost of open sea cage is fixed at ₹5 lakh per cage and having minimum diameter of 6 m and depth of 4 m in case of each circular cage and 96 cubic meter volume (6mx4mx4m) in case of each rectangular cage. Similarly, the unit cost for installation of cages/pens in reservoirs and other open water bodies is fixed at ₹ 3 lakh per cage including installation and inputs for first crop.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka reported the installation of 8 marine cages with an expenditure of ₹ 29.9 lakh for Seabass and Cobia culture and a total of 102 cages in reservoir with an expenditure of ₹81 lakh. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad has also sanctioned 500 brackish-water cages to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) for installation in the selected District of Karnataka.

Dependency on agriculture

‡2740. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the families of the country are still dependent on agriculture; and

(b) if so, the total number of farmers, in crore, who are engaged in agricultural activities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Household', 2013 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 70th round, agricultural households constitute 57.8 per cent of the total estimated rural households of the country. The total number of farmers engaged in agricultural activities are 11.88 crore. The State-wise number of farmers is given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise number of farmers and agricultural labourers engaged in agricultural activities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of farmers	No. of agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,567	4,781
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,491,522	16,967,754
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	302,723	36,171
4.	Assam	4,061,627	1,845,346
5.	Bihar	7,196,226	18,345,649
6.	Chandigarh	2,578	1,687
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,004,796	5,091,882
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28,164	17,799
9.	Daman and Diu	2,316	772

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	33,398	39,475
11.	Goa	31,354	26,760
12.	Gujarat	5,447,500	6,839,415
13.	Haryana	2,480,801	1,528,133
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,062,062	175,038
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,245,316	547,705
16.	Jharkhand	3,814,832	4,436,052
17.	Karnataka	6,580,649	7,155,963
18.	Kerala	670,253	1,322,850
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9,844,439	12,192,267
21.	Maharashtra	12,569,373	13,486,140
22.	Manipur	574,031	114,918
23.	Meghalaya	494,675	198,364
24.	Mizoram	229,603	41,787
25.	Nagaland	537,702	62,962
26.	Odisha	4,103,989	6,739,993
27.	Puducherry	12,099	68,391
28.	Punjab	1,934,511	1,588,455
29.	Rajasthan	13,618,870	4,939,664
30.	Sikkim	117,401	25,986
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,248,457	9,606,547
32.	Tripura	295,947	353,618
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19,057,888	19,939,223
34.	Uttarakhand	1,580,423	403,301
35.	West Bengal	5,116,688	10,188,842
	INDIA	118,808,780	144,333,690

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2016

Irrigated land in the country

†2741. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in irrigated land during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of the increase thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the latest data available on land use statistics, there has been an increase in net irrigated area and gross irrigated area at all India level during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15. State-wise details of net irrigated area and gross irrigated area in the country for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of net irrigated area and gross irrigated area for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 (latest available)

(thousand hectares)

States/UTs	Net Irrigated Area			Gross Irrigated Area		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh*	4575	3014	2927	6268	4095	3886
Arunachal Pradesh	57	57	56	57	57	56
Assam	321	303	296	378	375	374
Bihar	3053	2933	2987	5327	5145	5268
Chhattisgarh	1449	1462	1466	1725	1751	1787
Goa	36	38	39	36	38	39
Gujarat	4233	4233	4233	5913	5939	6014
Haryana	3102	2931	2974	5672	5708	5824

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	113	113	113	204	200	193
Jammu and Kashmir	325	323	331	487	496	504
Jharkhand	210	217	207	235	238	221
Karnataka	3421	3556	3589	4007	4112	4186
Kerala	396	397	414	458	468	470
Madhya Pradesh	8550	9455	9584	8966	9919	10301
Maharashtra	3244	3248	3244	4050	4556	4282
Manipur	49	69	69	49	69	69
Meghalaya	65	68	81	125	127	128
Mizoram	14	16	16	15	16	21
Nagaland	85	91	97	92	100	106
Odisha	1248	1245	1259	1496	1505	1485
Punjab	4115	4143	4118	7744	7732	7757
Rajasthan	7499	7650	7882	9455	9865	10171
Sikkim	13	13	12	13	13	12
Tamil Nadu	2643	2679	2726	2991	3311	3394
Telangana*	2289	1726	3164	2529		
Tripura	81	78	79	107	107	116
Uttarakhand	338	328	330	554	544	542
Uttar Pradesh	13929	14027	14389	20191	20403	20965
West Bengal	3082	3099	3102	5568	5661	5700
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	7	8	8
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	22	22	22	34	29	29
Lakshadweep	0	0	0			
Puducherry	14	13	13	22	21	22
ALL INDIA	66285	68116	68383	92247	95771	96457

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares

*Andhra Pradesh bifurcated in 2014 into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Production of fruits and vegetables

2742. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any target for the production of fruits and vegetables in different States, including Maharashtra, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of production of fruits and vegetables in different States, including Maharashtra, during the last four years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of assistance provided/to be provided by Government to different States for promoting horticulture crops during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the targets set under the said Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Government had set the target for the production of fruits and vegetables in different States, including

Maharashtra, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period at 311.8 million metric ton to be achieved by 2016-17. Category-wise projection are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the production of fruits and vegetables production in different states, including Maharashtra, during the last four years and the current year, State-wise are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

(d) The details of assistance provided by Government to different states for promoting horticulture crops during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(e) In order to achieve the said targets, states in turn prepare detailed Annual Action Plan (AAP) under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), fixing targets for various activities for promotion of horticulture. Under MIDH, assistance is provided to States for enhancement/promotion of production of fruits and vegetables through the following interventions:

- Area expansion (establishment of new orchards/gardens)
- Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards
- Setting up and strengthening of Tissue Culture (TC) units
- Setting up and modernization of nurseries
- Protected Cultivation (Poly House/Green House for production of high value vegetables)
- Import of High Yielding Variety Seeds
- Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)
- Adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians for adopting improved technologies
- Post Harvest Management which includes primary processing units, minimal processing units, ripening chamber, reefer vehicle, thereby minimizing post harvest losses and value addition of produce.

Statement-I*Projected Production of Horticulture Produce*

Crop group	(Production in Million MT)	
	Base Period Production 2011-12	Target Production at the End of XII Plan, 2016-17
Fruits & Nuts	78.16	105
Vegetables (including Potato and Tuber Crops)	147.45	206.8
Spices	4.34	5.28
Plantation Crops (Cashew, Areca nut, Cocoa and Coconut)	12.87	15.66
Flowers (Cut & Loose)	1.46	1.95
Nuts	0.21	0.32
Miscellaneous (Honey, Mushroom, Medical & Aromatic Crops)	0.6	1.02
Total Horticulture	245.09	336.42

- Coconut conversion 1450 Nuts/Tonne
- Cut flowers converted as 15000 Nos= 1 Tonne

Source : XIIth Five Year Plan, Report of the Working Group on Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Planning Commission, November 2011, Pg. No. 63.

Statement-II*State-wise Production of Fruits Crop*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Production in '000 MT				
		2013-14 P	2014-15 P	2015-16 P	2016-17 P	2017-18 (Provisional) P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10510.56	9121.62	10088.82	13612.92	14012.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	321.26	331.40	306.27	124.38	125.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2007.80	2030.14	2077.77	2024.84	2433.95
4.	Bihar	4013.58	3990.00	4230.63	4234.62	4234.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1930.18	2071.14	2294.73	2480.40	2508.51
6.	Gujarat	8001.96	8300.60	8477.17	8937.42	9026.79
7.	Haryana	554.90	703.68	737.82	770.97	1050.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	866.34	751.94	928.83	611.88	596.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2073.94	1779.44	2115.72	2241.06	2263.57
10.	Jharkhand	890.04	898.08	961.19	1047.97	1066.68
11.	Karnataka	6652.42	6799.89	7023.69	7218.38	6925.03
12.	Kerala	2889.50	2554.12	2532.94	2509.13	2569.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5696.00	6119.00	5783.06	6935.60	7402.73
14.	Maharashtra	13457.92	11089.53	9749.80	10630.08	10609.36
15.	Manipur	515.69	521.57	467.76	478.77	469.27
16.	Meghalaya	348.00	377.25	395.40	426.86	443.02
17.	Mizoram	343.90	350.91	330.28	339.05	348.58
18.	Nagaland	411.00	411.00	374.13	388.49	380.52
19.	Odisha	2148.27	2156.49	2386.94	2432.27	2429.67
20.	Punjab	1541.24	1644.64	1790.94	1818.19	1908.46
21.	Rajasthan	581.78	735.60	681.57	995.60	1011.78
22.	Sikkim	24.05	0.03	23.48	25.56	26.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	7369.86	5963.93	6635.10	6181.77	4999.79
24.	Telangana	4440.98	5287.70	4319.87	1200.30	1755.70
25.	Tripura	786.35	819.12	854.05	559.92	596.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	7558.99	10296.14	10302.76	10521.77
27.	Uttarakhand	678.49	785.97	659.10	662.85	663.19
28.	West Bengal	2909.71	3313.70	3516.71	3585.30	3849.06
29.	Others	123.98	134.23	143.16	140.75	154.17
TOTAL		88977.13	86601.68	90183.04	92918.04	94383.37

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coopn. & Farmers Welfare

Statement-III*Statewise Production of Vegetables Crop*

(Production in '000 MT)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
		P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8149.76	4592.58	5442.77	8026.36	9774.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	41.00	33.01	14.42	14.57
3.	Assam	3031.90	4469.73	3821.71	3329.58	4033.30
4.	Bihar	15097.77	14467.15	14400.12	14520.97	14524.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	5465.92	5812.32	6318.41	6728.00	6852.59
6.	Gujarat	11571.24	11861.23	13401.39	13161.25	13292.86
7.	Haryana	5565.90	5305.59	6129.36	6180.43	7870.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1635.88	1585.37	1715.16	1783.77	1770.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1395.47	1395.47	1386.37	1410.42	1424.52
10.	Jharkhand	4238.13	4279.28	3373.82	3370.00	3460.91
11.	Karnataka	7500.69	8828.37	7804.57	8167.16	7122.15
12.	Kerala	3572.67	1645.06	2088.66	1921.45	2357.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13019.31	14199.00	15568.26	17928.50	17487.62
14.	Maharashtra	10161.83	8783.01	9452.07	10520.49	10178.87
15.	Manipur	271.04	268.01	316.51	369.85	335.45
16.	Meghalaya	515.34	534.00	494.88	523.42	522.55
17.	Mizoram	254.14	273.76	179.02	179.88	281.16
18.	Nagaland	492.37	492.37	494.61	564.62	561.61
19.	Odisha	9433.66	9413.54	8755.51	8761.61	8765.34
20.	Punjab	3936.19	4167.65	4301.63	4564.91	4917.68
21.	Rajasthan	1114.07	1433.23	1986.73	1795.37	1860.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Sikkim	134.53	130.06	106.94	190.72	214.61
23.	Tamil Nadu	8678.82	7521.02	6976.15	6559.84	5100.60
24.	Telangana	3647.28	3005.33	3195.44	1647.03	1572.91
25.	Tripura	780.52	811.09	793.24	817.94	747.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18544.96	26120.18	26251.00	28192.63	28278.31
27.	Uttarakhand	1016.83	1109.65	945.36	945.29	946.30
28.	West Bengal	23044.95	26354.61	22825.45	25505.66	27244.20
29.	Others	590.75	578.57	505.81	490.83	519.20
TOTAL		162896.91	169478.23	169063.93	178172.40	182033.83

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coopn & Farmers Welfare

Statement-IV

State-wise Release of Fund Under NHM/HMNEH during the XII Five Year Plan

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.34	91.06	64.68	55.75	64.02
2.	Bihar	35.06	20.00	17.00	4.00	17.96
3.	Chhattisgarh	91.36	90.62	111.88	77.55	61.47
4.	Goa	1.25	4.00	0.00	2.30	1.65
5.	Gujarat	100.13	119.00	109.47	47.82	65.45
6.	Haryana	90.82	93.63	65.45	50.75	59.55
7.	Jharkhand	47.81	50.05	49.69	25.79	30.13
8.	Karnataka	113.04	69.74	96.08	67.69	69.50
9.	Kerala	35.00	30.00	40.00	25.00	15.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	30.09	75.00	42.23	40.50	35.62
11.	Maharashtra	127.87	674.60	140.00	96.25	50.44
12.	Odisha	65.80	84.09	71.75	54.45	43.68
13.	Punjab	57.90	58.19	58.50	30.35	30.00
14.	Rajasthan	41.20	62.50	42.67	45.00	43.13

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
15.	Tamil Nadu	56.00	92.87	55.36	58.73	47.14
16.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	45.00	35.25	20.96
17.	Uttar Pradesh	32.36	35.00	37.32	22.00	31.96
18.	West Bengal	19.00	8.00	18.74	28.00	8.00
19.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Puducherry	0.46	0.75	0.86	0.50	1.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.65	1.32	1.42	2.50	0.00
22.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.42	46.61	23.77	35.50	0.00
26.	Assam	37.49	48.00	29.09	20.00	22.00
27.	Manipur	48.93	58.00	44.17	35.75	10.00
28.	Meghalaya	29.00	40.00	27.60	18.00	18.75
29.	Mizoram	43.10	48.00	41.00	34.50	31.50
30.	Nagaland	43.55	47.45	34.76	17.25	15.00
31.	Sikkim	42.89	49.36	44.50	33.25	25.25
32.	Tripura	44.80	56.14	37.00	32.75	23.50
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.25	29.43	45.00	52.00	96.09
34.	Himachal Pradesh	27.55	26.19	42.42	24.49	24.25
35.	Uttarakhand	10.23	30.00	32.73	22.50	47.50
TOTAL		1428.35	2139.85	1470.12	1096.17	1010.50

Source: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), DAC&FW

Releasing of funds to Maharashtra under the schemes of NDDB

2743. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the funds to the Government of Maharashtra for milk production under the schemes of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released by the Central Government?

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

(b) and (c) Details of funds released by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to Maharashtra State under National Dairy Plan-1 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released by NDDB to Maharashtra State under National Dairy Plan 1

Sl. No.	EIA Name	Activity	PSC Approval Date	Grant Agreement Date	Grant Assistance (₹ crore)	Fund Released till 05 Aug., 2018 (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aurangabad Milk Union	VBMP	16-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	1.22	0.99
2.	Jalgaon Milk Union	VBMP	16-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	1.22	0.93
3.	Kolhapur Milk Union	RBPI	16-Nov-12	19-Nov-12	1.89	1.93
4.	Kolhapur Milk Union	FDI	16-Nov-12	19-Nov-12	0.62	0.49
5.	Solapur Milk Union	FD	16-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	1.20	0.84
6.	Baramati Milk Union	FD	18-Dec-12	21-Dec-12	0.49	0.49
7.	Pune Milk Union	VBMP	18-Dec-12	10-Jan-13	4.10	3.43
8.	Pune Milk Union	FD	18-Dec-12	10-Jan-13	1.04	1.02
9.	Rajarambapu Milk Union	VBMP	18-Dec-12	21-Dec-12	1.25	1.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Rajarambapu Milk Union	FD	18-Dec-12	21-Dec-12	0.56	0.56
11.	Solapur Milk Union	RBP	24-May-13	28-May-13	1.47	1.47
12.	Sangamner Milk Union	VBMP SI	24-May-13	24-Jun-13	3.57	3.42
13.	Shivamrut Milk Union	VBMP S	24-May-13	24-Jun-13	1.01	0.85
14.	Kolhapur Milk Union	VBMP S	23-Oct-13	01-Nov-13	5.25	4.99
15.	Sangli Milk Union (Vasant Dada)	VBMP S	23-Oct-13	01-Nov-13	1.98	1.55
16.	Bhandara Milk Union	VBMP S	24-Jan-14	12-Feb-14	1.00	0.89
17.	Beed Milk Union	VBMP S	24-Jan-14	04-Mar-14	0.81	0.49
18.	Pune Milk Union	RBP	24-Jan-14	12-Feb-14	1.52	1.41
19.	BAIF Development Research Foundation	SSS-Urulikan- chan	24-Jan-14	20-Feb-14	29.20	29.40
20.	Agriculture Development Trust (KVK), Baramati	FD	25-Feb-14	04-Mar-14	1.10	1.10
21.	Latur Milk Union	VBMP S	25-Feb-14	04-Mar-14	0.81	0.52
22.	Maharashtra Livestock Development Board	PS-Pandhar- puri	25-Feb-14	04Mar-14	3.95	2.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Solapur Milk Union	VBMPS	25-Feb-14	04Mar-14	0.48	0.40
24.	Godavari Khore Milk Union	VBMPS I	14-Jun-14	20-Jun-14	1.09	0.86
25.	Gondia Milk Union	VBMPS	14-Jun-14	20-Jun-14	0.11	0.11
26.	Kolhapur Milk Union	RBP-II	19-Sep-14	20-Oct-14	1.70	1.61
27.	Kolhapur Milk Union	FD-II	19-Sep-14	20-Oct-14	9.14	7.92
28.	BAIF Development Research Foundation	BPTIE	19-Nov-14	01-Dec-14	2.93	1.83
29.	Sinnar Milk Union	VBMPS	09-Jan-15	22-Jan-15	1.50	1.39
30.	Amrutsagar Milk Union	VBMPS	09-Jan-15	22-Jan-15	1.10	0.98
31.	Jalgaon Milk Union	RBP	09-Jan-15	23-Jan-15	1.37	1.25
32.	Bhandara Milk Union	VBMPS II	20-Jul-15	02-Sep-15	1.30	1.01
33.	Jalgaon Milk Union	VBMPS II	20-Jul-15	02-Sep-15	0.41	0.36
34.	Rajarambapu Milk Union	RBP	12-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	1.04	0.75
35.	Sangamner Milk Union	RBP	12-Oct-15	24-Nov-15	0.73	0.48
36.	Aurangabad Milk Union	RBP	26-Apr-16	02-May-16	0.70	0.47
37.	Bhandara Milk Union	RBP	15-Mar-17	23-Mar-17	1.03	0.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Ashti Milk Union	VBMP	21-Jul-17	09-Aug-17	0.63	0.50
39.	Baramati Milk Union	VBMP	21-Jul 17	17-Aug-17	1.17	1.10
40.	Godavari Khore Milk Union	VBMP II	21-Jul-17	18-Aug-17	1.01	0.90
41.	Pune Milk Union	VBMP II	21-Jul-17	18-Aug-17	2.71	2.71
42.	Rajarambapu Milk Union	VBMP II	21-Jul-17	18-Aug-17	1.39	1.25
43.	Sangamner Milk Union	VBMP II	21-Jul-17	18-Aug-17	1.61	1.25
44.	Jalgaon Milk Union	VBMP III	21-Jul-17	18-Aug-17	1.14	1.10
45.	Rahuri Semen Station (A Unit of NDDB DS)	SSS-Rahuri	26-Feb-18	14-Mar-18	16.73	4.00
46.	Baramati Milk Union	VBMP II	26-Feb-18	11-Apr-18	1.38	1.25
47.	Jalgaon Milk Union	VBMP IV	26-Feb-18	03-Apr-18	0.42	0.35
TOTAL					118.07	95.38

PS: Pedigree Selection Programme.
 SSS: Strengthening of Semen Stations.
 BPTIE: Bull Production through Imported Embryos.
 RBP: Ration Balancing Programme.
 FD: Fodder Development.
 VBMP: Village Based Milk procurement System.

Production, storage and wastage of potato, onion and garlic

‡2744. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the State-wise quantity of production of potato, onion and garlic in the country in the last three years, their procurement price from farmers and the assessment of quantity of loss of each one of them due to unavailability of storage facility or otherwise?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): The State-wise quantity of production of potato, onion and garlic in the country in the last three years is given in Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

As potato, onion and garlic are highly perishable crops they do not come under the Price Support Scheme (PSS), hence no regular procurement is done by Government of India for these crops. However for perishable crops, the Government of India has a scheme called Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). Its objective is to protect the growers of these horticulture/agriculture commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when prices fall to very low level. Under the scheme, in accordance with MIS guidelines, a pre-determined quantity at fixed Market Intervention Price (MIS) is procured by NAFED as Central agency and the agencies designated by the State Government for a fixed period or till the prices are stabilized above the MIP whichever is earlier. The area of operation is restricted to the concerned State only.

The details of the sanctions accorded by Government of India under the MIS, from the 2016-17 to 2018-19, for these 3 commodities including Market Intervention Prices, are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

As per a study on assessment of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of major crops commodities in India submitted by ICAR/CIPHET during 2015, the total losses after the harvest till it reaches to consumers, in case of onion and potato are approximate 8.20%, 7.32% respectively. In case of garlic this department does not have any information or report on harvest/post harvest losses.

Statement-I

State-wise quantity of production of potato

State/UTs	(Production in '000 Tonnes)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	38.86	49.11	53.09
Arunachal Pradesh	5.65		0.00
Assam	1037.26	777.83	1072.78

1	2	3	4
Bihar	6345.52	6377.71	6377.71
Chhattisgarh	644.83	678.57	684.63
Gujarat	3549.38	3797.82	3835.79
Haryana	853.81	896.95	1095.90
Himachal Pradesh	183.25	202.44	200.00
Jammu and Kashmir	127.24	130.84	132.15
Jharkhand	627.01	668.66	688.77
Karnataka	455.45	507.64	421.86
Kerala	17.92	5.30	4.50
Madhya Pradesh	3161.00	3461.09	3537.49
Maharashtra	251.46	536.62	262.60
Meghalaya	183.82	193.68	229.90
Mizoram	1.44	1.00	0.93
Nagaland	60.94	65.59	65.02
Odisha	278.75	302.22	298.06
Punjab	2385.26	2423.00	2570.67
Rajasthan	229.83	234.55	235.00
Sikkim	53.55	53.505	107.10
Tamil Nadu	72.23	92.727	42.67
Telangana	71.63	32.780	0.30
Tripura	128.51	143.58	144.46
Uttar Pradesh	13851.76	15543.00	15555.53
Uttarakhand	358.24	360.37	360.54
West Bengal	8427.00	11052.60	12332.50
Others	15.45	15.40	17.05
TOTAL	43417.0	48604.6	50327.02

Statement-II*State-wise quantity of production of onion*

State/UTs	(Production in '000 Tonnes)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	885.42	916.43	965.12
Assam	80.31	81.28	241.81
Bihar	1247.34	1248.96	1248.96
Chhattisgarh	375.99	422.05	435.25
Gujarat	1355.78	1290.17	1303.07
Haryana	705.80	682.94	905.80
Himachal Pradesh	47.96	50.45	50.74
Jammu and Kashmir	65.27	69.16	69.85
Jharkhand	254.63	292.59	289.74
Karnataka	2695.99	3049.48	2566.43
Madhya Pradesh	2848.00	3721.61	3687.90
Maharashtra	6529.34	6734.74	6656.00
Manipur	5.17	6.12	6.01
Meghalaya	4.60	4.94	5.19
Mizoram	8.43	8.44	7.93
Nagaland	7.14	7.29	7.20
Odisha	378.58	378.64	379.22
Punjab	193.71	202.55	214.48
Rajasthan	1435.11	1149.29	1211.75
Sikkim	1.73	1.93	3.48
Tamil Nadu	380.95	750.67	272.41
Telangana	395.96	402.37	174.79
Tripura	1.38	3.24	3.45

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	422.75	426.98	439.64
Uttarakhand	41.59	41.77	41.87
West Bengal	544.55	465.45	632.75
Others	17.77	17.89	17.37
TOTAL	20931.21	22427.42	21838.22

Statement-III*State-wise quantity of production of garlic crop*

(Production in '000 Tonnes)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01
Assam	76.95	56.01	56.41
Bihar	4.00	2.94	2.94
Chhattisgarh	3.60	3.50	3.50
Gujarat	318.20	79.15	81.47
Haryana	35.83	32.00	32.00
Himachal Pradesh	9.35	7.72	7.72
Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	0.56	0.61
Karnataka	5.19	6.28	5.42
Kerala	0.37	0.37	0.38
Madhya Pradesh	424.50	405.00	405.00
Maharashtra	12.69	14.31	14.26
Manipur	0.00		0.00
Meghalaya	1.11	1.11	1.11
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	2.89	2.98	3.06

1	2	3	4
Odisha	35.50	35.50	35.50
Punjab	73.74	73.74	73.74
Rajasthan	377.49	727.50	727.50
Tamil Nadu	2.72	2.93	2.93
Telangana	1.01	1.01	1.01
Uttar Pradesh	193.62	202.30	223.55
Uttarakhand	1.93	2.17	2.17
West Bengal	36.07	36.10	36.10
TOTAL	1617.34	1693.20	1716.40

Statement-IV

Details of Sanction accorded under MIS from 2010-11 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Year	Period	Commodity	State	Market Intervention Price (MIP) (₹ per MTs.)	Sanctioned Qty (MTs.)	MIP Value (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2016-17	01-11-2016 to 30-11-2016	Onion	Karnataka	6,240	1,00,000	6240.00
2.	2016-17	01-12-2016 to 30-12-2016	Onion	Telangana	7,070	5,000	353.50
3.	2017-18	08-04-2017 to 07-05-2017	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	4,870	1,00,000	4870.00
4.	2017-18	04-06-2017 to 03-07-2017	Potato	Nagaland	6,000	6,600	396.00
5.	2017-18	13-06-2017 to 12-07-2017	Garlic	Rajasthan	28,600	10,000	2860.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	2017-18	09-06-2017 to 08-07-2017	Onion	Madhya Pradesh	5,867	3,25,500	19097.09
7.	2017-18	09-06-2017 to 08-07-2017	Onion	Madhya Pradesh	5,867	3,25,500	19097.09
8.	2017-18	27-06-2017 to 26-07-2017	Onion	Rajasthan	3,650	20,000	730.00
9.	2017-18	02-03-2018 to 31-03-2018	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	5,490	2,00,000	10980.00
10.	2018-19	13-04-2018 to 20-06-2018	Garlic	Rajasthan	32,570	1,54,000	50157.80
11.	2018-19	13-04-2018 to 12-05-2018	Onion	Rajasthan	6,180	2,60,000	16068.00

Setting up of Central Agriculture University in Meghalaya

2745. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had committed setting up a Central Agriculture University at Kyrdemkulai, District Ribhoi, Meghalaya as per the assurances of the Minister of Agriculture during his visit to Meghalaya on 15th/16th February, 2016;

(b) whether the Government of Meghalaya has acquired the land and handed it over to CAU authorities on 4th December, 2014; and

(c) the status of efforts made by the Centre to set up the said University in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. 200 acres of land was acquired at Kyrdemkulai, District Ribhoi, Meghalaya and handed over to CAU, Imphal for setting up of College of Agriculture.

(c) College of Agriculture (CoA), Kyrdemkulai under CAU, Imphal, was started from academic session 2015-16. It was inaugurated by Honourable Agriculture Minister on 15th February, 2016. Four batches of students have taken admission with intake capacity of 22 students/batch.

2. At present, the college is running in the college of Post Graduate Studies (CPGS) campus with the help of the faculties of CPGS, Umiam, Meghalaya. The college is located at a distance of 20 Km from CPGS campus and 35 Km from Shillong.

3. The post of Dean, College of Agriculture, Kyrdemkulai is filled from January, 2018.

4. Main building/permanent structure is completed by 25% and pre-fabricated building is completed by 70%.

5. The expenditure for the establishment of College of Agriculture in Meghalaya has been as follows:-

2015-16	5.50 crores
2016-17	5.00 crores
2017-18	0.05 crores
2018-19	2.22 crores
TOTAL	12.77 crores

Studies in fisheries by CIFRI

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

(a) whether Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) has studied the fisheries stock in the rivers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh since 1st January, 2018;

(b) whether fish stocks in inland waters have declined across the country;

(c) if so, the issues being faced by fishermen in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on declining fish stocks along with the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has received petition from fishermen to depute scientists from CIFRI, Barrackpore for on the spot studies;

- (e) whether there is any proposal to help the affected fishermen; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, ICAR-CIFRI has initiated study of fish stock in rivers of Godavari in May, 2018, and in river Cauvery since 2017-18. The studies are focused on environmental health of the river Godavari, and fisheries habitat, fish stock and socioeconomics of fishers on river Cauvery.

(b) Yes, riverine fish stock has declined over decades in most rivers of the country, however, fish production from reservoirs have increased with implementation of fisheries enhancement technologies developed by ICAR-CIFRI.

Estimated fish catch of Ganga river system at Allahabad over decades are given below:

Period	Average fish landings (tonne/year)
1961-68	215.14
1972-80	101.49
1981-90	116.62
1991-00	63.10
2001-10	111.14
2011-17	149.11

Estimated fish catch of river Brahmaputra at Guwahati over decades are given below:

Period	Average fish landing (tonne/year)
1986-1990	142.5
1991-1995	191.9
1996-2000	259.6
2001-2005	474.2
2006-2010	173.9
2011-2015	90.3

Study conducted by CIFRI on river Godavari during 1997-1999 showed that fish catch along the upper stretch was 100 tonnes/year, while along the lower stretch of Dowlaiswaram to Dummagudum yielded 281 tonnes/year. The annual prawn catch from Polavaram region was 1.2 tonnes. The decline of once abundant *Labeo fimbriatus* from Dummagudum region was also noted (Ramakrishniah and Selvaraj, 2000).

Study conducted by ICAR-CIFRI at Hogenakkal stretch of Cauvery recorded fish landing of 100 kg/day during 2003 which has reduced to 35-62 kg/day in 2017.

In Kabenii reservoir on Cauvery river, TN the fish yield has increased from 671 kg/ha/year during 2011-12 to 1223 kg/ha/year in 2016-17. In Bhavanisagar, TN, total fish catch has increased from 90097 kg in 2006-07 to 236025 kg in 2016-17.

(c) The study conducted by ICAR-CIFRI focused on pollution and environmental health of the river Godavari, and riverine fish stock and socioeconomic issues will be studied shortly. ICAR-CIFRI has studied fishermen population, their income, and their dependence on river Cauvery for livelihood. Fishers face threat to their livelihood due to decline in river fisheries. Further, the river is invaded and dominated by exotic fish Tilapia which has low market demand and price.

(d) ICAR-CIFRI has not received any petition from fishers.

(e) No specific information.

(f) Not applicable.

MSP for Jute

2747. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the reasons why the Central Government is not announcing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Jute, which is long overdue, so that the Jute farmers may survive and accordingly the overall Jute industry could be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Government of India has announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Raw Jute (TDN₃ equivalent to TD₅ of old grade) for 2018-19 season on 4th May, 2018. The MSP has been fixed at ₹3700/- per quintal for the entire country.

Promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming

2748. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has advocated for promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to double the income of farmers by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the suggestion is backed by experiments conducted by Agriculture Research Institutions and practice being done by farmers or is based upon paperwork alone; and

(d) the Agriculture Research Institutions and parts of the country where farming done under the two flagship schemes of Government avoiding use of fertilizers and just 10 per cent of water, has resulted in doubling the farm production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog held a meeting on 9th July, 2018 to discuss the promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming. Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through the dedicated schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16 and also through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In the revised guidelines of PKVY scheme during the year 2018, various organic farming models like Natural Farming, Rishi Farming, Vedic Farming, Cow Farming, Homa Farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) etc. have been included wherein flexibility is given to States to adopt any model of Organic Farming including ZBNF depending on farmer's choice. Under the RKVY scheme, organic farming/natural farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) according to their priority/choice.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP) on Integrated Farming Systems, has initiated an experiment on "Evaluation of zero budget farming practices in basmati rice-wheat system" at Modipuram (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) and Kurukshetra (Haryana) from Rabi 2017 to study the zero budget farming practices on productivity, economics and soil health including soil organic carbon and soil fertility. As already mentioned, farming that has been promoted under PKVY and other schemes aims at chemical free farming. Bio-pesticides,

bio-fertilizers, onfarm/off farm natural inputs are used by farmers that results in reduction of input cost compared to inorganic cultivation which also contributes to savings.

Financial assistance for loss of crops and cattle

†2749. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial support is provided to small and marginal farmers for loss of their crops and cattle in the event of natural disaster;

(b) if so, the details of financial support payable and paid per hectare to small and marginal farmers;

(c) whether there are separate compensation packages for irrigable and non-irrigable land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers in the form of input subsidy, where crop loss is 33% and above, in the event of notified natural calamities. The assistance provided is different of different categories of cultivated land. Financial assistance is also provided for the loss of cattle in the event of notified natural calamities. The details of assistance provided to small and marginal farmers for the loss of crops and cattle in the event of notified natural calamities are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of assistance provided to small and marginal farmers for the loss of crops and cattle in the event of notified natural calamities

Item	Norms of financial assistance
(i) Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	(a)(i) ₹ 6800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Item	Norms of financial assistance
	(ii) ₹ 13,500/- per hectare in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 1000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(b) Perennial crops	(b) ₹ 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(c) Sericulture	(c) Rs, 4800/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar. ₹ 6000/- per hectare for Muga.
(ii) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	<p>Milch animals - ₹30,000/- : Buffalo/cow/camel/yak/mithun etc. ₹ 3,000/- : Sheep/Goat/Pig</p> <p>Draught animals- ₹ 25,000/- : Camel/horse/bullock, etc. ₹ 16,000/- : Calf, Donkey/Pony/Mule</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a large number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government).</p>

Benefits of contract farming

2750. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States that have adopted the Model Contract Farming Act;
- (b) whether it is a fact that not all States have adopted the Act, and if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

- (c) the salient features of the above Act; and
- (d) how the contract farmers are helped through this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Model "The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018" has been released recently in May, 2018 for adoption by States/Union Territories. There was general unanimity in the meeting of the States' Agricultural Marketing Ministers held to release the Model Act. The States are in the process of consultation on this Model Act.

However, 21 States have made provisions for contract farming based on earlier Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act 2003, circulated to States/Union Territories for adoption.

- (c) The major salient features of the Model Contract Farming Act are as under:
 - (i) Setting up of an appropriate and unbiased State level agency called "Contract Farming and, Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Board". Alternatively, existing organization/institution in the State/UT deemed appropriate to take on such a role to be recognized.
 - (ii) Constitution of a "Registering and Agreement Recording Committee" or alternatively designation of "Registering and Agreement Recording Officer" at district/block/taluka level for registration of contract farming sponsor.
 - (iii) Enable production support, including extension services to the contracting farmers or group of farmers.
 - (iv) Contract farming, services contract and such other contracts under this Act to remain outside the ambit of respective Agricultural Produce Marketing Act of the States.
 - (v) No rights, title ownership or possession to be transferred or alienated or vested in the contract farming sponsor etc.
 - (vi) Promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs)/Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) to mobilize small and marginal farmers to benefit from scales of economy in production and post-production activities.

- (vii) Ensuring buying of entire pre-agreed quantity of one or more of agricultural produce, livestock or its product of contract farming producer as per contract.
- (viii) Providing Contract Farming Facilitation Group (CFFG) for promoting contract farming and services at village/panchayat level.
- (ix) Catering to a dispute settlement mechanism at the lowest level possible for quick disposal of disputes.

(d) The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock. It provides facilitative legal provisions for supply of quality inputs, technology, professional management, extension services, credit, etc. by sponsors to the contracting farmers and also for mitigating price risk and market uncertainties. Thus, Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 aims at enhancing both production and marketing efficiency for contact farmers.

Implementation of Centrally sponsored agricultural schemes in Kerala

2751. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Centrally sponsored agricultural schemes in Kerala;
- (b) the details of funds released for each project;
- (c) whether the State Government has submitted proposals for various agricultural schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Agriculture is a State subject and State Governments are primarily responsible for development of the agriculture sector. However, Government of India, supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare releases funds to the State Governments on the basis of Annual Action Plans, inter-State allocation, availability of funds, submission of utilization certificate of previous years, progress reports of schemes etc. For some schemes, proposals for 2018-19 have been received and the status is as follows:

- (i) Soil Health Card Scheme - First installment of ₹ 154.52 lakhs released.

- (ii) Soil Health Management- Executive Committee approved an amount of ₹ 73.44 lakhs for the State.
- (iii) Restructured National Bamboo Mission- Revised Annual Action Plan is awaited.
- (iv) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization - First installment of ₹ 10.37 crore released.
- (v) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)- First installment of ₹ 30.99 crore released.
- (vi) Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture- First installment of ₹ 12.50 crore released.
- (vii) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension- First installment of ₹ 8.19 crore released.

Legislation on MSP

2752. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has recommended the Government to bring out a legislation which would give announcement of MSP some legal teeth by giving farmers the right to sell their produces at those prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the hike in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy and other crops, announced by the Government does not meet the criteria recommended by the Swaminathan Commission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its Price Policy Report for Kharif Crops for 2018-19 season has suggested bringing a legislation conferring on farmers the 'Right to Sell at MSP' to instill confidence among framers so that their produce is not sold/procured below Minimum Support Price (MSP) and farmers are not exploited by traders.

(c) and (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent returns over cost of production was not included. The NCF had discussed different dimensions of fixing MSPs, but while finalizing National Policy on Farmers, the then Government had accepted the current established methods. Government has announced its historic decision on 04.07.2018 to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the all India weighted average cost of production for Kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19.

CACP while recommending MSPs considers a host of factors including weighted average cost of production of crops at an all India basis. The costs considered are comprehensive and include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

Details of crop-wise cost of production (cost), MSPs and return over cost for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 for all kharif crops is given in Statement [Refer to Statement appended to the Answer to SQ No. 266 part (c) and (d)].

Milk production in the country

2753. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the milk production in almost all parts of the country this year;

(b) if so, the total procurement of Milk during the last five years, including current-year, year-wise; and

(c) the effect of surplus production of milk on prices of cow and buffalo milk and milk products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes Sir. The milk production in the country is showing increasing trend from 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The total procurement of milk by dairy cooperatives for the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 is as under:

Year	Annual Milk Procurement by Dairy Cooperatives (Million Tonnes)
2013-14	12.47
2014-15	13.81
2015-16	15.53
2016-17	15.65

(Source: NDDDB)

(c) The producer prices of milk during the year were lower than last year. Due to the slump in international prices of milk commodities as well as the effect of surplus production of milk the price of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in national market has come down in turn affecting procurement price of milk in some States. The procurement price of Cow and Buffalo milk has reduced in many States, while in some States it has remained static, even increasing in some States. A price comparison of procurement price of different types of milk for June, 2017 and June, 2018 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise milk production (in '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13007.08*	9656.15	10816.99	12177.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.35	46.07	50.13	52.53
3.	Assam	814.52	829.47	843.46	861.27
4.	Bihar	7197.06	7774.89	8288.42	8711.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	1208.61	1231.57	1277.32	1373.55
6.	Goa	67.81	66.6	54.34	51.36
7.	Gujarat	11112.18	11690.57	12262.35	12784.12
8.	Haryana	7441.67	7901.35	8381.33	8974.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1150.81	1172.16	1282.86	1329.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1614.67	1950.93	2273.35	2376.09
11.	Jharkhand	1699.83	1733.72	1812.38	1893.8

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
12.	Karnataka	5997.03	6120.93	6344.01	6562.15
13.	Kerala	2654.7	2711.13	2649.82	2520.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9599.2	10779.07	12148.37	13445.32
15.	Maharashtra	9089.03	9542.29	10152.61	10402.15
16.	Manipur	81.7	82.17	78.97	78.82
17.	Meghalaya	82.16	82.96	83.95	83.96
18.	Mizoram	15.3	20.49	22	24.16
19.	Nagaland	80.61	75.69	77	79.37
20.	Odisha	1861.19	1903.14	1930.47	2003.42
21.	Punjab	10011.1	10351.41	10774.2	11282.06
22.	Rajasthan	14573.05	16934.31	18500.08	20849.59
23.	Sikkim	45.99	49.99	66.74	54.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	7049.19	7132.47	7243.53	7556.35
25.	Telangana	-	4207.26	4442.45	4681.09
26.	Tripura	129.7	141.23	152.23	159.59
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24193.9	25198.36	26386.81	27769.74
28.	Uttarakhand	1550.15	1565.35	1655.81	1692.42
29.	West Bengal	4906.21	4961	5038.47	5182.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.21	15.56	15.43	16.14
31.	Chandigarh	44.43	44	43.18	36.39
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8.52	8.52	7.5
33.	Daman and Diu	0.82	0.82	0.8	0.62
34.	Delhi	284.31	280.06	280.83	279.11
35.	Lakshadweep	6.07	4.19	3.25	3.24
36.	Puducherry	47.25	47.64	48.04	48.31
	ALL INDIA	137685.89	146313.55	155490.51	165404.38

* Andhra Pradesh including Telangana during 2013-14

Source: Integrated Sample Survey

Statement-II

*Price comparison of procurement price of different types of milk for
June 2017 and June 2018*

Region/State	Union	Jun-18			Jun-17		
		Cow (3% Fat & 8.5% SNF)	Mixed (4.5% Fat & 8.5% SNF)	Buffalo (6% Fat & 9% SNF)	Cow (3% Fat & 8.5% SNF)	Mixed (4.5% Fat & 8.5% SNF)	Buffalo (6% Fat & 9% SNF)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern							
Bihar	Begusarai	25.12	30.52	39.10	24.65	28.92	35.14
	Patna	25.12	30.52	39.10	24.65	28.92	35.14
Jharkhand	JMF	24.97	29.13		24.97	29.13	
Odisha	Cuttack	24.05	28.22		24.05	28.22	
West Bengal [@]	Ichhamati	21.02	24.66		21.02	25.70	
	Murshidabad	21.13	24.97		22.13	25.97	
Northern							
Haryana [§]	Ambala	25.14	30.38	34.98	25.44	30.75	35.40
	Hisar Jind	24.27	29.34	33.78	25.44	30.75	35.40
	Rohtak	24.27	29.34	33.78	25.44	30.75	35.40
Punjab	Amritsar	22.90	26.78	32.40	26.27	32.37	38.24
	Jalandhar	24.03	28.05	35.10	26.73		38.86
	Ludhiana	23.12	26.85	33.60	27.40		37.93
	Ropar	24.68	28.81	36.00	26.28		38.34
Rajasthan	Ajmer	18.95	24.75	33.60	19.20	28.80	39.00
	Alwar	19.60	27.40	34.80	25.30	32.95	39.00
	Bhilwara	21.16	25.35	32.52	25.95	30.09	37.76
	Jaipur	21.60	27.20	35.60	23.00	32.00	41.00
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	24.27	28.47	33.60	27.73	32.53	38.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Lucknow	24.27	28.47	33.60	24.96	29.28	34.56
Uttarakhand	Nainital	23.57	27.65	32.64	23.57	27.65	32.64
Southern							
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	24.27		34.20	24.27		34.20
	Krishna	25.88		34.20	24.15		34.20
	Visakhapatnam	25.88		37.80	28.18		41.40
Karnataka#	Bengaluru		24.90			26.90	
	D Kannada		30.41			30.66	
	Hassan		23.60			26.10	
	Kolar		25.80			25.80	
	Mandya		23.90			26.07	
	Mysore		24.20			26.70	
	Shimoga		23.47			27.80	
	Tumkur		23.89			26.97	
Kerala	Ernakulam		31.93		31.93		
	Malabar	31.93			31.93		
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	Erode	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	Madurai	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	N. Arcot	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	Salem	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	S. Arcot	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
	Trichy	24.91		29.21	24.91		29.21
Telangana##	Mulukanoor	25.30		34.80	23.35		34.80
	Nalgonda	25.00		33.80	23.35		34.20
Western							
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	23.46	26.52		23.46	26.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Banaskantha	28.01	32.66	39.60	27.37	31.92	38.70
	Kaira	28.85	33.65	40.80	28.85	33.65	40.80
	Mehsana	26.52	30.93	37.50	27.58	32.16	39.00
	Panchmahal	28.01	32.66	39.60	26.31	30.68	37.20
	Sabarkantha	28.01	32.66	39.60	27.16	31.67	38.40
	Surat	27.58	32.16	39.00	27.37	31.92	38.70
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	23.64		33.31	26.48		37.01
	Indore	23.64		33.31	26.48		37.01
Maharashtra	Baramati	15.00	20.50				
	Jalgaon		22.75	34.80			
	Kolhapur	20.30	26.00	36.30	24.30	30.00	36.30
	Pune	17.00	21.50	34.00	25.50	30.00	36.00
	Sangamner	19.50	22.00				
	Sri Warna	23.50	28.00	36.30			
	Walva	19.50	24.00	35.50			

@In addition, West Bengal Government is paying ₹ 2 per litre as subsidy

\$ In addition, Haryana Government will give ₹ 4 per litre for milk having FAT upto 5% and ₹ 5 for milk having more than 5% FAT

In addition, Karnataka Government is paying an incentive of ₹ 5 per litre

Incentive of ₹ 4/ltr by Telangana Government

(Source: NDDB)

Interest subvention on loan of farmers

2754. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any scheme for interest subvention for farmers who repay their loans in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any request from the Government of Rajasthan for grant of interest subvention amount in advance so that benefit may be given to farmers without delay;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any action on such request; and
- (f) 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. The Government of India (Gol) has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07 under which short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further from 2009-10 to incentivize the prompt payee farmers, the Gol also introduced a provision of Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) under the Scheme. Presently, under ISS, the Gol provides PRI @ 3% to the prompt payee farmers for repayment of their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks or within a period of one year from the date of disbursement, whichever is earlier.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. A request has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for release of interest subvention by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development (NABARD) to Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd. in the beginning of the year. Alternatively, it has been suggested that a revolving fund for matching amount be created to enable Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure to avail timely interest subvention.

As per the current scheme provisions funds are provided by the Government to NABARD only on reimbursement basis of audited claims of concerned banks and there is no proposal under consideration to provide funds in advance.

Income of farmers

2755. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has recently conducted any survey to ascertain the increase/decrease in income of farmers of the country since 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the basis on which Government claims that income of farmers has increased or is increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The latest available estimates of average income per agricultural household in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/.

Government has not conducted any such Survey since 2013. However, the National Statistical Commission (NSC) has decided to conduct the next Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households in the NSS 77th round (January 2019- December 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July 2018 - June 2019.

As per the available reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022, the Committee has considered the estimates of income obtained from NSSO 70th round unit level data as the base level income. Moreover, as the base year of doubling of income by 2022 has been kept as 2015-16, the committee has derived income for the year 2015-16 at current prices and constant (2011-12) prices for the major states and for major size classes.

Renovation of old soil testing labs

2756. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Soil Health Cards distributed in the last three years;
- (b) whether crop specific recommendations about the use of fertilizers and micro-nutrients is also provided to the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether renovation and strengthening of old soil testing labs is undertaken and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The number of Soil Health Cards distributed in the last three years and current year are:-

Cycle	Year	No of Soil Health Cards distributed (In lakh)
Cycle-I	2015-16	162.75
	2016-17	911.15
	Total Cycle-I	1073.90
Cycle-II	2017-18	441.14
	2018-19	42.61
TOTAL Cycle-II		483.75

(b) Soil Health Cards provides crop specific recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for 12 parameters namely major nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorous & Potash) secondary nutrient (Sulphur), Micronutrients (Zinc, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Boron) and other parameters (pH, Electrical Conductivity and Organic Carbon).

(c) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance is provided under Soil Health Management (SHM) Scheme to States for strengthening of existing Soil Testing Labs @ ₹ 40 lakh per lab.

Year-wise soil testing labs sanctioned for strengthening is given below:-

Year	No. of Labs
2014-15	7
2015-16	262
2016-17	75
2017-18	103
TOTAL	447

Decline in farmers' income

2757. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers who have no other sources of income than agriculture are earning only 1/3rd of minimum daily wages;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons why Government has failed miserably to ameliorate the condition of suicide committing farmers; and
- (d) the reasons for sharp decline in farmers' income during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The latest available estimates of average income per agricultural household in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government has not conducted any such Survey since 2013 and hence the comparable estimates to ascertain the increase or decline in income during the last four years are not available. However, the National Statistical Commission (NSC) has decided to conduct the next Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households in the NSS 77th round (January 2019- December 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July 2018-June 2019.

As per the recent reports on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) the number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country has come down by about 8.4 per cent from 13754 in 2012 to 12602 in 2015.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through budgetary support and implementation of various Schemes/ Programmes. These include, *inter alia*, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Soil Health Card, Neem Coated Urea, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Bamboo Mission, Blue Revolution, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, etc.

Moreover, Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine the issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and to recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. At present, thirteen volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department for seeking public opinion. The Committee, alongside working on a comprehensive strategy, has been suggesting various interventions for consideration of the Government which are being implemented on an ongoing basis through the State Governments.

Statement

Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013'

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099

1	2
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

Source: NSSO

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Menace of Parthenium weed

2758. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that Parthenium has aggressively dominated the entire fertile agricultural land in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and particularly Nalanda District of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any survey or study to assess the magnitude and gravity of its invasion on farmland; .

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

(d) the total area of fertile agricultural land invaded by this weed in the country, particularly in Nalanda District of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the information received from State Agriculture Department of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, the Parthenium weed is not yet known to aggressively dominate the fertile land although the potentiality cannot be ignored.

(b) to (d) The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQ&S) has not conducted any study in this regard. However, research has been made by other Government organizations, such as, in Bihar, survey is being undertaken by an Agriculture University. In West Bengal, a survey on infestation of parthenium was made by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV) and Rice Research Station, (Hooghly), etc.

The survey reports, *inter alia*, revealed that non-cropped areas were more heavily infested than the cropped areas, and must be controlled before flowering stage.

Reduction in budget for agriculture sector

‡2759. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether development of agriculture sector has been affected due to constant reduction in its budget resulting in constant increase in farmers' plight;

(b) if so, the details of amount spent on agriculture during the last five years out of total budget, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for backwardness of agriculture sector and the details of steps taken for resolution of the problems; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the schemes being implemented for preservation and promotion of agriculture are becoming ineffective by the time they reach to the ground level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No Sir. The Government of India has constantly increased the budget allocation for agriculture sector (except during 2015-16). Moreover, the State Governments are primarily responsible for development of the agriculture sector and the Government of India only supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Details of actual expenditure, against the funds allocated for agriculture sector during the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government of India has taken several initiatives to reduce cost of cultivation, enable higher yield per unit, realize remunerative prices etc. Some of the initiatives are *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); National Agriculture Markets(e-NAM); Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR); Soil Health Card (SHC); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

(d) No Sir.

Statement

*Details of actual expenditure against the funds allocated for agricult
sector during last five years*

(₹ in crore)

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	27049.00	23070.13	28198.00	23387.39	21828.59	19434.79	25700.00	27777.61	51026.00	46528.95
Government of India's Total Budget Outlays	555322.00		575000.00		578381.67		706248.40		2146734.78	

* There is no separate allocation for Plan and Non plan form 2017-18.

Implementation of PMFBY in Madhya Pradesh

‡2760. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government to Madhya Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), since inception of the yojana, year-wise;

(b) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has fully utilised the allocated amount; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) the Central Government does not make State-wise allocations of funds. Instead in the States participating in the scheme, the actuarial/bidded premium over and above the farmers' share is shared equally by the Central and State Governments and paid to the insurance companies. The Central Government share is released after State releases its share of premium subsidy. Details of Central Government share of premium subsidy in Madhya Pradesh under PMFBY since its inception from 2016-17 is given below:

Year	Central Government 50% share in premium subsidy (In ₹ Crore)
2016-17	1529
2017-18	2006

Meetings of General Body in MSCS

2761. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decisions in Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) are taken in General Body and Board meetings by majority and in transparent manner;

(b) whether Member/Delegate/Director of MSCS can influence the decisions taken in General Body and Board meetings by majority;

(c) if so, how and what precautions have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check their influence;

(d) whether General Body and Board of MSCS can infringe the rights of its Member; and

(e) under what circumstances a Member of MSCS can be prevented from contesting election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The decisions in Multi-State Cooperative Societies have to be taken as per the provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002 and rules made thereunder read with bye laws of the Society.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) If any disqualifications incurred as per bye-laws of the society, MSCS Act, 2002 and Rules made thereunder, a member can be prevented from contesting election in the MSCS.

Election in MSCS

2762. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of Multi-State Cooperative Society (MSCS) is eligible to contest election if the member has not violated any condition mentioned in MSCS Act, 2002;

(b) whether Board of Directors of MSCS can infringe rights of the member by imposing arbitrary conditions on member(s) to prevent them from contesting elections;

(c) whether a member of MSCS can exercise any control over his/her relatives and can prevent them from earning their livelihood; and

(d) whether the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 has come into force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A member of the multi-State cooperative society is eligible to contest election, if the member has not violated any of the provisions of the bye-laws of the society which is consistent with the provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002 and Rules made hereunder.

(b) The Board of Directors of MSCS may impose conditions as per the bye-laws approved by Central Registrar which is consistent with the provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002 and Rules made thereunder.

(c) The question raised is beyond the purview of the MSCS Act, 2002 and Rules made thereunder.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 came into force with effect from 15.02.2012. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat *vide* its order dated 22.04.2013 in WP (PIL) No.166 of 2012 in the matter of Rajendra N Shah *versus* Union of India & Another has struck down part IX-B containing Articles 243ZH to 243ZT of

the Constitution of India. A Special Leave Petition No. 25266-67 of 2013 had been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the aforesaid order by the Government of India and the same is pending for hearing.

Training for farmers to take up agro-allied activities

2763. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any programme in the last three years to encourage farmers to take up agro-allied activities like poultry, dairy and beekeeping in order to enhance their income;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any training programmes for farmers in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure remunerative price of these agro-allied products to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing various schemes to supplement the efforts of State/UTs for development of agro-allied activities and thereby encourage farmers to take up agro-allied activities like poultry, dairy and beekeeping in order to enhance their income.

Under "Rural Backyard Poultry Development" and "Innovative Poultry Productivity Project" components of National Livestock Mission scheme, farmers are encouraged to take up poultry activities on small scale to enhance their income. "Innovative Poultry Productivity Project" has been started since 2017-18 on pilot basis in some of the States to promote production and productivity of poultry through capacity building of farmers and generation of gainful employment and sustainable source of income for them.

To promote dairy development, Government of India is implementing various schemes such as National Dairy Plan-I, National Plan for Dairy Development, and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme. For capacity building of dairy farmers, there is a special component under National Plan for Dairy Development and National Dairy Plan-I.

Under the scheme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, to promote beekeeping in the country, assistance is provided for various capacity building programmes such as trainings and exposure visits of farmers/beekeepers, officers/field workers, seminars/workshops, etc.. Assistance is also provided for promotion of pollination support through beekeeping. Apart from this, National Bee Board, a National Level Agency is also providing technical support as well as implementation of promotional programmes related to Beekeeping.

(d) With the aim to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their milk produce by providing stable market access, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been implementing the following schemes to support dairy development and strengthen procurement and processing infrastructure:

- a. National Programme Dairy Development.
- b. National Dairy Plan-I.
- c. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.
- d. Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federation.

In addition to the above, Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund has been launched in 2017-18 with corpus fund of ₹ 8004 crore with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. With the focus on building an efficient milk procurement system by setting up of processing and chilling infrastructure and installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipment at village level, this programme will benefit 95,00,000 dairy farmers in an about 50,000 village.

The Government of India has taken the various measures to ensure remunerative prices for milk and to reduce stock of Skimmed Milk Powder such as; (i) enhanced import duty of Whey Powder from 30% to 40%, (ii) Advisory to all the States to include supply of milk/milk products of Cooperatives through Mid-day Meal Scheme, Aanganwadis under Integrated Child Development Scheme, Health Schemes, Tribal Hostels etc., (iii) Provision of 10% export incentive under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme for dairy products, (iv) Advisory to all State Governments and State Milk Federations to use Public Distribution System for marketing of surplus milk, (v) Provision for loan assistance to State Cooperatives and Federations under "Support to State Cooperative Dairy Scheme" to meet their working capital requirements for making timely payments to dairy farmers for milk supplied.

Revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

2764. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant is being revived without funding of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any tentative date to operationalise the Plant;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ramagundam unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCIL) is being revived on nomination basis by consortium of PSUs namely Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and FCIL by setting up a gas based fertilizer plant of 12.7 LMTPA capacity. The cost of the project is ₹ 5254.38 crore and the project is being funded in the debt 75% (₹3941 crore) is to Equity 25% (₹ 1313 crore) ratio. The equity contribution of EIL and NFL is 26% each, whereas FCIL and Government of Telangana has 11% each. For balance equity tie-up (26%), HTAS Consortium & GAIL Board have approved 11.7% & 14.3% equity participation respectively.

(c) and (d) The tentative date of commissioning of Ramagundam plant is 31st December, 2018.

- (e) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

Availability of fertilizers to farmers at subsidised rates

2765. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make fertilizers available to the farmers at subsidised rates throughout the country; and
- (b) if so, the names of such fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The following 21 grades of P&K fertilizers are already being provided to the farmers at subsidized rates under the NBS Scheme:

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizers
1.	DAP : 18-46-0-0
2.	MOP : 0-0-60-0
3.	SSP: 0-16-0-11
4.	NPS 20-20-0-13
5.	NPK 10-26-26-0
6.	NP 20-20-0-0
7.	NPK 15-15-15
8.	NP 24-24-0-0
9.	AS: 20.5-0-0-23
10.	NP 28-28-0-0
11.	NPK 17-17-17
12.	NPK 19-19-19
13.	NPK 16-16-16-0
14.	NPS 16-20-0-13
15.	NPK 14-35-14
16.	NPS 24-24-0-8
17.	MAP : 11-52-0-0
18.	TSP : 0-46-0-0
19.	NPK 12-32-16
20.	NPK 14-28-14
21.	NPKS 15-15-15-09

Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg. bag of urea is ₹ 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg. bag of urea is ₹ 268 per

(exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh levy Additional VAT on Natural gas due to which the MRP in the state of Uttar Pradesh is ₹ 269 for a 45 kg. bag of urea and ₹ 298 for a 50 Kg. bag of 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 manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

Displaying generic medicines in dedicated racks in chemist shops

2766. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chemists across the country have been asked to display generic medicines in a dedicated rack in their shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several manufacturers of generic drugs do not meet quality standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to make generic medicines more accessible, the Department of Pharmaceuticals on 21.02.2018 has requested all the States/Union Territories to explore and enforce the proposal of keeping a separate shelf/rack for generic medicines in every pharmacy in the country.

(c) and (d) Manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. License for manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. Drug manufactured in the country, irrespective of whether branded or generic, are required to comply with the same standards as prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder for their quality. The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action against violations of any of the above requirements.

As per the information received from Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), the details of drugs samples declared not of standard quality and spurious/adulterated, received from various State/U.T. Drugs Controllers for the last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	% of drugs sample-declared spurious/adulterated
2015-16	74586	3703	4.96	234	0.31
2016-17	76721	2780	3.6	123	0.16
2017-18	82599	2783	3.36	236	0.28

Such information received from various Zonal/Sub-zonal offices of CDSCO are as under:

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	% of drugs sample-declared spurious/adulterated
2015-16	2897	115	3.96	5	0.17
2016-17	5207	146	2.80	Nil	0.0
2017-18	7088	381	5.37	2	0.028

CDSCO and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken various regulatory measures to ensure the quality of generic medicines in the country. Details are as under:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States / UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 22 States have already set up designated special Courts.

3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
4. The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
5. The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2018.
6. The testing capacities of Central Drugs Testing Laboratories under CDSCO are being constantly strengthened to expedite testing of drug samples in the country.
7. On 3.4.2017, in order to ensure efficacy of drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended providing that applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study along with the application for grant of manufacturing licence of oral dosage form of drugs falling under the Category II and Category IV of the Biopharmaceutical Classification System.
8. On 27.10.2017, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. The licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.
9. On 10.04.2018, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 360 (E), making it mandatory for all drugs, that the applicants shall submit evidence of stability, safety of excipients etc. to the State Licensing Authority before grant of product manufacturing license by the Authority.
10. The Government has approved a proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both at the level of Central and the State

Governments at a total expenditure of ₹1750 crores. Out of this, ₹ 900 crore is for strengthening the central drug regulatory structures and ₹850 crore is for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the States. During the years 2016-17 and 17-18, ₹ 128.39 crore has been released under the Central component whereas ₹ 87.90 crore has been allocated during 2018-19 under this component. Under the State component, ₹ 81.36 crore has been released during 2016-17 and 17-18 whereas ₹ 206 crore has been allocated during 2018-19 under this component.

Shortage of skilled manpower in Chemicals and Fertilizers industry

2767. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chemicals and Fertilizers industry is facing huge shortage of skilled manpower;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that an MoU has been signed with the Skill Development Department to provide skill training; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, there is no major shortage of skilled manpower in fertilizers CPSUs. However, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) & Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) have reported the shortage. The details of the same are as under:

PSU	Category	Approved strength skilled Manpower	Manpower as on date	Shortage
BVFCL	Workers	977	197	780
	Executive	507	405	102
MFL	Workers	400	191	209
	Executive	494	373	121

As per the study conducted by the Coordination Committee constituted by this Department in 2014-15 to address the issues related to human resources / skilled manpower requirement of the industry, it was estimated that around 11,80,000 skilled / semi-skilled manpower was employed in these industries in 2015 and a further requirement of around 11.60 lakh skilled and semi-skilled manpower was projected for 10 years from 2015 to 2024.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and also by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 09.07.2015 to harness and strengthen the capabilities for skill training, to create an efficient mechanism for training, assessment, certification and placement of skilled and certified workforce in Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector as well as Fertilizers Sector.

**NITI Aayog for exemption of orphan and unbranded generic
drugs from price control**

2768. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog has recommended exemption of orphan drugs and unbranded generic drugs from price control;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has considered the views of NITI Aayog and if so, the details of outcome in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government would ensure that such a decision would not have an adverse impact in the society, particularly with regard to orphan drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d)) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has suggested certain amendments to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO-2013). During stakeholder consultations on the same, NITI Aayog has recommended that orphan drugs and unbranded generic drugs should be included in the ambit of para 32 of DPCO-2013 which gives exemption to certain categories of drugs from price control. The final view on the same will be taken after consulting all the stakeholders and on the merits of the proposals with overall public interest in view which is an ongoing process.

Employment in Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry

2769. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in chemical and fertilizer industry in the country;

(b) whether potential for creating opportunity for additional employment has been assessed; if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the ministry has formulated any training programmes for facilitating the recruitment of efficient manpower; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry does not maintain details of manpower generated by the Fertilizers & Chemicals industry in the private sector. However, details of employees in the Chemicals and Fertilizers PSUs are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	Regular	Non- Regular/Contractual	As on date/Remarks
1.	RCF	3277	-	30.06.2018
2.	FCIL/HFCL	4+1=5	-	30.06.2018
3.	NFL	3375	-	30.06.2018
4.	MFL	610	-	31.07.2018
5.	PDIL	350	164	30.06.2018
6.	BVFCL	602	40	30.06.2018
7.	FACT	1963	427	30.06.2018
8.	FAGMIL	44	-	30.06.2018
9.	HIL	839	111	30.06.2018
10.	HOCL	318	150	30.06.2018
11.	HFL	106	30	30.06.2018

As per the estimate based on manpower requirement study for plastics/polymer industries conducted in 2014-15, around 1.18 million skilled manpower were employed in these industries in 2015.

(b) The Ministry has not assessed potential for creating opportunity for additional employment. Assessment is being made by the PSUs themselves as per their requirements. PSUs wise details for assessment made for creating opportunity for additional employment is as under:

RCF: The opportunity for additional employment has been asserted. Employment generation in the last three years is 59. Further, RCF is in Joint Venture with GAIL, CIL and FCIL has undertaken Coal based Fertilizer project at Talcher. Depending on progress of project and requirement, necessary recruitment will be carried out in phased manner.

FCIL & HFCL: All the units of FCIL & Barauni unit of HFCL are being revived by the Joint Ventures (JVs), no recruitment has been made during the last three years or during the current year.

NFL: Recruitment of manpower for various position in the company is regularly undertakes to meet the manpower shortage arising out of massive retirement of personnel in the company as well as additional manpower requirement due to expansion of marketing network to cope up with growing import and trading business of the company.

The company has also signed an agreement with its JVs company RFCL (Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemical Limited) for marketing of its Urea and supply of manpower for operation and maintenance of its plant at Ramagundam for which NFL is already recruiting the manpower. RFCL has given a requirement of 430 employees out of which NFL is recruiting for 300 employees and rest of the 130 employees will be sent to RFCL from NFL. The company has also lined up an outside agency to study the manpower rationalization at NFL in a scientific manner for the assessment of additional manpower required.

During last three years and the current year, the company has recruited persons as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Persons employed
1.	2015	29
2.	2016	283
3.	2017	143
4.	Till June,2018	32

MFL: Manpower study is being carried at MFL by M/s. Project & Development India Limited, Noida. Based on the recommendations of the study report, recruitment of employees will be carried out by MFL, depending on the requirement.

PDIL: Potential for creating opportunity for additional employment has been assessed vide various recruitment advertisement. The year-wise vacancies published as follows:

Year	Regular (Nos. of vacancies)	Contract (No of vacancies)
2016	-	76
2017	-	79
2018	-	140

BVFCL: Under manpower planning, need based recruitment is being done from time to time for the key positions. Recruitment done by BVFCL during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Regular (Nos. of vacancies)
2015-16	6
2016-17	36
2017-18	13
2018-19	44 (recruitment is under process).

FACT: FACT has not made any assessment for creating opportunity for additional employment during the last three years and current year.

FAGMIL: FAGMIL has not made any assessment.

HOCL, HIL and HFL: HOCL and HFL are loss making PSUs, hence, no recruitment has been made by HOCL and HFL during the last 3 years and current year 2018-19 (up to 30.06.2018). Number of recruitments of regular employees and number of additional non-regular employees engaged during the last 3 years and current year (up to 30.06.2018) in respect of HIL are as follows:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	As on 31st March			Upto 30.06.2018
No. of regular employees recruited during the year	27	29	25	Nil
No. of additional non-regular employees engaged during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d) Recruitment of manpower in the PSUs, except for Board level posts, is done by the PSUs themselves as per the vacancy position and operational/business requirements of the company and the Ministry has no roll in conducting training programme for facilitating such recruitment. Training programmes conducted by PSUs are as under:

NFL: NFL is providing training in various field including the following to improve the skill/employability of different categories of trainees and the detail is given as under:

Sl. No.	Category of Training	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Apprenticeship	176	126	188
2.	Vocational	1979	1621	1400
3.	ICMA	2	13	9
4.	Company Sectt.	0	4	3

BVFCL: BVFCL has been imparting vocation training to the unemployed educated youth of the locality, in addition to this, Apprentice Trainees are being engaged. Further, action for engagement of apprentices (ITI pass) in the band of 2.5% of total workforce has already been initiated.

RCF: RCF is conducting skill building programmes such as Act Apprentices, Entrepreneurship Development, employability Enhancement programmes etc.

PDIL: In house training programmes are being conducted.

CIPET: Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), an autonomous Institute functioning under the administrative control of DCPC, as per manpower requirement study for plastics / polymer industries around 1.16 million skilled manpower were projected for 10 years from 2015 to 2024. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals does not directly undertake any such training programmes. However, Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) conducts training programmes through long term and short term training courses which creates employment opportunity for the youth. Long term courses include Ph.D programmes, Post Graduate and Under Graduate programmes, Diploma programmes in polymer science and technology whereas Short term courses include various vocational training programmes for plastics and allied industries.

The number of persons trained through different skill training programmes conducted by CIPET during the last three years is given below:

Year	Long Term Courses (LTC)	Short Term Courses (STC)	Total No. of persons trained
2015-16	13,376	49,644	63,020
2016-17	13,992	52,042	66,034(55,034 excluding less than 16 hrs)
2017-18	13,849	56,207	70,056(55,034 excluding less than 16 hrs)

Establishing generic medicine shops in Himachal Pradesh

2770. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established generic medicine shops under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to establish generic medicine shops in all the blocks of Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to make generic medicine available in each block of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In order to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all, a countrywide scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was established in the year 2008. As on 07.08.2018, 3910 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 34 States/Union Territories of the country. The State/UT-wise list of 3910 PMBJP Kendras is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Government endeavors to cover all States, Union Territories, Tehsils, Blocks and Gram Panchayats of the country by opening more PMBJP Kendras across the country. As on 07.08.2018, 35 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Himachal Pradesh covering 24 blocks out of 112 blocks of Himachal Pradesh. Expression of Interest (Eoi) has also been invited in the month of July 2018 from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/Trusts/Societies/Institutions/Individuals to open PMBJP Kendras at block levels in the country.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of 3910 functional PMBJP Kendras*

Sl. No.	State	Number of functional PMBJP Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
3.	Assam	66
4.	Bihar	131
5.	Chandigarh	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	202
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10
8.	Daman and Diu	3
9.	Delhi	51
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	337
12.	Haryana	89
13.	Himachal Pradesh	35
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
15.	Jharkhand	47
16.	Karnataka	339
17.	Kerala	358
18.	Madhya Pradesh	95
19.	Maharashtra	255
20.	Manipur	35
21.	Meghalaya	1
22.	Mizoram	9
23.	Nagaland	14

1	2	3
24.	Odisha	95
25.	Puducherry	13
26.	Punjab	94
27.	Rajasthan	101
28.	Sikkim	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	353
30.	Telangana	87
31.	Tripura	23
32.	Uttar Pradesh	673
33.	Uttarakhand	108
34.	West Bengal	69
GRAND TOTAL		3910

Exorbitant profiteering by private hospitals in surgical consumables

†2771. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of recovering a profit margin of upto 2000 per cent on the items used in surgery from the patients by the private hospitals have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has implemented a new policy which provides for restriction on private hospitals, not to charge profit of more than ten times on these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Based on complaints and media reports on overpricing and inflated bills to the patients by four hospitals of NCR, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked for details of billing from these hospitals under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2013). From the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has reported that, in some cases, the profit margins in non-scheduled devices are exorbitant.

(b) An Office Memorandum dated 20.02.2018 giving details of information submitted by these hospitals is available under the "What's New" link of website of NPPA (www.nppaindia.nic.in).

(c) No Sir.

(d) In view of reply at (c) above question does not arise.

Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Delhi and other cities

2772. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of generic medicines have become very cheap under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras which have been opened in Delhi and other cities and the medicines made available therein for the common people; and

(c) whether doctors in Government hospitals and private practitioners are prescribing such generic medicines to patients and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. In order to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all, a countrywide scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was started in the year 2008. As per the guidelines of PMBJP, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP) keeps the product price within 50% of branded product price available in the open market to make it affordable for all, especially the poor. It has resulted in substantial amount of savings to the common man. Under PMBJP, medicines are procured from WHO-GMP certified manufacturers empanelled by BPPI. The price comparison chart of some of the popular medicines is given below:

Sl. No.	Medicine Name	Average Market Price (₹)	PMBJP's Price (₹)	% Savings
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Atenolol 50 mg 14 Tablets	16.60	5.56	66.50
2.	Telmisartan 40 mg 10 Tablets	61.20	8.70	85.79

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Amlodipine 5mg 10 Tablets	23.30	3.24	86.10
4.	Ramipril 5 mg 10 Tablets	72.80	9.68	86.70
5.	Atorvastatin 10 mg 10 Tablets	50.90	5.11	89.96

(b) As on 07.08.2018, more than 700 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables are sold at 3910 PMBJP Kendras functioning in 34 States/Union Territories of the country out of which 51 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Delhi and 3859 PMBJP Kendras are functional in remaining 33 States/Union Territories of the country.

(c) As per the Gazette Notification issued on 21.09.2016 by Medical Council of India (MCI), every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. As on 07.08.2018, 671 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Government Hospital premises of the country. No such data is maintained for private practitioners.

Non-passing of subsidy benefits to farmers by IFFCO

2773. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) procured cheap ammonia from the Oman India Fertilizer Company SAOC (OMIFCO) for supply of ammonia with the intervention of the Government of India, but sold the fertilizer at the prevailing market prices without passing on the subsidy benefits to the farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons why the benefit was not passed on to the farmers, and pocketing of ₹ 765.19 Crore on account of undue benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) entered into an Ammonia Off-Take Agreement (AOTA) with Oman India Fertilizer Company SAOC (OMIFCO) with the intervention of the Government of India and procured cheap ammonia under the above agreement. But, the benefits of cheaper Ammonia were not passed on to the farmers by the company in form of lower

MRP of the finished fertilizers in comparison to the prevailing market price of the same products. The Government has already withheld/recovered ₹ 765.19 Crores from pending subsidy claims of IFFCO on account of undue benefits.

Pollution-free Chemical Industry

2774. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to introduce pollution-free chemical industry in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has taken various steps to mitigate industrial pollution, which include preparation and implementation of action plans for critically polluted areas through the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); notification of industry specific emission and effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; issuance of Consent to Establish/Consent to Operate industries; compliance of the notified industrial emissions/discharges and other operational activities; carrying out surprise inspection of highly polluting large and medium units; directions for installation of online effluent and emission monitoring systems for continuous check on pollution levels; revised criteria for categorization of industries; and issuance of various directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which are administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

Import of coking coal

2775. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coking coal imported into the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) the impact of the cost of coking coal on the steel and other related industries; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the supply of coking coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The year-wise import of coking coal in India during the last three years i.e. 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year 2018 (April 2018 to May, 2018) is given below.

(in Million Tonnes)	
Year	Coking Coal
2015-16	44.56
2016-17	41.64
2017-18 (P)	47.00
2018-19 Upto May 2018	8.73

(P) Provisional

(b) An increase in cost of coking coal will increase the cost of production of steel.

(c) The entire demand of coking coal is not met indigenously as the supply of high quality coal/ coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Further, Coal India Limited (CIL) has a plan to augment supply of Coking Coal through washed coking coal. Presently, 11 Coking coal washeries having a total capacity of 20.58 Mt are in operation in CIL. CIL has a plan to construct another 9 washeries for Coking coal with a capacity of 28.10 Mt by the year 2020.

Steel grade coking coal

2776. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of exploration to unearth steel grade coking coal in the country;
- (b) how much budget has been allocated towards the above and the present status of ongoing projects;
- (c) the reasons for steel plants purchasing coal blocks from international suppliers, resulting in fluctuation in importing prices, which affects steel prices in the country; and

(d) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) is importing coking coal (steel grade) from abroad, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the "National Inventory of Coal" published by Geological Survey of India (GSI), the coking coal resources in the country as on 01.04.2018 is 34,522.46 million tonne.

(b) No specific budget has been exclusively allotted for exploration of coking coal in the / country. However, under the Central Sector Scheme for regional/ promotional exploration and detailed exploration of coal/lignite in non-CIL blocks, budget of ₹ 500 Crore has been allotted by the Government for the financial year 2018-19. In the CIL coal blocks, the cost of exploration is borne by the concerned subsidiary companies of CIL.

(c) Steel is deregulated sector and matters regarding purchase of coal blocks are a commercial decision of the individual companies. It is further mentioned that the steel companies are importing coal to bridge the gap between total coking coal requirement and indigenous availability both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

(d) Coal India Limited (CIL) is not importing any coal.

Deaths reported in Andhra Pradesh coal mines and fields

2777. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1330 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29 December, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 people were killed in Andhra Pradesh in coal mines and coal fields in 2016;

(b) if so, whether any deaths/ accidents have been reported in 2017 and 2018;

(c) the details of coal mines and coal fields in which above-cited 16 people died, mine/field-wise;

(d) whether there are any deaths reported from Chintalapudi where coal reserves have been discovered recently; and

(e) the details of compensation paid and employment given to next of kin of those killed?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Leakage of coal in collieries

2778. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge amount of coal leakage is going on in the different collieries under Coal India Limited, incurring huge national losses;
- (b) if so, the amount of coal leakages detected;
- (c) the financial loss to the Government; and
- (d) the steps Government is going to take to curb these?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Law and Order is a State subject and hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of State/District Administration to take deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage of coal. The coal companies are working in close coordination with the State/local Administration to prevent theft of coal. Further, whenever any incident of theft/pilferage of coal comes to the notice of the coal companies, First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged and action taken against the guilty. Theft/pilferage of coal, if any, is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage.

However, as per raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value in respect of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years year-wise, subsidiary-wise and State-wise, is given as under:

Theft/Pilferage of coal subsidiary-wise and state-wise

Company	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Quantity Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)	Quantity Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)	Quantity Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	West Bengal	4993.27	249.67	7804.76	390.23	8667.24	433.36
	Jharkhand	2645.78	132.32	3500.66	175.03	2346.53	117.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Jharkhand West Bengal	12071.40 445.84	529.67 20.54	12718.85 810.44	549.60 33.60	5093.34 537.35	199.11 20.20
Central Coalfields Ltd.	Jharkhand	99.00	1.05	147.00	1.47	539.97	15.79
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.042	0.0	0.0
Western Coalfields Ltd.	Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	53.00 0.0	1.12 0.0	225.15 3.00	5.42 0.18	261.96 0.0	7.63 0.0
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	3.50	0.14	26.00	0.57
	Chhattisgarh	57.50	2.11	25.00	1.50	38.00	0.77
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Odisha	63.10	0.63	57.80	0.38	92.53	0.93
North Eastern Coalfields	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL COAL INDIA		20428.89	937.110	25296.16	1157.556	17602.92	795.690

(d) Various measures taken by the coal companies to check theft/pilferage of coal include:

- RFID based Boom Barriers and CCTV camera at weighbridges, GPRS based vehicle tracking system with geofencing, CCTV camera at strategic locations of all mines have been installed.
- Regular FIRs are lodged by the Colliery Management and CISF with local Thana. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being kept by CISF.
- Interaction and liaison with District officials at regular intervals and holding meeting with Officials of the State Administration.
- Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.

- Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF upto weighbridge, is arranged in pilferage prone areas.
- Surprise re-weighment of coal loaded trucks is done at weighbridges.
- Surprise checks/raids are conducted by flying squads of CISF/security department.
- Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- Joint patrolling with local police is also being carried out in pilferage prone areas.
- Check posts have been established at entry / exit points where all coal laden vehicles are physically checked.
- Security at coal dumps has been strengthened by fencing, proper illumination and round the clock guarding.

The Government of India has launched one mobile app namely "Khan Prahari" and one web app Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS) for reporting unauthorized coal mining activities so that monitoring and taking suitable action on it can be done by Law & Order authority.

Increase in import of coal

2779. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is going to be an expected increase in the import of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the price of imported coal is about 40 per cent higher than the domestic coal;
- (d) whether Government is involved in discussions with coal producers outside the country regarding the price of future imports; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal imports have fallen from 217.78 MT in 2014-15 to 190.95 MT in 2016-17. During 2017-18, coal imports increased to 208.27 MT due to increase in demand by the consuming sectors. While

there is a slight increase in import, due to the enhanced domestic coal supply to power plants, the coal import by power plants has reduced from 80.58 MT in 2015-16 to 56.41 MT in 2017-18. In 2018-19 (up to 30.06.2018), the coal import by power sector is 14% less than the import in the corresponding period of last year.

The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 676.48 MT in 2017-18. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (four years) is 110.71 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 33.73 MT from 2009-10 to 2013-14 (four years).

Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 567.36 MT in 2017-18 (four years), an absolute increase of 105 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 31.15 MT between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (four years).

During 2018-19 (upto 31.07.2018), coal production of CIL was 177.43 MT with a growth rate of 14.1% over the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) to (e) The price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as country of origin, gross calorific value of coal, moisture content, ash content, ocean freight, distance of plant from port etc. However, the import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Ministry of Coal does not interfere in the import of coal by domestic consumers.

Allocation of coal blocks through allotment and auction route

2780. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal blocks that have been allotted through the auctions route (with details of annual peak mining capacity and total estimated reserves), after the cancellation of coal blocks pursuant to Supreme Court order of September, 2014 and what has been the one time and annual revenues accrued to State Governments from such auctioned coal blocks; and

(b) the number of coal blocks that have been allocated to public sector companies through the allotment route in the same period and what has been the one-time and annual revenues accrued to State Governments from such allotted coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The allocation of coal mines are made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CM(SP) Act, 2015] and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MM(DR) Act, 1957]. So far, 25 Coal blocks have been allocated through auction route under the provisions of the CM(SP) Act, 2015. Out of originally 31 auctioned Coal Blocks, Coal Mine Development and Production Agreements (CMDPA) have been terminated in respect of 6 Coal Mines. Details of the 25 auctioned Coal Mines along with peak rated capacity and total extractable reserves are given in Statement-I (*See* below). No coal block has been auctioned under the provisions of the MM(DR) Act, 1957.

The Successful Bidders are required to submit upfront amount which is 10% of the intrinsic value, payable upfront in 3 installments of 5%, 2.5% and 2.5%, as onetime payment. The Successful Bidders are also required to make monthly payments with respect to the coal extracted from the coal mine. The entire revenue through auction of coal mines shall devolve to the coal bearing State Government concerned during the life of mine/lease period. The details of the upfront amount as well as monthly payment actually made by the Successful Bidders are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) During the aforementioned period, 58 coal mines have been allocated to public sector companies through the allotment route under the provisions of CM(SP) Act, 2015 and rules made thereunder. The entire revenue through allotment of coal mines shall devolve to the coal bearing State Government concerned during the life of mine/lease period. The details of the upfront amount as well as monthly payment actually made by the allottee companies are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

From 2014 till date, 13 regionally explored coal blocks currently stand allocated to Central/State Government Companies under the provisions of MM(DR) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder. One time or Annual revenues have not accrued so far to State Governments from such allotted coal blocks since these are regionally explored coal blocks. 6 coal blocks have also been allotted to CIL/its subsidiaries under the MM(DR) Act, 1957. Revenues to the State Governments will accrue only after production begins after detailed exploration and start of mining operations in these coal blocks.

Statement-I

Details of 25 auctioned coal mines alongwith peak rated capacity and total extractable reserves

Sl. No.	Name of Mine/ Coal Block	Name of the Successful Bidder	Total Extractable Reserve (MT)	Peak Rated Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Sial Ghoghri	Reliance Cement Company Private Ltd.	5.69	0.3
2.	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited	7.14	0.27
3.	Kathautia	Hindalco Industries Limited	23.96	0.8
4.	Marki Mangli III	B.S. I spat Limited	3.58	0.21
5 ..	Ardhagram	OCL Iron And Steel Ltd	18.93	0.4
6.	Chotia	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	18.49	1
7.	Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Limited	42.43	1
8.	Bicharpur	UltraTech Cement Limited	29.12	0.75
9.	Gare Palma IV-4	Hindalco Industries Limited	12.30	1
10-11	Brinda and Sasai	Usha Martin Limited	25.4	0.68
12.	Moitra	JSW Steel Limited	29.91	1.00
13.	Meral	Trimula Industries Limited	12.67	0.44
14.	Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Limited	10.62	0.36
15.	Dumri	Hindalco Industries Limited	46.138	1
16.	Gare-Palma Sector-1V/8	Ambuja Cements Limited	45.85	1.2
17.	Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Limited	9.05	0.20
18.	Marki Mangli I	Topworth Urja and Metal Limited	9.78	0.30
19.	Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	10.785	3
20.	Sarisatolli	CESC Limited	51.03	3.50
21.	Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Limited	47.32	1.00
22.	Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	70.28	2.8
23.	Tokisud North	ESSAR Power MP Limited	51.97	2.32
24.	Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	65.535	2.5
25.	Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	91.8	4

Statement-II

Details of upfront amount as well as monthly payment actually made by successful bidders and the allotted companies

State	Mode	2014-15*		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (till July 2018)	
		Upfront Amt	3	Upfront Amt	Mthly Payment	Upfront Amt	Mthly Payment	Upfront Amt	Mthly Payment	Upfront Amt	Mthly Payment
1	2										
Chhattisgarh	Auction	33.08	37.94	33.17	6.60	688.75	0.00	517.06	3.70	143.22	
	Allotment	66.21	339.65	54.56	30.54	80.01	34.99	84.13	0.00	40.85	
	Total	99.28	377.59	87.73	37.14	768.76	34.99	601.20	3.70	184.07	
Jharkhand	Auction	62.55	133.72	0.00	18.63	0.00	0.00	266.71	0.00	14.42	
	Allotment	96.29	273.79	0.00	36.56	0.00	410.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	158.84	407.51	0.00	55.19	0.00	410.45	266.71	0.00	14.42	
Madhya Pradesh	Auction	59.49	56.79	183.95	6.11	189.53	0.00	192.66	0.00	87.98	
	Allotment	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	59.49	56.79	183.95	55.74	189.53	0.00	192.66	0.00	87.93	
Maharashtra	Auction	1.97	11.54	25.73	2.75	26.54	0.00	49.72	0.00	20.70	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Allotment	12.61	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	14.58	24.15	25.73	2.75	26.54	0.00	49.72	0.00	20.70
Odisha	Auction	12.52	12.52	11.58	0.00	9.49	0.00	5.47	0.00	0.00
	Allotment	0.00	177.00	0.00	101.17	0.00	265.53	0.00	14.31	0.00
	Total	12.52	189.51	11.58	101.17	9.49	265.53	5.47	14.31	0.00
Telangana	Auction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Allotment	9.51	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	9.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	9.51	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	9.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Auction	71.69	69.13	87.70	1.28	68.43	1.28	82.12	0.00	44.43
	Allotment	35.05	71.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	106.73	140.31	87.70	1.28	68.43	1.28	82.12	0.00	44.43

Mthly: Monthly,

Amt: Amount

*No monthly payment for the year 2014-15.

New coal mines

†2781. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coal mines in the public and private sectors which have been given sanction since 2014 till date; and

(b) the expected increase in the production of coal in the country after the commencement of mining in these mines and the revenue that is likely to be accrued to the Government from it?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The allocation of coal mines are made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CM(SP) Act, 2015] and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MM(DR) Act, 1957]. Allocation is made through auction to public and private sector companies and through allotment to public sector companies.

Under the CM (SP) Act, 2015, out of the old 204 cancelled coal mines, 89 coal mines were originally allocated after 2014. Coal Mine Development and Production Agreements have been terminated in respect of 6 auctioned coal mines. Thus, 83 old coal mines have been allocated so far after 2014.

Under the MM (DR) Act, 1957, 13 new regionally explored coal blocks, with estimated reserves of 7,242 Million Tonne have been allotted to Central/State Government Companies and no new coal block has been allocated through auction route to any private company since 2014 till date. Further, on the request of Coal India Limited (CIL) it has been decided to allot 06 new regionally explored coal blocks, with estimated reserves of 6163 Million Tonne, to CIL/its subsidiaries under the aforesaid Act during this period.

(b) The expected annual production and the revenue that is likely to accrue from these 19 new coal blocks allotted under the MM(DR) Act, 1957 is determined after completion of the detailed exploration in these regionally explored coal blocks.

Supply of coal

2782. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal-run power plants have complained about inadequate supply of coal from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and several eastern coalfields;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of coal stocked at power plants; and

(c) the urgent steps Ministry is taking to meet the demand of coal supply?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In 2018-19 (up to 05.08.2018), Coal India Limited (CIL) dispatched 167.86 MT (provisional) coal to Power Sector, thereby achieving a growth of 15% over the dispatch in the corresponding period of last year. The growth in dispatch of coal to Power Sector has helped coal based generation to achieve positive growth of 5.3% and 101.3% of the programme in the 1st Quarter of 2018-19. The coal stock at power plants depends on a number of factors like availability of suitable coal transport arrangement, payment of outstanding dues of the coal company, scheduling of power depending on merit order dispatch position of the plants etc. Moreover, in order to meet the power demand, many generating companies have opted to divert coal to v the more cost efficient power plants under the provisions of Flexible Utilization of Domestic Coal Policy (June, 2016).

In the first quarter of 2017-18, some power plants regulated coal intake due to low demand for power generation and preferred to consume coal from their stock. In the second quarter of 2017-18, there was a sudden spurt in demand for thermal power, arising out of drop in generation from other sources which gave, sudden rise in coal demand at1 the Power House end which were receiving coal from Coal Companies including M -di Coalfields Limited (MCL) and several Eastern Coalfields.

(c) The progress of production and off-take of CIL is monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. New rail lines are being laid for smooth evacuation of increased coal production from the mines of growing coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), MCL and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). Further, coal supplies to Power sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising representatives of Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping, CEA, NITI Aayog, CIL etc. A committee of Secretary (Coal), Secretary (Power) and Member (Traffic), Railway Board has also been jointly reviewing the coal transportation and supply on a regular basis.

Number of Coal Mines

2783. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal mines in the country;
- (b) whether there is coal mining in private sector; and

- (c) whether there is any proposal for allowing FDI in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Total number of Coal Mines in the country is 454.

- (b) Yes Sir. There are 22 coal mines in the private sector in the country.

(c) As per Consolidated FDI Policy 2017, the Government has decided to permit 100% FDI under automatic route for Coal and Lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects, iron and steel and cement units and other eligible activities permitted under and subject to the provisions of relevant statute.

**Inability of public sector telecommunication companies to
provide quality services**

†2784. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector telecommunication companies have failed to provide quality services to their customers, as the number of complaints being filed by the customers with regard to call drops, bad communication service and less than expected broadband speed are on the rise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of service providers, including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), against the benchmarks for various quality of service parameters laid down by TRAI in the Quality of Service (QoS) Regulations issued from time to time through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers for the service area as a whole.

As per PMR for the quarter ending March 2018, for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, BSNL is meeting benchmarks for all parameters in all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) except West Bengal service area. In West Bengal LSA, BSNL is meeting benchmarks for all parameters except the parameter for assessing call drop viz "Network_QoS Dropped Call Rate (DCR) Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network_QSD(90,90) (benchmark <= 2%)", and "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

measure or DCR Network_QTD (97,90) (benchmark $\leq 3\%$). MTNL is meeting benchmarks for all parameters in its LSAs i.e. Delhi and Mumbai.

Mobile network in Madhya Pradesh

†2785. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring about a communication revolution in remote villages; and

(b) if so, the number of mobile towers installed, so far, in Madhya Pradesh and the number of villages or cities not having mobile network, so far, in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Government has planned to provide mobile coverage in inhabited and uncovered villages of the country in a phased manner subject to availability of funds/resources.

(b) The Department of Telecommunications maintains Licensed Service Area (LSA)- wise data in respect of mobile towers and connectivity. The number of mobile towers installed and the number of villages not having mobile network in Madhya Pradesh LSA which includes Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states are as below:

Number of mobile towers installed	Number of villages not having mobile network
32835	9121

National Digital Communications Policy, 2018

2786. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP-2018), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the objectives of the said NDCP-2018;

(c) whether Government has set any target to achieve under the said Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government has set any time-frame to implement the said Policy; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The draft National Digital Communications Policy-2018 (NDCP-2018) was released for public consultations on 1st May, 2018. The process of finalizing the NDCP -2018 is currently in progress within the Department. The draft NDCP - 2018 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (f) The draft NDCP-2018 aims to accomplish the following strategic objectives by the year 2022:

- (i) Provisioning of Broadband for All.
- (ii) Creating 4 Million additional jobs in the Digital Communications sector
- (iii) Enhancing the contribution of the Digital Communications sector to 8% of India's GDP from - 6% in 2017
- (iv) Propelling India to the Top 50 Nations in the ICT Development Index of ITU from 134 in 2017
- (v) Enhancing India's contribution to Global Value Chains
- (vi) Ensuring Digital Sovereignty.

Statement

National Digital Communications Policy 2018 - Draft for Consultation

1st May, 2018

Preamble

1. Digital infrastructure and services are increasingly emerging as the key enablers and critical determinants of a country's growth and well-being. With significantly advanced capabilities in both telecommunications and software, India, more than most countries, stands poised to benefit from harnessing the new digital technologies and platforms; as a means to unlock productivity, as well as to reach unserved and underserved markets; thus catalysing economic growth and development, generating new-age jobs and livelihoods, and ensuring access to next generation services for its citizens.

2. The task before India's policy makers is to ensure that the advantages of the new technologies are accessible to all equitably and affordably; while securing them against existing and emerging threats. India needs to particularly ensure that its communications infrastructure supports the entire population, whose demographic profiles vary widely across various indices such as literacy, economic conditions and urbanisation. It is important for India to remain sensitive to these factors and promote policies that increase opportunities for their social and economic development.
3. Digital India is already unfolding. India's digital profile and footprint is one of the fastest growing in the world. With over a billion mobile phones and digital identities and half a billion internet users, India's mobile data consumption is already the highest in the world. Over 200 million Indians regularly use social media and in the last year alone, over 200 million Indians took to mobile banking and digital payments. At the current pace of digitisation and digitalisation, it is estimated that India's digital economy has the potential to reach one trillion USD by 2025. The rapid and unprecedented proliferation of the mobile phone, the internet, social media platforms, digital payments, data consumption and generation across India indicate that the data economy and digital technologies and services are no longer the prerogative of the privileged few; but that they have indeed evolved into widespread instruments of access and empowerment for more than a billion Indians.
4. The objective of this document is to lay out a policy and principles framework that will enable creation of a vibrant competitive telecom market to strengthen India's long term competitiveness and serve the needs of our aspiring nation. It has been broadly estimated that a 10% increase in broadband penetration in a country could potentially lead to an over 1% increase in GDP. However, studies in India estimate that the impact could be significantly higher for the country, given the increased productivity and efficiency gains that are likely to accrue to the economy.
5. Currently, India has approximately 1.5 million kilometres of OFC, and less than one-fourth of the towers are fibre-connected. In order to expand mobile and broadband connectivity across the country, it is necessary to explore and utilise the opportunities presented by next-generation-networks like 5G and other pioneering network access technologies including satellite communications. It would be critical to focus on fixed infrastructure development initiatives related

to fibre deployment and Right of Way clearances that will form the bedrock of next generation technologies.

6. While India has embarked on one of the world's largest rural optic fibre roll-outs in the world, aiming to connect 600,000 of its villages by broadband through its flagship initiative called 'BharatNet'; the convergence of a cluster of revolutionary technologies including 5G, the cloud, IOT and data analytics, along with a growing start-up community, promise to accelerate and deepen its digital engagement, opening up a new horizon of opportunities. As the world prepares for what is increasingly being called as the fourth industrial revolution, India, and indeed every single sector of its economy, need to be readied to embrace this wave.
7. A robust, competitive landscape, which ensures availability of new communications technologies, services and applications, is central to the growth of GDP, productivity and creation of new jobs in the economy. For consumers, competition leads to innovation access to new technologies, improved quality, affordable prices and wider choice. Indian consumers need and deserve the widest range of services at competitive rates. The Policy seeks to promote and protect fair competition across the communications and digital economy sector.
8. Improvement in regulation and ongoing structural reforms are the pillars of a sound policy initiative. Regulatory reform is not a one-off effort, but a dynamic, long-term and multi-disciplinary process. The Policy recognises the importance of continued improvement in the regulatory framework for attracting investments and ensuring fair competition, to serve the needs of Indian citizens. Given the sector's capital-intensive nature, the Policy aims to attract long-term, high quality and sustainable investments. To serve this objective, the Policy further aims to pursue regulatory reforms to ensure that the regulatory structures and processes remain relevant, transparent, accountable and forward-looking. Additionally, the Policy aims to remove regulatory barriers and reduce the regulatory burden that hampers investments, innovation and consumer interest. The Policy also identifies steps to strengthen the sector's institutional mechanism and legislative framework, to ensure that India's economy and citizens can derive the full potential of its digital communications sector.
9. If India's economic, social and political interests in the emerging data economy are to be effectively secured, its 'digital sovereignty' encompassing the data privacy, choice and security of its citizens requires to be kept in prime consideration while participating in the global digital economy.

10. The objective of a national policy on digital communications is to prepare the country and its citizens for the future. Achieving these goals would require that the key stakeholders -namely the Centre, the States, local governments and agencies, Telecom Service Providers, Internet Service Providers handset and equipment manufacturers, the academic community, the innovators and start-ups come together to forge a coalition to deliver mis national policy and its missions.

The National Digital Communications Policy, 2018

The National Digital Communications Policy, 2018 seeks to unlock the transformative power of digital communications networks - to achieve the goal of digital empowerment and well being of the people of India; and towards this end, attempts to outline a set of goals, initiatives, strategies and intended policy outcomes.

The National Communications Policy aims to accomplish the following Strategic Objectives by 2022:

1. Provisioning of Broadband for All
2. Creating 4 Million additional jobs in the Digital Communications sector
3. Enhancing the contribution of the Digital Communications sector to 8% of India's GDP from-6% in 2017
4. Propelling India to the Top 50 Nations in the ICT Development Index of ITU from 134 in 2017
5. Enhancing India's contribution to Global Value Chains
6. Ensuring Digital Sovereignty

Vision

To fulfil the information and communication needs of citizens and enterprises by establishment of a ubiquitous, resilient, secure and affordable Digital Communications Infrastructure and Services; and in the process, support India's transition to a digitally empowered economy and society.

Missions

In pursuit of accomplishing these objectives by year 2022, the National Digital Communications Policy, 2018 envisages three Missions:

1. **Connect India:** Creating Robust Digital Communications Infrastructure

To promote Broadband for All as a tool for socio-economic development, while ensuring service quality and environmental sustainability.

2. **Propel India:** Enabling Next Generation Technologies and Services through Investments, Innovation and IPR generation

To harness the power of emerging digital technologies, including 5G, AI, IoT, Cloud and Big Data to enable provision of future ready products and services; and to catalyse the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0) by promoting Investments, Innovation and IPR.

3. **Secure India:** Ensuring Sovereignty, Safety and Security of Digital Communications

To secure the interests of citizens and safeguard the digital sovereignty of India with a focus on ensuring individual autonomy and choice, data ownership, privacy and security; while recognizing data as a crucial economic resource.

1. **Connect India: Creating a Robust Digital Communication Infrastructure**

2022 Goals:

- (a) Provide Universal broadband coverage at 50 Mbps to every citizen
- (b) Provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022
- (c) Enable 100 Mbps broadband on demand to all key development institutions; including all educational institutions
- (d) Enable fixed line broadband access to 50% of households
- (e) Achieve 'unique mobile subscriber density' of 55 by 2020 and 65 by 2022
- (f) Enable deployment of public Wi-Fi Ffotspots; to reach 5 million by 2020 and 10 million by 2022
- (g) Ensure connectivity to all uncovered areas

Strategies:

- 1.1 Establishing a '**National Broadband Mission - Rashtriva Broadband Abhivan**' to secure universal broadband access

- (a) Implementation of the following broadband initiatives, to be funded through USOF and Public Private Partnerships:
- (i) BharatNet - Providing 1 Gbps to Gram Panchayats upgradeable to 10 Gbps
 - (ii) GramNet - Connecting all key rural development institutions with 10 Mbps upgradeable to 100 Mbps
 - (iii) NagarNet - Establishing 1 Million public Wi-Fi Hotspots in urban areas
 - (iv) JanWiFi - Establishing 2 Million Wi-Fi Hotspots in rural areas
- (b) Implementing a 'Fibre First Initiative' to take fibre to the home, to enterprises and to key development institutions in Tier I, II and III towns and to rural clusters:
- (i) According Telecom Optic Fibre cables the status of Public utility
 - (ii) Promoting collaboration models involving state, local bodies and private sector as necessary for provision of shared duct infrastructure in municipalities, rural areas and national highways
 - (iii) Facilitating Fibre-to-the-tower programme to enable fiberisation of at least 60% base stations thereby accelerating migration to 4G/5G
 - (iv) Leveraging existing assets of the broadcasting and power sector to improve connectivity, affordability and sustainability
 - (v) Incentivising and promoting fibre connectivity for all new developmental construction
 - (vi) By making requirement for telecom installations and the associated cabling and in-building solutions mandatory in all commercial, residential and office spaces by amending National Building Code of India (NBC), through Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- (c) Establishment of a National Digital Grid by:
- (i) Creating National Fibre Authority
 - (ii) Establishing Common Service Ducts and utility corridors in all new city and highway road projects, and related elements

- (iii) Creating a collaborative institutional mechanism between Centre, States and Local Bodies for Common Rights of Way, standardisation of costs and timelines; and removal of barriers to approvals
- (iv) Facilitating development of Open Access Next Generation Networks
- (d) Facilitate the establishment of Mobile Tower Infrastructure by:
 - (i) Extending incentives and exemptions for the construction of telecom towers
 - (ii) According accelerated Rights of Way permissions for telecom towers in government premises
 - (iii) Promoting deployment of solar and green energy for telecom towers
- (e) Improve international connectivity and reduce the cost of international bandwidth by facilitating setting up of International Cable Landing Stations by rationalising access charges and removing regulatory hurdles
 - (i) Encourage sharing of active infrastructure by enhancing the scope of Infrastructure Providers (IP) and promoting deployment of common sharable, passive as well as active, infrastructure;
- (f) Enabling Infrastructure Convergence of IT, telecom and broadcasting sectors:
 - (i) Amending the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and other relevant acts for the purpose of convergence in coordination with respective ministries
 - (ii) Establishing a unified policy framework and spectrum management regime for broadcast and broadband technologies
 - (iii) Restructuring of legal, licensing and regulatory frameworks for reaping the benefits of convergence
- (g) Creating a Broadband Readiness Index for States/ UTs to attract investments and address RoW challenges
- (h) Encouraging investment in broadband infrastructure through fiscal incentives, including accelerated depreciation and tax incentives; and incentivizing fixed line broadband
 - (i) By encouraging innovative approaches to infrastructure creation and access including through resale and Virtual Network Operators (VNO)

- (j) Promoting broadband connectivity through innovative and alternative technologies.

1.2 Recognizing Spectrum as a key natural resource for public benefit to achieve India's socio-economic goals, optimise availability and utilisation by:

- (a) Making adequate spectrum available to be equipped for the new broadband era:
 - (i) Identifying and making available new Spectrum bands for Access and Backhaul segments for timely deployment and growth of 5G networks.
 - (ii) Making available harmonized and contiguous spectrum required for deployment of next generation access technologies.
 - (iii) Further liberalizing the spectrum sharing, leasing and trading regime.
 - (iv) Coordinating with Government departments for freeing underutilised/ substitutable spectrum, and its auctioning and/ or assignment along with unutilised spectrum for efficient and productive use.
 - (v) Optimal Pricing of Spectrum to ensure sustainable and affordable access to Digital Communications.
 - (vi) Simplifying the process of obtaining permissions from various agencies such as WPC and SACFA in order to promote efficiency.
 - (vii) Enabling Light Touch licensing/de-licensing for broadband proliferation.
 - (viii) Promoting the co-use/secondary use of spectrum.
 - (ix) Constituting a Spectrum Advisory Team (SAT) consisting of experts, industry and academia to facilitate the identification of new bands, applications and efficiency measures to catalyse innovation and efficient spectrum management.
- (b) Transparent and fair mode of spectrum allocation by developing a fair, flexible, simple and transparent method for spectrum assignments and allocations.
- (c) Efficient spectrum utilisation and management:
 - (i) Ensuring the optimum utilisation of spectrum by management of interference free spectrum and encouraging new technologies and consolidation.

- (ii) Monitoring efficient utilization of spectrum by conducting systematic audits of the spectrum allocated to both commercial and government organizations and deploy dynamic database systems for interference assessment.
 - (iii) Publishing annual spectrum utilization and availability roadmap for communication needs including those of aircraft and vessels.
- (d) Promoting Next Generation Access Technologies in India through the following actions:
- (i) Encouraging licensed service providers to utilise next generation access technologies to ensure cost optimization, service agility and new revenue streams.
 - (ii) Recognising mid-band spectrum, particularly the 3 GHz to 24 GHz range, as central to India's strategy for Next-Generation Networks.
 - (iii) Promoting the effective utilisation of high capacity backhaul E-band (71-76/ 81-86 GHz) and V-band (57-64 MHz) spectrum in line with international best practices.
 - (iv) Rationalizing annual royalty charges for microwave links for backhaul connectivity.

1.3 Strengthening Satellite Communication Technologies in India

- (a) Review the regulatory regime for satellite communication technologies, including:
- (i) Revising licensing and regulatory conditions that limit the use of satellite communications, such as speed barriers, band allocation, etc.
 - (ii) Simplifying compliance requirements for VSAT operators to ensure faster roll out.
 - (iii) Expanding scope of permissible services under the Unified Licensing regime using High Throughput Satellite communication systems.
- (b) Optimise Satellite communications technologies in India, by:
- (i) Reviewing SATCOM policy for communication services, along with Department of Space, keeping in view international developments and social and economic needs of the country.

- (ii) Making available additional transponders and new spectrum bands (such as Ka band) for satellite-based commercial communication services.
 - (iii) Rationalizing satellite transponder, spectrum charges and charges payable to WPC.
 - (iv) Assessing the bandwidth demands across various spectrum bands used for satellite communications, in consultation with stakeholders.
 - (v) Prioritising international engagement with ITU on spectrum management issues, specifically with respect to satellite communications in India.
- (c) Develop an ecosystem for satellite communications in India, with focus on:
- (i) Streamlining administrative processes for assignment and allocations, clearances and permissions related to satellite communication systems.
 - (ii) Promoting local manufacturing and development of satellite communications related infrastructure through appropriate policies.
 - (iii) Promoting participation of private players, with due regard to national security and sovereignty.
- 1.4 Ensuring Inclusion of uncovered areas and digitally deprived segments of society by:
- (a) Channelizing the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for:
- (i) Ensuring connectivity for all uncovered areas in the North Eastern States, Himalayan region, LWE areas, Islands and Border Areas.
 - (ii) Marginalised communities, women and persons with differential capabilities,; and for economically and socially weaker sections in urban pockets.
 - (iii) Promoting innovative, effective and scalable alternate technologies for remote areas.
 - (iv) Enabling access provision by any entity capable of fulfilling the Universal Service Obligation.
- (b) Reviewing the scope and modalities of USOF:
- (i) Redesigning the USOF and broadening its objectives to enable universal broadband access.

- (ii) Strengthening institutional capacity of USOF to ensure effective rollout of services in uncovered, remote and rural areas.

1.5 Ensuring Customer Satisfaction. Quality of Service and effective Grievance Redressal

- (a) Establishing effective institutional mechanisms to protect consumers' interests including:
 - (i) Telecom Ombudsman.
 - (ii) A centralised web based complaint redressal system.
- (b) Focussing on public health and safety standards to promote the well-being of citizens:
 - (i) Framing a comprehensive policy to encourage the adoption of environmental and safety standards and building trust by enabling self-certification.
 - (ii) Generating awareness around Electro Magnetic Fields Emissions based on international experience and global best practices.
 - (iii) Generating awareness on hazards of e-waste and encouraging proper disposal management of equipment used.
- (c) Incentivising the use of renewable energy technologies in the communications sector, including:
 - (i) Encouraging the utilisation of small cell fuel batteries, lithium-ion batteries or other similar technologies to improve energy consumption efficiencies.
 - (ii) Promoting research and development of green telecom through active participation of stakeholders across government, industry and academia.
 - (iii) Rationalising of taxes and levies on the manufacture, production and import of such equipment for digital communication technologies.

2. **Propel India: Enabling Next Generation Technologies and Services through Investments, Innovation, Indigenous Manufacturing and IPR Generation**

2022 Goals:

- (a) Attract investments of USD 100 Billion in the Digital Communications Sector.

- (b) Increase India's contribution to Global Value Chains.
- (c) Creation of innovation led Start-ups in Digital Communications sector.
- (d) Creation of Globally recognized LPRs in India.
- (e) Development of Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) in the field of digital communication technologies.
- (f) Train/ Re-skill 1 Million manpower for building New Age Skills.
- (g) Expand IoT ecosystem to 5 Billion connected devices.
- (h) Accelerate transition to Industry 4.0.

Strategies:

The recent past has witnessed an unprecedented transformation in the Digital Communications Infrastructure and Services sector with the emergence of new technologies, services, business models and players. There is hence an imperative need to review the existing licensing, regulatory and resource allocation frameworks to incentivize investments and innovation to optimise new technology deployments and harness their benefits.

2.1 Catalysing Investments for Digital Communications sector:

- (a) According Telecom Infrastructure the status of Critical and Essential Infrastructure
 - By recognizing communication systems and services as essential connectivity infrastructure at par with other connectivity infrastructure like Roadways, Railways, Waterways, Airlines etc. for development of India, and, in the process, enable low cost financing for development of communication infrastructure.
- (b) Reforming the licencing and regulatory regime to catalyse Investments and Innovation, and promote Ease of Doing Business by:
 - (i) Reviewing levies and fees including License Fee, Universal Service obligation Fund (USOF) levy and concept of pass through revenues in line with principles of input line credit.
 - (ii) Rationalising Spectrum Usage Charges (SUCs) to reflect the costs of regulation and administration of spectrum.

- (iii) Rationalising taxes and levies on Digital Communications equipment, infrastructure and services.
 - (iv) Enabling unbundling of different layers (e.g. infrastructure, network, services and applications layer) through differential licensing.
 - (v) Establishing light touch licensing regime for the proliferation of Public Data Offices and Public Data Office Aggregators for providing internet access through Wi-Fi Hotspots.
 - (vi) Introducing various fiscal and non-fiscal benefits for development of telecom clusters around cable landing stations to foster innovation in Digital Communications Technologies.
- (c) Simplifying and facilitating Compliance Obligations by:
- (i) Reducing license and regulatory compliance requirements keeping in view best international practices.
 - (ii) Simplifying all existing technical systems and online systems applicable for grant of licenses, approvals, clearances, permissions and developing a comprehensive end-to-end online platform.
 - (iii) Specifying timelines within which various types of licenses, permissions and clearances shall be provided by the relevant administrative offices.
 - (iv) Improving the Terms and Conditions for 'Other Service Providers', including definitions, compliance requirements and restrictions on interconnectivity.
 - (v) Reforming the Guidelines for Mergers and Acquisitions, 2014 to enable simplification and fast tracking of approvals.
 - (vi) Establishing exit norms for licensees including alignment to bankruptcy code to maximize telecom sector system efficiencies and consumers interest.
 - (vii) Fixing the penalty provisions to ensure proportionality and reasonableness.
 - (viii) Creating a regime for fixed number portability to facilitate one nation - one number including portability of toll free number, Universal Access numbers and DID numbers.

- (ix) Simplify ETA (Equipment Type Approval) process for low powered (< 1 watt) radio devices.

2.2 Ensuring a holistic and harmonised approach for harnessing Emerging Technologies

- (a) Synergising deployment and adoption of new and emerging technologies by:
 - (i) Creating a roadmap for emerging technologies and its use in the communications sector, such as 5G, Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing and M2M.
 - (ii) Simplifying licensing and regulatory frameworks whilst ensuring appropriate security frameworks for IoT/ M2M / future services and network elements incorporating international best practices.
 - (iii) Earmarking adequate licensed and unlicensed spectrum for IoT/ M2M services.
 - (iv) Encourage use of Open APIs for emerging technologies.
- (b) Promoting innovation in the creation of Communication services and network infrastructure by Developing a policy framework for 'Over The Top' services.
- (c) Ensuring the Transition to IPv6 for all existing communications systems, equipment, networks and devices.
- (d) Enabling Hi - speed internet, Internet of Things and M2M by rollout of 5G technologies:
 - (i) Implementing an action plan for rollout of 5G applications and services.
 - (ii) Enhancing the backhaul capacity to support the development of next-generation networks like 5G.
 - (iii) Ensuring availability of spectrum for 5G in <1 GHz, 1-6 GHz and >6 GHz bands.
 - (iv) Reviewing industry practices with respect to traffic prioritisation to provide 5G-enabled applications and services.

- (v) Developing framework for accelerated deployment of M2M services while safeguarding security and interception for M2M devices.
 - (vi) Defining policy for EMF radiation for M2M devices, with accompanying institutional framework to coordinate government-funded and India-specific research in this regard.
- (e) Ensuring adequate numbering resources, by:
- (i) Allocating 13-digit numbers for all M2M mobile connections.
 - (ii) Developing a unified numbering plan for fixed line and mobile services.
- (f) Establishing India as a global hub for cloud computing, content hosting and delivery, and data communication systems and services.
- (i) Evolving enabling regulatory frameworks for promoting the establishment of International Data Centres, Content Delivery Networks and independent interconnect exchanges in India.
 - (ii) Enabling a light touch regulation for the proliferation of cloud based systems.
- (g) Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Big Data in a synchronized and effective manner to enhance the overall quality of service, spectrum management, network security and reliability.
- (h) Recognizing Digital Communications as the core of Smart Cities by:
- (i) Developing, in collaboration with Ministry of Urban Development, a Common Service Framework and Standards for Smart Cities.
 - (ii) Facilitating and supporting deployment of innovative solutions in identified Smart Cities.

2.3 Research and Development

- (a) Promoting research & development in Digital Communication Technologies by.
- (i) Restructuring C-DOT as a premier Telecom Research and Development Centre for identification, customization, and development of digital products and services in the country as per indigenous needs.

- (ii) Simplifying approvals/ processes for R&D procurements/ imports.
 - (iii) Creating a framework for testing and certification of new products and services.
- (b) Creating a Fund for R&D in new technologies for start-ups and entrepreneurs to enable innovation in cutting edge communications, 5G, software, content, security and related technologies and applications; and commercialization of products and services through grants, scholarships, venture capital, etc.
- (c) Establishing Centres of Excellence including in Spectrum Management, Telecom Security and Next Generation Access Technologies.
- (d) Fostering an Intellectual Property Rights regime that promotes innovation, by:
- (i) Implementing key recommendations in the National IPR Policy pertaining to Digital Communications, including a review of the legal regime around copyright, patents and trade marks.
 - (ii) Assisting start-ups in filing copyright, patent and trademarks applications.
 - (iii) Providing financial incentives for the development of Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) in the field of digital communications technologies.
 - (iv) Promoting Indian IPR through international collaborations and active participation in standard development processes and IPR related events.
- (e) Simplifying the process of obtaining Experimental Licenses and establishing regulatory sandboxes; viz.:
- (i) Enabling creation of suitable infrastructure for testing of new products and services with due regard to safety and security concerns.
 - (ii) Facilitating allocation of spectrum for R&D and experimentation at affordable prices.
 - (iii) Simplifying and fast-track approvals for products and services for experimental purposes through de-licensing and other mechanisms; and promoting establishment of test beds, incubators, innovation centres, etc. in collaboration with industry and academia.

2.4 Promoting Start-ups

- (a) Supporting Start-ups with various fiscal and non-fiscal benefits, including:
 - (i) Academic collaborations, permissions for pilots and testing, concessions on imported software, mentoring support, etc.
 - (ii) Promoting participation of Start-ups in government procurement.
- (b) Reducing the entry barriers for start-ups by reducing the initial cost and compliance burden, especially for new and innovative segments and services.
- (c) Prescribing a simple and enabling regulatory framework for application service providers in order to promote innovation in Application Services for Digital Communications.

2.5 Local Manufacturing and Value Addition

- (a) Maximising India's contribution to global value chains, by focussing on domestic production, increasing exports and reducing the import burden, by:
 - (i) Rationalising taxes, levies and differential duties to incentivize local manufacturing of equipment, networks and devices to the extent of domestic value addition.
 - (ii) Introducing Phased Manufacturing Program for identified product segments in Digital Communication Technologies.
 - (iii) Attracting Global OEMs and Generic Component players to setup manufacturing base in India.
 - (iv) Ensuring the availability of essential background IPR in Fair, Reasonable And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) terms required for promoting local manufacturing.
 - (v) Promoting design led manufacturing in India by leveraging indigenous software/ R&D capabilities.
 - (vi) Incentivizing fab and/or fab-less design and manufacturing of chips and system on a chip (SOC) for network and devices in emerging technologies.
 - (vii) Attracting global talent from Indian diaspora to create best in class enterprises.

- (b) Ensuring strict compliance to Preferential Market Access requirements:
 - (ii) Preferring domestic products and services with domestically owned IPR in the procurement by government agencies, especially for the procurement of security related products.
 - (iii) Incentivizing private operators to buy domestic telecom products.

2.6 **Capacity Building**

- (a) Building human resource capital to facilitate employment opportunities in Digital Communications Sector:
 - (i) Building national capacity and institutional capabilities in telecom security tools, standards and forensics including in manufacturing of critical telecom equipment.
 - (ii) Creating educational resources relating to the communications sector and making them available in an open and accessible format to promote self-directed and collaborative learning through interactive formats, including audio, video and text.

2.7 **Strengthening of PSUs**

- (a) Focus on building technical expertise and knowledge management for Public Sector Units, through the following initiatives:
 - (i) Building internal capacity within PSU's to promote secure and efficient service delivery, infrastructure development and domestic manufacturing.
 - (ii) Identifying and exploiting operational synergies in service provisioning, infrastructure creation, R&D, Standardization and manufacturing.
 - (iii) Using the training infrastructure available with telecom PSUs for skill development.
 - (iv) Upgrading the manufacturing PSUs under DoT to effectively harness strategic and operational synergies.

2.8 **Accelerating Industry 4.0**

- (a) Create a roadmap for transition to Industry 4.0 by 2020 by closely working with sector specific Industry Councils.

- (b) Establish a multi-stakeholder led collaborative mechanism for coordinating transition to Industry 4.0.
- (c) Developing market for IoT/ M2M connectivity services in sectors including Agriculture, Smart Cities, Intelligent Transport Networks, Multimodal Logistics, Smart Electricity Meter, Consumer Durables etc. incorporating international best practices.

3. Secure India: Ensuring Digital Sovereignty, Safety and Security of Digital Communications

2022 Goals:

- (a) Establish a comprehensive data protection regime for digital communications that safeguards the privacy, autonomy and choice of individuals and facilitates India's effective participation in the global digital economy.
- (b) Ensure that net neutrality principles are upheld and aligned with service requirements, bandwidth availability and network capabilities including next generation access technologies.
- (c) Develop and deploy robust digital communication network security frameworks.
- (d) Build capacity for security testing and establish appropriate security standards.
- (e) Address security issues relating to encryption and security clearances.
- (f) Enforce accountability through appropriate institutional mechanisms to assure citizens of safe and secure digital communications infrastructure and services.

Strategies:

3.1 Establish a strong, flexible and robust Data Protection Regime

- (a) Harmonising communications law and policy with the evolving legal framework and jurisprudence relating to privacy and data protection in India, including:
 - (i) Amending various licenses and terms and conditions, wherever necessary, to incorporate provisions with respect to privacy and data protection.

- (b) Addressing issues of data protection and security in digital communications sector, by:
 - (i) Ensuring that core data protection and security principles are applied and enforced.
 - (ii) Promoting the usage of indigenous communication products and services.

3.2 **Provide Autonomy and Choice for every citizen and enterprise**

- (a) Recognising the need to uphold the core principles of net neutrality:
 - (i) Amending the license agreements to incorporate the principles of non-discriminatory treatment of content, along with appropriate exclusions and exceptions as necessary.
 - (ii) Ensuring compliance with net neutrality principles, by introducing appropriate disclosure and transparency requirements.

3.3 **Assure Security of Digital Communications**

- (a) Addressing security issues across layers:
 - (i) Infrastructure Security (physical infrastructure, cyber-physical infrastructure, hardware & network elements), Systems Security (equipment, devices, distributed systems, virtual servers).
 - (ii) Application and Platform security (web, mobile, device and software security).
- (b) Developing security standards for equipment and devices:
 - (i) Telecom Testing and Security Certification (TTSC) to develop and enforce security standards for digital communications products and services.
 - (ii) Aligning with global standards on safety and security.
 - (iii) Harmonising the legal and regulatory framework applicable to security standards such as the BIS Act, Electronics & Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, Indian Telegraph Act, etc.

- (c) Participating in global standard setting organisations to ensure consideration for local needs of the Indian communications industry.
- (d) Strengthening security testing processes by:
 - (i) Enhancing institutional capacity to perform testing, including establishing domestic testing hubs and laboratories with state-of-the-art facilities.
 - (ii) Establishing comprehensive security certification regime based on global standards.
- (e) Formulating a policy on encryption and data retention, by harmonising the legal and regulatory regime in India pertaining to cryptography with global standards, as applicable to communication networks and services.
- (f) Facilitating Security and Safety of Citizens, Institutions and Property by:
 - (i) Facilitating establishment of a Central Equipment Identity Registry for addressing security, theft and other concerns including reprogramming of identity of mobile handsets.
 - (ii) Facilitating lawful interception agencies with state of the art lawful intercept and analysis systems for implementation of law and order and national security.
 - (iii) Increasing awareness amongst users about security related issues concerning digital communications networks, devices and services.
- (g) Establishing a Security Incident Management and Response System for Digital Communications Sector by:
 - (i) Instituting a sectoral CERT.
 - (ii) Improving information sharing and coordination between various security agencies, including CERT-In and sectoral CERTs as may be necessary.
 - (iii) Enforcing obligations on service providers to report data breaches to authorities and affected users, based on specific parameters.
 - (iv) Strengthening the Security Audit Mechanism.

3.4 Developing a comprehensive plan for network preparedness, disaster response relief restoration and reconstruction

- (a) Strengthening network resilience by:
- (i) Framing and enforcing standard operating procedures to be followed during disasters and natural calamities, including sectorial guidelines for disaster response applicable to various service providers.
 - (ii) Establishing institutional framework to promote monitoring of activities, rapid dissemination of early warning disaster notifications and better coordination and collaboration between relevant Ministries / Departments, including the National Disaster Management Authority of India
- (b) Developing a Unified Emergency Response Mechanism, by:
- (i) Creating an institutional framework with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, Standard Operating Procedures and technical guidelines
 - (ii) Incorporating obligations under the license terms and conditions for implementation of Next Generation 112 services in all areas, based on geo-location technologies, and provide online access to caller location and details to authorised central and state agencies
 - (iii) Enforcing obligations of service providers to share infrastructure, and ensure interoperability in emergency situations in a network-agnostic, operator-agnostic and technology-agnostic manner
- (c) Enhancing the Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) plan for India by:
- (i) Facilitating the establishment of a Pan-India network for Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR)
 - (ii) Making necessary spectrum available for PPDR including by establishing INSAT satellite-based mobile communication systems
 - (iii) Implementing global and regional harmonized spectrum Plans for PPDR

It is hoped that this policy will facilitate the unleashing of the creative energies of citizens, enterprises and institutions in India; and play a seminal role in fulfilling the aspirations of all Indians for a better quality of life.

Telecommunication facilities in tribal villages of Gujarat

†2787. SHRI RATHWA NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, because of fewer BTS towers in tribal-dominant areas/villages of Gujarat, the facility of telecom connectivity is not available and due to dysfunctional network, tribal people are not able to make applications for social welfare schemes and jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide telecommunication facilities in the afore-mentioned villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) (b) In Gujarat License Service Area, there are about 1.15 lakh Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) and 27,000 mobile towers installed for providing 2G/3G/4G services, as on 1st August 2018. About 75,400 BTS for 2G/3G/4G services have been added by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) during the period, April 2014 to July 2018. Accordingly, wireless tele-density in rural areas of Gujarat, which also includes tribal areas, has shown an improvement from 57.44 % in March 2014 to 75.45 % in March 2018.

Out of 17843 inhabited villages in State of Gujarat, 16581 villages have mobile connectivity, based on survey in 2018. M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing mobile connectivity in 3806 villages, out of total 5660 villages in the tribal areas. Other TSPs also provide mobile connectivity in more than 3200 villages in the tribal areas. BSNL has planned to add 302 BTS in tribal areas of the State to connect 98 more villages.

(c) In order to facilitate tele-connectivity at Gram Panchayat level in the country, Bharat-Net project is under implementation to connect 250,000 GPs with Optical Fiber Cable in the country. In Gujarat State, about 13843 kilometers of Optical Fiber Cable has been laid and 4986 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are service-ready, as on 29th July 2018. This infrastructure is available to all TSPs on non-discriminatory basis.

Hence, efforts are underway to improve tele-connectivity in rural and tribal areas of the State so that tribal people are able make use of telecommunication services for their socio-economic well-being.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mobile towers in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat

‡2788. SHRI RATHWA NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mobile towers approved to be installed by Government for Chhota Udaipur area of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of mobile towers established out of this, so far, the location-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of towers not installed as yet and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether anyone has been held responsible for this and if not, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No mobile towers have been approved to be installed by the Government for Chhota Udaipur area of Gujarat during the last three years. However, M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has installed a total of 13 mobile towers in Chhota Udaipur area of Gujarat in the last three years. The details of the installed towers in last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

Till date, BSNL has installed a total of 336 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) in Chhota Udaipur for providing 2G/3G services. It has planned to further expand the mobile network by adding 53 BTS for 2G-services and 109 BTS for 3G-services during the current year *i.e.* 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

Statement***Details of installed towers in the last three years***

Year of installation	Number of Mobile Towers	Taluka/ City
1	2	3
2015	09	Rajpipla, Kevadia Rajpipla, Kevadia Padra, Chokari Dabhoi, Karnali

1	2	3
		Kavant, Kavant
		Kavant, Kavant
		Nasvadi, Nasvadi
		Pavi Jetpur, Pavi
		Dabhoi, Dabhoi
2016	02	Dabhoi, Dabhoi
		Tilakwada, Tilakwada
2017	02	Chhotaudepur, Chhotaudepur
		Chhotaudepur, Pipaldi

Vacation of spectrum by internet service providers

2789. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Internet Service Providers to vacate spectrum in the 3300-3400 MHz band by the end of September;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the service providers who have vacated the said spectrum thereafter;

(d) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has given its recommendations on reserve price of spectrum and the timing of auction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir; Government has asked all the existing Wireless Operating Licensee (including Internet Service Providers) in the 3300-3400 MHz frequency band to vacate the band within 6 months from the date of issue of the notice.

The 3300-3400 MHz spectrum band is identified for implementation of International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT) in India. Government is planning to auction the above spectrum band for providing access service.

(c) No licensee has confirmed the vacation of spectrum yet.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir; The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has given its recommendations on reserve price of spectrum and the timing of auction *vide* recommendations on Auction of spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz, 3400-3600 MHz bands" dated 1st August, 2018.

Call drops

‡2790. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has ultimately accepted that the problem of call drops can not be completely addressed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the problem of call drops is prevalent worldwide; and

(c) whether Government and TRAI are taking concerted efforts in solving the problem of call drops with the help of telecom operators and bringing it within the permissible limit, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The call drop in a mobile network can happen due to many reasons including characteristics of radio propagation for wireless communications, non-availability of sites due to acquisition problems, sealing of sites by local authorities due to fear of Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) from mobile radiations etc. Therefore, the occurrence of call drops is found to be common in mobile networks across the world. However, the degree of occurrence may vary from one mobile network to another.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued "The Standards for Quality of Service for Basic (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017" effective from 1st October 2017. These Regulations have prescribed two revised parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, *viz.* Call drop-rate Spatial distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 2\%$) implies that at-least 90% of Cells in the network should perform better than specified 2% benchmark on at-least 90% of days. Similarly, another new parameter, Call drop-rate Temporal distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 3\%$) will give confidence that on at-least 90% of Days, network performed better than specified 3% benchmark for at-least 97% of the Cells.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per TRAI Report for the quarter ending March 2018, all TSPs offering mobile services, except a few, are generally meeting both the parameters in all 23 License Service Areas (LSAs). LSA-wise TSP-wise compliance status as per Report for the quarter ending March 2018 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has been regularly reviewing the actions taken by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to improve quality of services and reduce call drops. The Government has initiated a series of measures which includes:

- (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,
- (iii) permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the telecom service providers,
- (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 over 8.24 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) on aggregate basis for 2G/3G/4G services during the period- July 2015 to July 2018 and rectification/ optimisation of about 8.09 lakh Cells also carried out,
- (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 72,620 individual cases by taking remedial actions until 30th June 2018 and the call drops reported by individual subscribers have shown a drop of over 8%,
- (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,
- (ix) launching of TRAI Analytics Portal & assessment of call drop undertaken through Independent Drive Tests covering many cities, National Highways and Railway Routes.

Statement*Call drop rate benchmarks:*

LSA-wise status of compliance by TSPs, as per TRAI Report for quarter ending March 2018 is listed below:

Sl. No.	License Service Area (LSA)	Non-complaint TSPs as per TRAI Call drop-rate benchmarks	
		Spatial distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 2\%$)	Temporal distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 3\%$)
1	2	3	4

LSAs with full compliance by all TSPs.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	All TSPs comply.	
2.	Chennai	All TSPs comply.	
3.	Delhi	All TSPs comply.	
4.	Karnataka	All TSPs comply.	
5.	Kolkata	All TSPs comply.	
6.	Kerala	All TSPs comply.	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	All TSPs comply.	
8.	Odisha	All TSPs comply.	
9.	Tamil Nadu	All TSPs comply.	

LSAs with non-compliance by a few TSPs

10.	Assam	M/s Idea	M/s Idea
11.	Bihar	M/s BSNL	All TSPs comply
12.	Gujarat	All TSPs comply	M/s Tata
13.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Idea	All TSPs comply
14.	Haryana	M/s Tata	M/s Tata
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	M/s Idea	All TSPs comply
16.	Mumbai	All TSPs comply	M/s Tata
17.	Maharashtra	M/s Telenor	M/s Telenor

1	2	3	4
18.	North-East	M/s Idea	M/s Idea
19.	Punjab	M/s Tata	M/s Tata
20.	Rajasthan	M/s Tata	M/s Tata
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	M/s Tata, M/s Telenor	M/s Tata, M/s Telenor
22.	Uttar Pradesh(West)	M/s Tata	M/s Tata
23.	West Bengal	M/s BSNL	M/s BSNL

Issuance of smart cards in lieu of printed ration cards

2791. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all State Governments have issued smart cards in lieu of printed ration cards after linking the Aadhaar and mobile phone numbers of the beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT- wise, and if not, whether any specific time-frame has been set for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Sir. States/UTs have been asked for digitisation of ration cards and seeding of Aadhaar number in PDS beneficiaries' database. The digitisations of ration cards have been completed in all States/UTs and 84.36% of total 23.18 Crore ration cards under NFSA have been seeded with Aadhaar number at the national level.

Impact of increase in FRP for sugarcane

2792. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a 2.5 per cent increase in Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane, Government has calculated the rise in cost of production of sugar in rupees/metric tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in the FRP would result in a margin cut for the sugar mills and a cut in cane arrears due to surplus in domestic market in SY-2019; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry has a mechanism to prevent an increase in cane arrears and a decline in the margins of the sugar mills, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The FRP of sugar cane for sugar season 2018-19 has been fixed at ₹ 275/ qtl. at 10% recovery. At 9.5% recovery, it works out to Rs 261.25/qtl. which is higher than the FRP for current sugar season 2017-18 by about 2.45%. With this increment of FRP, the estimated rise in cost of production of sugar works out to be ₹ 660/metric tonne.

(c) and (d) Increase in FRP of sugarcane may increase the production cost of sugar. However, with a view to stabilize sugar price thereby improving the liquidity position of the sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) Extended financial assistance @₹5.50/quintal of cane crushed to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane amounting to about ₹1540 crore;
- (ii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of ₹ 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (iii) Fixed minimum selling price of sugar at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.

Besides, the Central Government has recently fixed remunerative prices of ethanol produced from C-heavy and B-heavy molasses @ of ₹ 43.46 per litre and ₹ 47.13 per litre respectively for ethanol season 2018-19.

Malpractices in restaurants, pubs and hotels

2793. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made service charges optional for the restaurants, pubs and hotels but restaurants are still charging it to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard during the last one year, State-wise, along with the steps taken, if any, by Government to stop such malpractices in restaurants, pubs and hotels; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government issued guidelines in April, 2017 on service charges being collected by the hotels and restaurants on food bills from the consumers. As per the guidelines the bill presented to the customer may clearly display that service charge is voluntary and the service charge column of the bill may be left blank for the customer to fill up before making the payment. A customer is entitled to exercise his/her rights as a consumer, to be heard and redressed under provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in case of unfair/restrictive trade practices, and can approach a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/Forum of appropriate jurisdiction.

The details of the complaints received in this regard in the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), run by the Department of Consumer Affairs, from April, 2017 to June 2018, State-wise, is given in Statement (*See below*). Such complaints are taken up by the NCH with the hotels/restaurants concerned for redressal.

The Government has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in Parliament, which seeks to establish an executive agency to be known as the Central Consumer Protection Authority to deal with, inter alia, unfair trade practices.

Statement

Service Charge Complaint received at NCH from April 2017 - June 2018

State	Total
Delhi	206
Maharashtra	175
Karnataka	94
Haryana	55
Uttar Pradesh	53
Telangana	38
West Bengal	36
Rajasthan	18
Tamil Nadu	13
Madhya Pradesh	13
Punjab	13

State	Total
Gujarat	7
Assam	6
Chhattisgarh	6
Chandigarh	3
Uttarakhand	3
Goa	3
Jharkhand	3
Andhra Pradesh	2
Kerala	2
Odisha	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Bihar	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Meghalaya	1
Puducherry	1
Tripura	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
GRAND TOTAL	758

Allocation of foodgrains to Kerala

2794. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy claimed by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and released by the Central Government during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of foodgrains allocation to Kerala *w.e.f.* 2011-12 to 2016-17, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of subsidy

claimed by FCI and released by Central Government during the last five years are as under:

(Amt. in ₹ Crore)		
Years	Subsidy Claimed	Subsidy Released
2013-14	89410	75500.00
2014-15	105016	91995.35
2015-16	103383	112000.00
2016-17 *	109600	103334.61
2017-18(RE)**	112862	101981.69
(95% of Provisional)		

* Includes NSSF loan of ₹25000 crore

* includes NSSF loan of ₹40000 crore

(b) Kerala implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 with effect from 1-Nov-2016. Allocation of foodgrain to Kerala under TPDS and under NFSA is as given as under:

(Qty. MT)			
Year	Wheat	Rice	Total
2011-12-TPDS	2.25 lakh tons	10.02 lakh tons	12.26 lakh tons
2012-13-TPDS	2.25 lakh tons	10.02 lakh tons	12.26 lakh tons
2013-14-TPDS	2.25 lakh tons	10.02 lakh tons	12.26 lakh tons
2014-15-TPDS	2.25 lakh tons	10.02 lakh tons	12.26 lakh tons
2015-16-TPDS	2.25 lakh tons	10.02 lakh tons	12.26 lakh tons
2016-17- TPDS & NFSA	2.46 lakh tons	10.62 lakh tons	13.10 lakh tons

In addition to the above, in view of surplus availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, Government of India also made additional *ad hoc* allocation of foodgrain to Kerala to the tune of 3.29 lakh tons, 5.52 lakh tons, 4.50 lakh tons, 3.69 lakh tons, 3.65 lakh tons and 0.91 lakh tons in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively (which includes 4.03 lakh tons, 3.31 lakh tons, 3.45 lakh tons, 2.70 lakh tons and 0.67 lakh tons of rice and 1.49 lakh tons, 1.19 lakh tons, 0.24 lakh tons, 0.95 lakh tons and 0.24 lakh tons of wheat respectively during 2012-13 to 2016-17).

Testing of products registered with BIS

2795. DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of products registered with the BIS, have not been tested under the market scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and total number of products that have been tested under the market scheme;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to track the number of products imported and sold in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider these statistics to draft new scheme to ensure that those products could be targeted for domestic manufacturing and promoted through Make in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The certification for the products under the Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS) is granted based on test reports provided by the manufacturer from BIS recognized laboratories. As on 01 August 2018, 13325 registrations have been granted out of which 10322 registrations are operational.

Market surveillance of Electronics & IT Goods notified under Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012, is carried out by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). Based on the market surveillance carried out by MeitY and feedback received from them, 73 number of registration have been cancelled by BIS till 31 July 2018.

(c) Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) monitors all imported products in the country and provides aggregate data of imported goods to Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) for compilation.

(d) Quarterly review of merchandise imports is done in the Department of Commerce on the basis of DGCIS data. Issues related to imports are analysed and then relevant Ministries/Regulators are expected to take steps to augment domestic manufacturing and formulate technical regulations and have policy initiatives to check import of substandard products/non-essential products. A Task Force has been set up on 5th July, 2018 to identify various items and policy interventions for reducing import dependence in sectors, such as Telecom and Electronics, Defence, Heavy Industry, Iron and Steel, Chemical and Petro-Chemicals.

Overseas companies registered with BIS

2796. DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of manufacturing companies registered with the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) are internationally based thereby benefiting overseas companies instead of Indian companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of overseas manufacturing companies registered with BIS along with their country name? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronic & Information Technology (MeitY) has notified the "Electronic and IT Goods (Requirement for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" mandating Indian Safety Standards for the notified goods under the registration scheme of Bureau of Indian Standards. As per the Order, no person shall manufacture or store for sale, import, sell or distribute goods which do not conform to the Indian Standard specified in the Order. Manufacturers of these products are required to apply for registration from BIS after getting their product tested from BIS recognized labs. BIS then registers the manufacturers under its registration scheme who are permitted to declare that their articles conform to the Indian Standard(s). As on date, there are 10322 operative registrations with BIS. Out of these, 3035 registrations are for manufacturing units located in India and 7287 Registrations are for manufacturing units located outside India. The Compulsory Registration Scheme is equally applicable to all the manufactures across the globe. Details of operative registrations held by manufacturing units outside India are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of operative registrations held by manufacturing units outside India*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Operative Registrations held by manufacturing units
1	2	3
1.	Australia	1
2.	Austria	1
3.	Bangladesh	1
4.	Belgium	6

1	2	3
5.	Brazil	1
6.	Bulgaria	3
7.	Cambodia	2
8.	Canada	5
9.	China	6290
10.	Czech Republic	8
11.	Finland	1
12.	France	8
13.	Georgia	1
14.	Germany	46
15.	Hungary	8
16.	Indonesia	26
17.	Ireland	7
18.	Israel	1
19.	Italy	16
20.	Japan	100
21.	Malaysia	50
22.	Mexico	52
23.	New Zealand	2
24.	North Korea	1
25.	Norway	2
26.	Philippines	27
27.	Poland	14
28.	Portugal	2
29.	Romania	3
30.	Singapore	22
31.	Slovakia	6

1	2	3
32.	Slovenia	2
33.	South Korea	82
34.	Spain	6
35.	Sri Lanka	1
36.	Sweden	4
37.	Switzerland	6
38.	Taiwan	182
39.	Thailand	44
40.	Tunisia	1
41.	Turkey	3
42.	United Kingdom	27
43.	United States Of America	158
44.	Vietnam	58
TOTAL		7287

Procurement of Kharif crops in tribal areas

2797. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat, rice, sugarcane and other Kharif crops procured in various States of the country, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, particularly in backward and tribal areas, during the last three years;

(b) the number of farmers who benefitted from such a procurement, particularly in backward and tribal areas, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide remunerative prices of crops to the farmers, particularly in backward and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The quantum of Wheat, Rice and Coarsegrain procured in Central Pool (State-wise) including backward and tribal areas of Jharkhand and Gujarat during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

Procurement of pulses and oilseeds under Price Support Scheme (PSS) is given in Statement-IV (*See below*) and procurement of pulses under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme is given in Statement-V (*See below*).

Further, the Central Government does not procure sugarcane on its own. However, as per the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 sugarcane are procured by sugar mills of the country for producing sugar. The quantum of sugarcane crushed by mills in different States during last three sugar seasons (Oct-Sept) is given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted from procurement of wheat and rice including backward and tribal areas from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2015-16 to KMS 2017-18 and Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2016-17 to RMS 2018-19 is given in Statement-VII (*See below*).

Further, number of farmers benefitted from procurement of pulses and oilseeds under Price Support Scheme (PSS) and procurement of Pulses under Price Stabilization Fund Scheme (PSF) is given in Statement-VIII and IX respectively (*See below*).

(c) The various steps like wide publicity of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations, opening of adequate procurement centre by State Government Agencies/ FCI and making timely payment to farmers through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/ National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque are taken to ensure remunerative price to farmers.

Statement-I

Procurement of Wheat for Central Pool

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	RMS 2015-16	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18	RMS 2018-19
Punjab	103.44	106.49	117.06	126.91
Haryana	67.78	67.52	74.32	87.39
Uttar Pradesh	22.67	7.97	36.99	50.88
Uttarakhand	0.04	0.02	0.02	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	73.09	39.92	67.25	72.87
Gujarat	0.73	0.00	0.07	0.37
Rajasthan	13.00	7.62	12.45	15.31
Bihar	0.00			0.25
Delhi	0.02	0.00		

State/UT	RMS 2015-16	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18	RMS 2018-19
Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.00		0.01
Chandigarh	0.07	0.08		0.14
Others	0.04			
ALL INDIA TOTAL	280.88	229.62	308.24	355.22

Statement-II*Procurement of rice for central pool*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2014-15	KMS 2015-16	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18#
Andhra Pradesh	35.96	43.36	37.24	39.67
Telangana	35.04	15.79	35.96	36.19
Assam	0.15	0.42	0.47	0.29
Bihar	16.14	12.23	12.34	7.93
Chandigarh	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.14
Chhattisgarh	34.23	34.42	40.22	32.55
Gujarat	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Haryana	20.15	28.61	35.83	39.92
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.13
Jharkhand	0.06	2.06	1.39	1.43
Karnataka	0.88	0.55	0.00	0.00
Kerala	3.74	3.82	3.08	3.29
Madhya Pradesh	8.07	8.49	13.14	10.96
Maharashtra	1.99	2.30	3.09	1.79
Odisha	33.57	33.69	36.30	32.87
Punjab	77.86	93.50	110.52	118.33
Tamil Nadu	10.51	11.92	1.44	8.40
Uttar Pradesh	16.98	29.10	23.54	28.75
Uttarakhand	4.65	5.98	7.06	0.38
West Bengal	20.32	15.68	19.23	0.62
ALL INDIA TOTAL	320.40	342.18	381.06	363.65

As on 07.08.2018

Statement-III*Details showing procurement of coarsegrains [Figures in Tonnes]*

KMS	Commodity	Andhra pradesh	Telangana	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya pradesh	Maharashtra	Total
2014-15	Jowar				6839	1643	5867	14349
	Bajra							0
	Maize	4945	6438			301842	1619	314844
	Ragi				135955			135955
	Total	4945	6438	0	142794	303485	7486	465148
2015-16	Jowar				7129	4947	16569	28645
	Bajra			5053				5053
	Maize					22962	11	22973
	Ragi				203769			203769
	Total	0	0	5053	210898	27909	16580	260440
2016-17	Jowar						3733	3733
	Bajra			6341				6341
	Maize					50000	12181	62181
	Ragi							0
	Total	0	0	6341	0	50000	15914	72255

2017-18*	Jowar									264	2668	2932
	Bajra									4121		35468
	Maize										47794	47794
	Ragi											0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	31347	0	4385	50462	86194			

*As on 07.08.2018

Statement-IV*Details of procurement of oilseeds and pulses at MSP under PSS during Kharif from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

Year	Agency	PSS Operation	Season	Commodity	Category	State	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP Per MT (₹)	MSP Cost (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016-17	NAFED	Soyabean Kharif-16	Kharif	Soyabean	Oil seed	Maharashtra	162.19	27,750	45.00
2016-17	NAFED	Groundnut Kharif-16	Kharif	Groundnut	Oil seed	Gujarat	210731.16	42,200	88928.55
2016-17	NAFED	Moong Kharif-16	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Maharashtra	6430.28	52,250	3359.82
2016-17	NAFED	Moong Kharif-16	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Karnataka	1837.30	52,250	959.99
2016-17	NAFED	Toor Kharif-16	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Karnataka	30920.55	50,500	15614.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016-17	NAFED	Toor Kharif-16	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Maharashtra	115276.03	50,500	58214.40
2016-17	NAFED	Toor Kharif-16	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Gujarat	49797.10	50,500	25147.54
2016-17	SFAC	Moong KHARIF	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Maharashtra	547.53	52,250	286.08
2016-17	SFAC	Moong KHARIF	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Karnataka	681.60	52,250	356.14
2017-18	NAFED	Moong (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Telangana	3319.95	55,750	1850.87
2017-18	NAFED	Moong (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Karnataka	21758.40	55,750	12130.31
2017-18	NAFED	Moong (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Rajasthan	262203.84	55,750	146178.64
2017-18	NAFED	Moong (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Maharashtra	5262.35	55,750	2933.76
2017-18	NAFED	Moong (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Moong	Pulses	Andhra Pradesh	2358.65	55,750	1314.95
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Rajasthan	130905.00	54,000	70688.70
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Telangana	11170.41	54,000	6032.02
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Karnataka	13090.50	54,000	7068.87
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Maharashtra	58663.95	54,000	31678.53
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Gujarat	19878.40	54,000	10734.34
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Andhra Pradesh	13600.00	54,000	7344.00
2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	Uttar Pradesh	22567.99	54,000	12186.71

2017-18	NAFED	Urad (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Urad	Pulses	West Bengal	6790.00	54,000	3666.60
2017-18	NAFED	Soyabean (kharif) 2017	Kharif	Soyabean	Oil seed	Rajasthan	11624.58	30,500	3545.50
2017-18	NAFED	Soyabean (kharif) 2017	Kharif	Soyabean	Oil seed	Telangana	34553.06	30,500	10538.68
2017-18	NAFED	Soyabean (kharif) 2017	Kharif	Soyabean	Oil seed	Maharashtra	26104.46	30,500	7961.86
2017-18	NAFED	Groundnut Kharif 2017	Kharif	Groundnut	Oil seed	Gujarat	829697.00	44,500	369215.17
2017-18	NAFED	Groundnut Kharif 2017	Kharif	Groundnut	Oil seed	Rajasthan	146279.51	44,500	65094.38
2017-18	NAFED	Groundnut Kharif 2017	Kharif	Groundnut	Oil seed	Andhra Pradesh	61300.12	44,500	27278.55
2017-18	NAFED	Groundnut Kharif 2017	Kharif	Groundnut	Oil seed	Karnataka	11860.28	44,500	5277.82
2017-18	NAFED	Toor (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Telangana	75300.00	54,500	41038.50
2017-18	NAFED	Toor (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Karnataka	336154.15	54,500	183204.01
2017-18	NAFED	Toor (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Maharashtra	336717.75	54,500	183511.17
2017-18	NAFED	Toor (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Andhra Pradesh	55600.00	54,500	30302.00
2017-18	NAFED	Toor (Kharif) 2017	Kharif	Toor	Pulses	Gujarat	69986.72	54,500	38142.76

Statement-V

State wise details of quantity of pulses procured under Price Stabilization Fund(PSF) Scheme

Commodity and Year	State	Procurement (in MT)
1	2	3
Urad (KMS 2015-16)	Rajasthan	486.14
	Maharashtra	54.43
	Madhya Pradesh	3,235.40
	Uttar Pradesh	1,115.71
	TOTAL	4,891.68
Tur (KMS 2015-16)	Telangana	10,917.03
	Andhra Pradesh	314.75
	Maharashtra	22,257.21
	Karnataka	1,569.71
	Gujarat	509.51
	Madhya Pradesh	9,962.66
TOTAL	45,530.86	
Urad (KMS 2016-17)	Telangana	72.60
	Andhra Pradesh	702.30
	Maharashtra	15,591.69
	Madhya Pradesh	27,268.76
	Karnataka	2,113.10
	Gujarat	1,422.45
	Rajasthan	18,970.34
	Uttar Pradesh	22,233.06
	Tamil Nadu	118.54
TOTAL	88,492.84	
Tur (KMS 2016-17)	Maharashtra	4,04,196.83

1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	1,04,119.86
	Telangana	2,16,481.00
	Andhra Pradesh	582.95
	Gujarat	127,088.30
	Karnataka	313,204.78
	Uttar Pradesh	370.80
	TOTAL	11,66,044.52
Moong (KMS 2016-17)	Maharashtra	297.56
	Madhya Pradesh	8,716.19
	Telangana	3,406.88
	Andhra Pradesh	3,665.48
	Gujarat	77.44
	Karnataka	2,533.45
	Rajasthan	190,165.17
	Haryana	1,069.35
	TOTAL	209,931.52

Statement-VI

Details showing sugarcane crushed during last three sugar seasons

(Figures in Lakh Tons)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)
1.	Bihar	57.24	51.89	57.12
2.	Haryana	57.90	57.28	64.52
3.	Punjab	56.95	67.08	67.50
4.	Uttarakhand	35.16	28.78	35.06
5.	Uttar Pradesh	743.90	651.76	827.16
6.	Andhra Pradesh	57.67	59.28	41.16
7.	Telangana	30.64	25.64	11.16

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)
8.	Gujarat	109.08	107.68	82.20
9.	Maharashtra	899.05	759.34	373.13
10.	Karnataka	457.93	379.47	200.40
11.	Tamil Nadu	140.51	149.59	115.87
12.	Pondicherry	3.59	0.68	0.66
13.	Chhattisgarh	7.87	6.09	4.76
14.	Odisha	4.54	5.24	4.00
15.	Madhya-Pradesh	38.45	31.28	33.13
16.	Goa	1.25	1.01	0.47
17.	Rajasthan	0.78	0.89	1.19
18.	West Bengal	0.59	0.08	0.07
	ALL INDIA	2703.10	2383.06	1919.56

(P) - Provisional

Statement-VII

State-wise number of farmers benefited from procurement of Paddy and Wheat by Government Agencies at MSP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Procurement of paddy			Procurement of wheat		
		KMS 2015-16	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18*	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18	RMS 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276699	544570	495714	0	0	0
2.	Telangana	535007	1088312	1077741	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7288	6960	3417	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	275484	287830	163425	0	0	4311
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110163	1327944	1014195	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	335	1316	462	14	1700	20768
7.	Haryana	212351	556654	681984	472313	690448	883783

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jharkhand	53945	39480	42346	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812	2693	3856	0	0	0
10.	Kerala	162737	125530	140777	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	199984	287759	278898	532907	738895	958417
12.	Maharashtra	111503	149279	116641	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	1078596	1101193	797632	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	1206216	940560	1142621	834655	843446	897905
15.	Tamil Nadu	850640	73367	324074	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	433556	435320	492913	166073	800646	1070044
17.	Uttarakhand	51772	79470	7618	710	654	15987
18.	West Bengal	1244256	373311	1718	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	38942	110338	123939
20.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	127	167	318
21.	Karnataka	14587	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	3468	2235	3148	1025	935	1557
TOTAL		7831399	7423783	6789180	2046766	3187229	3977029

As on 01/08/2018

Statement-VIII

Details showing total numbers of farmers benefitted from procurement of pulses and oilseeds under PSS Scheme

Year	Numbers of farmer benefitted
2015-16	2213
2016-17	124030
2017-18	1847731
2018-19	1936911

Statement-IX

Details showing numbers of farmers benefited from procurement of pulses under Price Stabilization Fund(PSF) Scheme

Commodity and Year	State	Numbers of farmers benefited
1	2	3
Urad (KMS 2016-17)	Telangana	22
	Andhra Pradesh	477
	Maharashtra	1,939
	Madhya Pradesh	8,030
	Karnataka	13
	Gujarat	245
	Rajasthan	4,440
	Uttar Pradesh	680
	Tamil Nadu	-
	TOTAL	15,846
Tur (KMS 2016-17)	Maharashtra	263,969
	Madhya Pradesh	48,875
	Telangana	1,99,593
	Andhra Pradesh	660
	Gujarat	60,716
	Karnataka	1,27,554
	Uttar Pradesh	121
		TOTAL
Moong (KMS 2016-17)	Maharashtra	360
	Madhya Pradesh	4,161
	Telangana	3,372
	Andhra Pradesh	1,475
	Gujarat	36

1	2	3
	Karnataka	1,137
	Rajasthan	75,586
	Haryana	415
	TOTAL	86,542

Distribution of essential commodities in Manipur

2798. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the mode of distribution of essential commodities of FCI to the public;
- (b) whether Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are an integral part of distributing essential commodities, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether no working FPSs exist in Manipur, if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether it is a fact that, instead of FPSs, agents are appointed arbitrarily and mostly on advice of local MLAs for rationing essential commodities there, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Ministry approves the above system, if so, the details thereof and if not, the action contemplated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Central Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies across the country. Under this policy, whatever wheat and paddy are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India, are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. It aims to service the NFSA and other welfare schemes of the Government so that subsidised foodgrains are supplied to the poor and needy, and to build up buffer stocks of foodgrains to ensure foodgrain security. Further, the different types of coarsegrains are procured by State Governments itself in consultation with FCI to the extent that the concerned State Government may utilise the same for distribution under National Food Security Act (NFSA) as well as Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

The procurement is done by two methods- Centralized Procurement System and Decentralized Procurement System (DCP). Under Centralized Procurement System, the procurement of foodgrains in Central Pool are undertaken either by FCI directly or State Government agencies procure the foodgrains and handover the stocks to FCI for storage and subsequent issue against GOI allocations in the same State or movement of surplus stocks to other States. The cost of the foodgrains procured by State agencies is reimbursed by FCI as per cost-sheets issued by GOI as soon as the stocks are delivered to FCI. Under the decentralized procurement scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat. Purchase centres are opened by the State Governments and their agencies as per their requirements. The State Governments procure, store and distribute foodgrains under NFSA and other welfare schemes. The Central Government undertakes to meet the entire expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the procurement operations as per the approved costing.

Foodgrains *i.e.* Wheat, Rice & Coarsegrains under PDS, are distributed to the beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops (FPSs).

(c) As reported by the State, there are 2324 Fair Price Shops in Manipur.

(d) and (e) 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 as per NFSA and transportation of such foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India in the State/UT. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, the issuance of licenses to the FPSs and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

As per guidelines issued by State Government of Manipur, FPS Dealers are appointed by the District Authorities based on the recommendation of District Selection Committee.

Tax expenditure on procurement of foodgrains before and post-GST

2799. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of GST, Government has reduced its tax expenses on food procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the tax expenditure of Government on food procurement before the GST and after the GST'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) After introduction of GST, the tax expenses of Government of India on procurement of wheat and paddy/ rice has been significantly dropped as there is no GST on foodgrains with effect from 01.07.2017. However, State Governments are imposing various Cesses/Fees like Rural Development Fee, Market Fee, Nirashrit shulk etc. on foodgrains procured within the States even after implementation of GST. The rates of such Cesses levied by State Government vary from State to State.

The total estimated tax expenditure on procurement of wheat and paddy/rice before pre-GST tax rate was ₹ 15357.95 crores whereas tax expenditure on procurement after implementation of GST is ₹ 6531.30 crores based on level of procurement of wheat during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19 and procurement of paddy in terms of rice during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2016-17. For rice, as KMS 2017-18 is ongoing and yet to be completed, the previous KMS 2016-17 figure is taken for calculation of estimate.

Weeding out of bogus ration cards

2800. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that linking of Aadhaar with ration cards has helped in weeding out of several bogus ration cards issued under the National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of ration cards issued, linked with Aadhaar and bogus cards found till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to identify and weed out duplicate ration cards/ineligible beneficiaries from TPDS, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies -States/UTs have been asked to seed the available Aadhaar numbers of eligible beneficiaries in their ration cards/beneficiaries database. At present 84.36% of total 23.18 Crore ration cards under NFSA at the national level

have been seeded with Aadhaar number of at least one member of the household. As per information received from States/UTs, a total of 2.75 crore ration cards have been reported as deleted/cancelled in 32 States/UTs since 2013. The State-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Details of Aadhaar Seeding with Ration
Cards and deleted ration cards*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Ration Cards	No. of Ration Cards Seeded with Aadhaar	Seeding (%)	No. of Ration Cards Deleted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94,27,381	94,27,381	100	11,55,661
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	12,922	12,922	100	37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,76,342	78,473	44.50	19,561
4.	Assam	57,79,442	0	0	1,29,243
5.	Bihar	1,54,01,000	1,27,86,374	83	41,369
6.	Chandigarh	63,187	63,187	100	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	53,08,000	52,99,000	100	12,38,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,555	42,555	100	549
9.	Daman and Diu	21,906	21,906	100	631
10.	Delhi	19,42,289	19,42,289	100	64,090
11.	Goa	1,40,678	1,40,344	100	1,57,461
12.	Gujarat	70,79,646	69,15,354	98	1,60,685
13.	Haryana	26,47,925	26,44,458	100	1,88,425
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,13,096	6,67,731	94	3,260
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,67,296	9,87,804	59	55,344
16.	Jharkhand	57,25,982	55,58,234	97	4,53,958
17.	Karnataka	1,15,71,715	1,15,54,076	100	27,49,532

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	35,02,509	34,44,042	98	-
19.	Lakshadweep	5,110	5,005	98	1,390
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,67,641	1,08,91,601	93	4,18,509
21.	Maharashtra	1,48,28,050	1,43,05,411	96	21,62,391
22.	Manipur	5,55,528	1,69,829	31	336
23.	Meghalaya	4,22,968	0	0	-
24.	Mizoram	1,46,129	1,27,705	87	1,503
25.	Nagaland	2,84,934	1,63,764	57	3,247
26.	Odisha	86,96,791	80,96,145	93	6,86,211
27.	Puducherry	1,69,784	1,69,784	100	95,393
28.	Punjab	34,92,484	34,27,076	98	1,01,249
29.	Rajasthan	1,00,63,349	96,45,067	96	14,66,629
30.	Sikkim	96,084	84,277	88	12,840
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,04,295	1,00,03,054	100	4,22,746
32.	Telangana	49,27,847	49,27,847	100	20,97,564
33.	Tripura	5,88,557	5,74,871	98	1,76,986
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,30,25,650	3,22,47,651	98	68,80,999
35.	Uttarakhand	13,30,404	11,97,364	90	-
36.	West Bengal	6,01,85,752	3,79,30,606	63	66,13,961
TOTAL		23,18,15,228	19,55,53,187	84.36%	2,75,59,760

Allocation of wheat to Odisha

2801. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware about net shortfall in allocation of wheat by 29,639.003 MT under NFSA scheme during the period from November, 2015 to February, 2017 consequent upon recent revision of Central allocation for the State of Odisha; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would take necessary steps to recoup the allocation of wheat to the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of Odisha has requested for release of shortfall allocation of 29,639.003 MT of wheat under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) from November, 2015 to February, 2017. This Department has been allocating foodgrains to the State Government of Odisha as per their demand. Odisha implemented NFSA w.e.f November, 2015 and accordingly, as per the request of the State Government, the wheat-rice ratio within the overall allocation has been revised from time to time as per beneficiaries identified by the State and their demand for change in ratio of wheat & rice. The Government of Odisha had earlier requested for release of shortfall allocation of 99,960 MT of rice from November, 2015 to February, 2017. In order to recoup this shortfall, though a revision in the allocation of rice with an equivalent reduction in the allocation of wheat within the total foodgrains allocation to the State was done in June, 2018, the State Government was informed that this was a onetime measure and in future, distribution of foodgrains should be strictly as per the stipulated allocation. Any request for change in allocation may be sent by the State Government to the Department in advance for examination of the same as per extant policy.

Warehouse capacity in the country

2802. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on procurement of various foodgrains in different States under MSP in the last four financial years;

(b) the average price of the various items procured under MSP of various foodgrains; and

(c) the total capacity of warehousing which has been added in various States during the last four financial years and the total warehousing capacity needed to meet total requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The amount is spent for procurement through Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Non-Decentralized Procurement (Non-DCP) States and reimbursement of subsidy in DCP States.

Total value of wheat and paddy (in terms of rice) procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:-

Year	Amount (₹ in Crore)
2014-15	106278.56
2015-16	115873.73
2016-17	109293.84
2017-18*	117560.24

*Provisional and unaudited.

State-wise details of procurement by FCI in value terms, based on audited accounts for the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 and provisional and un-audited for 2017-18 is given in Statement-I (See below).

In case of States which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed by them under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). The total amount reimbursed is given as:

Year	Amount of food subsidy released (₹ in Crore)
2014-15	21175.81
2015-16	22919.00
2016-17	27338.35
2017-18	38000.00

State wise details of food subsidy released in the last four years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) The average acquisition cost of foodgrains are as follow:-

Year	(₹ Per Quintal)	
	Wheat	Rice
2014-15	1671.28	2450.96
2015-16	1760.60	2620.68
2016-17	1820.45	2782.33
2017-18 RE*	1954.90	2756.50

*Provisional and un-audited.

(c) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for central pool food grains in the country is about 650 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). Against this, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 855.98 LMT as on 30.06.2018 comprising 724.74 LMT in covered godowns and 131.24 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level.

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government has been implementing schemes for construction of godowns and silos in the country. The total capacity of godowns and silos added in the last 4 financial years (*i.e.* 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2018) for stocking central pool foodgrains is 29.11 LMT.

Statement-I

Detail of the value paid for Procurement of wheat and paddy in term of rice including Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Incidental Charges for the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 by FCI

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (Audited)	2015-16 (Audited)	2016-17 (Audited)	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
2.	Jharkhand	4.09	122.27	356.63	394.37
3.	Odisha	3323.55	3784.16	4905.77	4103.31
4.	West Bengal	28.97	677.22	638.78	150.03
5.	Assam	14.28	53.89	132.79	74.11
6.	Delhi	0.18	2.77	0.00	0.50
7.	Haryana	20047.51	19725.91	23521.21	24018.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.23	0.77	0.77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	15.24	18.08	30.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Punjab	47725.49	50427.43	57282.45	51538.19
11.	Rajasthan	3090.59	1932.25	1234.48	2153.65
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4804.13	10264.93	6720.17	14163.15
13.	Uttaranchal	455.12	716.99	949.54	209.85
14.	Andhra Pradesh	12964.36	9375.09	4469.37	3995.20
15.	Telangana			1478.08	7100.58
16.	Gujarat	0.60	15.52	0.20	1.59
17.	Maharashtra	365.70	557.30	302.49	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	7380.34	9973.03	2352.69	4567.57
19.	Chhattisgarh	6073.45	8229.34	4930.34	5058.26
TOTAL		106278.56	115873.73	109293.84	117560.24

Statement-II

State-wise details of food subsidy released in the last four years

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2254.42	1364.25	3212.82	6060.17
2.	Bihar	1146.41	2540.92	1495.24	4535.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	3332.71	3328.93	3141.28	4272.36
4.	Gujarat	0.00	55.57	46.21	0.00
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.95
6.	Kerala	744.84	834.42	419.25	782.06
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5668.11	5737.29	5354.97	8113.23
8.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	583.66
9.	Odisha	3785.00	3331.39	3847.72	5133.57

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Punjab	75.00	300.00	2877.68	796.33
11.	Rajasthan	90.97	155.11	0.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	914.55	936.89	2303.76	651.70
13.	Telangana	200.00	1390.08	1716.71	3853.71
14.	Uttarakhand	385.42	408.67	346.80	860.11
15.	West Bengal	2578.38	2465.86	2441.93	2042.30
16.	DBT*	-	69.62	133.97	148.74
TOTAL		21175.81	22919.00	27338.35	38000.00

* Under DBT scheme, w.e.f. 2015-16 subsidy is released to UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 1 District of Jharkhand.

Credit of food subsidy under DBT Scheme in Puducherry

2803. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether food subsidy is directly being credited to all the eligible accounts under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in Puducherry;

(b) if so, the details of the number of beneficiaries of the scheme; and

(c) whether the beneficiaries have a grievance redressal mechanism available and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under National Food Security Act, 2013, 634390 beneficiaries in the Union Territory of Puducherry are entitled to avail cash subsidy in their bank accounts directly through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. Cash subsidy was credited in the bank accounts of 614222 beneficiaries in July, 2018.

(c) The Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the DBT Scheme in Puducherry includes the online portal of Rajnivas - Lt. Governor's Petition Monitoring System (LGPMS). In addition, District Grievance Redressal Officers have also been appointed for grievance redressal.

Allocation of rice to Odisha

2804. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAPN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware about the non-release of Central allocation of rice to Odisha under Annapurna Scheme for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 which has already been distributed to the beneficiaries by the State Government out of State pool; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would take necessary steps to release the Central allocation of rice to the State of Odisha under Annapurna Scheme for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under the Annapurna Scheme, as per the current dispensation, foodgrains are allocated by Department of Food & Public Distribution to Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), based on its recommendations under the National Social Assistance Programme. The State/UT-wise sub-allocation is done by MoRD.

As reported by MoRD, its recommendations are contingent upon furnishing detailed documents regarding utilization of foodgrains and also the utilization of funds allocated to each State/UT. An amount of ₹ 560.65 lakhs was released to Odisha during 2016-17. Similarly, on the basis of documents submitted by Odisha, 3,888 Metric Tons of rice has been allocated to the State and ₹ 280.32 lakhs has already been released as first installment of Financial Year 2018-19. MoRD has also reported that for clearing the backlog, Government of Odisha has submitted the utilization certificates only recently.

Delay in payment of cash under DBT

2805. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received complaints from various States regarding delay in payment of cash under the DBT reforms introduced under the PDS;

(b) if so, the reasons identified for the delay in the payment; and

(c) whether Government provides any compensation to the affected for such delayed payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented in the Union Territories (UTs) of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. There has been no complaint from these UTs about delay in release of cash subsidy by the Central Government.

Payment of dues to sugarcane growing farmers

‡2806. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugarcane growing farmers who have been paid their arrears with interest under the rules of Central Sugarcane Order in last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the non-payment of due amount to the sugarcane growing farmers by sugar mill owners in time year by year, arrears amount is increasing;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in view of the tendency of non-payment of arrears of sugarcane growing farmers by sugar mill owners and the results thereof; and

(d) the details of arrears thereof, State- wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The Powers to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 with regard to payment of cane dues of farmers is mainly vested with the State Governments as they have necessary field formation for its implementation.

As per the information received from major sugar producing States, sugarcane growing farmers have been paid their arrears without interest except in the State of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttar Pradesh, where 54720 farmers have been paid their arrears with interest during the Sugar Season 2016-17.

(b) and (c) Sustained surplus production over domestic consumption has led to subdued sugar prices, which had stressed the liquidity position of the industry throughout the country leading to build up of cane price arrears. In order to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills enabling them to clear the cane price arrears, Government has taken following measures:

- (i) Increased customs duty on import of sugar from 50% to 100%.
- (ii) Withdrawn customs duty on export of sugar.
- (iii) Allocated mill-wise Minimum Indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ) of 20 LMT of sugar during sugar season 2017-18.
- (iv) Allowed Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) in respect of sugar.
- (v) Fixed minimum selling price of sugar at factory gate @ ₹29 per kg for sale in the domestic market.
- (vi) Imposed stock holding limits on sugar mills to maintain demand supply balance.
- (vii) Extended financial assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 5.50 per quintal of cane crushed during 2017-18 sugar season to offset the cost of cane. Assistance amounting to ₹ 1540 Crore to be paid directly to the farmers on behalf of the mills under the scheme.
- (viii) Notified Scheme for creation and maintenance of buffer stock of 30 Lakh MT of sugar for one year w.e.f. 1.7.2018 for which carrying cost and storage & insurance charges of about ₹ 1175 Crore will be borne by the Government.
- (ix) Notified a scheme to augment and enhance ethanol production capacity by extending loans of about ₹ 4440 Crore on which interest subvention of ₹ 1332 Crore to be borne by the Government.

Besides, Central Government from time to time issues advisory to the state Governments for ensuring clearance of cane price arrears of farmers and to take action against defaulting mills and also reviews the position through meeting and video conferences.

As a result of these measures, the peak cane price arrears of ₹23,232 crore for 2017-18 Sugar Season has come down to ₹15354 Crore as on 08.08.2018. More than 99% cane dues for 2016-17 and previous Sugar Seasons have already been cleared.

(d) The State-wise and year-wise details of cane price arrears for 2017-2018, 2016-17, 2015-16 & earlier sugar seasons is given in Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of cane price arrears for 2017-18, 2016-17, 2015-16 & earlier seasons

(Position as on 08.08.2018) (₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2017-18		2016-17		2015-16 & earlier Years including SAP	Total Arrears	
		On FRP basis	On SAP basis	On FRP basis	On SAP basis		On FRP basis	On SAP basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bihar	504	504	6	6	39	549	549
2.	Haryana	0	447	0	0	0	0	447
3.	Punjab	0	738	0	0	0	0	738
4.	Uttarakhand	363	612	0	0	25	363	637
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4467	10983	0	59	121	4467	11163
6.	Andhra Pradesh	112	112	0	0	20	132	132
7.	Telangana	78	78	0	0	0	78	78
8.	Gujarat	588	588	17	17	18	623	623
9.	Maharashtra	593	593	3	3	232	828	828
10.	Karnataka	344	344	0	0	37	381	381
11.	Tamil Nadu	0	231	0	394	1134	0	1759
12.	Puducherry	0	0	10	10	11	21	21
13.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
14.	Odisha	7	7	2	2	3	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	58	6	6	2	66	66
16.	Goa	58	58	0	0	0	58	58
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7173	15354	44	497	1642	7579	17493

Procurement of wheat and rice

2807. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of operational storage facilities currently operating for crops in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the State agencies procured only 71 million tonnes of wheat and rice in 2017-18 out of 210 million tonnes of production;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether low procurement had to do with lower storage capacity; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to increase storage capacity in the country during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 30.06.2018, a total of 2090 godowns are available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) for storage of central pool stock.

(b) and (c) The total production and procurement of wheat and rice by FCI and State Agencies during 2017-18 are as given below:

(Figures in LMT)

	Production	Procurement			Total
		FCI	Private Players	State Government/ Agencies	
Wheat	985.12	36.09	-	272.15	308.24
Rice	1115.22*	5.13	1.57	377.64	384.35
TOTAL					692.54

*As per 3rd Advance estimates of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

(d) and (e) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for central pool food grains in the country is about 650 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). Against this, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 855.98 LMT as on 30.06.2018 comprising 724.74 LMT in covered godowns and 131.24 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level.

Normally, peak stock of foodgrains in the central pool occurs around 1st June of every year. Total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies as on 1st June during 2016-2018 with corresponding stock position in central pool is given below:

(Figures in LMT)

As on	Storage capacity owned by FCI	Storage capacity hired by FCI	Storage capacity with State agencies	Total Storage capacity	Stock position
01.06.2016	154.15	208.32	449.47	811.94	534.29
01.06.2017	154.25	207.45	421.47	783.17	555.40
01.06.2018	154.44	226.62	474.92	855.98	680.25

Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

Pendency of consumer cases in Maharashtra

2808. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in various consumer redressal fora in the State of Maharashtra as on date along with the reasons for their pendency;

(b) the action Government proposes to take to clear the backlog of cases in these fora within a time-frame; and

(c) how far the Jaago Grahak Jaago campaign of the Government has succeeded in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information available in the CONFONET website, 63,272 cases are pending in the District Fora and the State Commission of Maharashtra. As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to establish District Consumer Redressal Fora (District Fora) and State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commission) in the States/UTs and to provide infrastructure as well as manpower for their smooth functioning. However, to overcome the various reasons for pendency like inadequate infrastructure and vacancy of President and Members in the Consumer Fora, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments to ensure basic infrastructural facilities for the smooth functioning of the consumer fora and also provides computer hardware, software and technical manpower to the consumer fora for computerization of their working. The Central Government issues advisories to the State Governments from time to time to fill up the vacancies of President/Member in the consumer fora well in time. In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the context of smooth functioning of consumer fora, model rules for improvement in the salary structure and method of appointment for the post of Presidents and Members of the Consumer Fora, as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, have been circulated to all the State Governments for adoption. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has also notified regulations on monitoring and supervision of the functioning of the consumer fora. In addition, for further strengthening the consumer protection legislation, the Central Government has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in Parliament, which, *inter alia*, seeks to provide for several provisions for better and effective adjudication process in the consumer fora.

The Jaago Grahak Jaago campaign of the Government has succeeded in increasing consumer awareness across the country including Maharashtra.

Setting up of price monitoring cells in Odisha

2809. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government would consider creating three more centres at Brahmapur, Balasore and Jeypore in Odisha as proposed for transmitting price information to Price Monitoring Cell; and

(b) whether the funds amounting ₹20,54,900/- proposed by Odisha would be released soon to activate the above stated three new centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Centres for reporting prices are set up based on the request from States/UTs and keeping in view the representativeness of coverage of prices. As on date prices are reported from 105 centres across the country. Under the scheme for "Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell" new centers for price reporting are eligible for financial support of ₹3,41,500/- consisting of non-recurrent grant of ₹1,25,500/- and recurrent grant of ₹2,16,000/-per year. In addition, States/UTs are also eligible for funds ranging between ₹50,000/- to ₹1,00,000/- annually from this scheme for conducting workshop/seminars/conference for price collection and price reporting.

Incidents of cyber crime against women and children

‡2810. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of cyber crime against women and children in the country have increased;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop such incidents; and
- (c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (c) As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 749, 792 and 930 cases of cybercrime against women were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under sections 67 and 67A of the Information Technology (IT) Act 2000. Also, a total of 5, 8 and 17 cases of cybercrime against children were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under section 67B of the IT Act 2000.

State/UT-wise details of cyber crime against women and children is given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government has taken the following steps to tackle cyber crime against women and children:

- (1) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with cyber crime against women and children. Sections 66E, 67, and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for voyeurism, publishing or transmitting of obscene/sexually-explicit material in electronic form. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides stringent punishment for publishing, browsing or transmitting child pornography in electronic form. Further, sections 354A and 354D of Indian Penal Code provides punishment for cyber bullying and cyber stalking.
- (2) Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by Intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act, *inter alia*, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc.
- (3) Government periodically blocks the websites containing extreme child sexual abuse material (CSAM) based on INTERPOL'S "worst of list" received through Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the national nodal agency for Interpol in India. Department of Telecom (DoT) on 11.7.2018 has issued instructions to block 2657 number of such websites.
- (4) Government has issued an order to concerned Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to work out a suitable arrangement for receiving Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) list of CSAM websites/webpages on a dynamic basis and block access to child pornography webpages/websites.
- (5) DoT has requested all Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to make suitable arrangement to spread awareness among their subscribers about the use of parental control filters in the end-user machines through messages of email, invoices, SMS, website, etc.

- (6) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines on 18.08.2017 to schools on the safe and secure use of internet. This circular directs schools to install effective firewalls, filtering and monitoring software mechanisms in all the computers and deploy effective security policies.
- (7) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a comprehensive central sector scheme, namely "Centre for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)" to handle all issues related to check all cyber-crime against women and children including child pornography.
- (8) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has published a booklet on "Child Victims of Cyber Crime - Legal Tool Kit" as a guide for investigating officers for better understanding of the cyber crime related laws in simple language.
- (9) POCSO E-box portal by NCPCR was opened for reporting of cyber crime targeting children on 23.06.2017. NCPCR has now enhanced the scope of POCSO E-box on 4.11.2017 to also handle cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography. The E-Box is also available as mobile app at Google/Apple Play Store.
- (10) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on 4.1.2012 on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Women and Children, wherein it was advised to States/Union Territories to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sec.67 & 67A (Publishing or transmitting obscene material in Electronic Form and Publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form) only collected under Cyber crimes against Women) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	7	5	0	7	1	0	4	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	114	9	0	119	9	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	8	7	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	2	0	3	2	0	27	17	0	25	23	0	17	13	1	18	17	1
6.	Goa	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	7	7	0
7.	Gujarat	8	4	0	4	4	0	7	5	0	5	6	0	14	10	0	12	12	0
8.	Haryana	10	9	0	9	9	0	36	18	0	39	35	0	29	12	0	17	13	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	0	4	17	0	5	2	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	3	3	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka	72	28	0	62	45	0	55	26	0	32	42	0	.70	13	0	21	19	0	0	0
13. Kerala	45	16	2	15	18	2	41	25	2	24	35	2	42	28	0	52	30	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	15	10	0	11	11	0	39	20	0	31	27	0	36	22	2	30	32	2	0	0
15. Maharashtra	13	6	1	10	8	1	42	8	0	20	13	0	83	28	0	46	30	0	0	0
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	2	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	3	2	0	7	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
21. Punjab	45	10	0	39	15	0	40	11	1	50	24	1	26	17	1	47	21	2	0	0
22. Rajasthan	55	16	0	24	24	0	53	22	1	42	32	1	43	11	0	16	16	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	22	3	1	17	3	1	24	13	2	19	16	2	27	16	1	29	20	1	0	0

25. Telangana	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	68	4	0	31	7	0	20	7	0	8	4	0
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	369	62	1	254	93	2	271	126	7	182	203	13	277	162	4	284	192	5	5
28. Uttarakhand	13	7	0	10	8	0	9	5	0	5	6	0	14	7	0	11	8	0	0
29. West Bengal	30	3	0	14	3	0	36	14	0	17	14	0	64	16	0	62	16	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	735	182	5	484	264	6	773	324	13	540	494	19	908	393	9	801	465	11	11
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	10	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	3	4	0	15	4	0	4	4	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	14	1	0	3	2	0	19	5	0	5	6	0	22	7	0	9	7	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	749	183	5	487	266	6	792	329	13	545	500	19	930	400	9	810	472	11	11

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	3	0	5	4	0	0
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	5	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	16	6	1	14	9	1
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	17	6	1	15	9	1

Source: Crime in India

IBPS in Tamil Nadu

2811. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken/facilities being provided under India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of BPOs/ITES that have been set up in the State of Tamil Nadu and commenced their operations, district-wise; and

(c) the details of women with rural background who have been given employment opportunity in the BPOs/ITES?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Government has launched India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) under Digital India programme with the aim to incentivize setting up of BPO/ITES operations across the country, particularly in small town/cities including rural areas, to create employment opportunities, promote dispersal of the industry, and tap local infrastructure and talent pool. A total of 48,300 seats have been planned in the scheme and distributed among States/UTs based on their population percentage as per census 2011. The State of Tamil Nadu was allocated a total of 2800 seats on this basis. Based on demand, the allocated seats for a State/UT may be increased subject to overall availability of seats under the scheme. The scheme provides 50% financial support of the actual expenditures incurred by the units in setting up of BPO/ITeS operations with cap of ₹1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). In addition, the scheme has a set of special incentives within the overall cap of VGF.

(b) In the State of Tamil Nadu, till now 39 units for a total of 5,370 seats have been approved to set up operations under IBPS. Out of these, 20 units have commenced their operations for a total of 3,300 seats so far. The details of the operational units are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The direct employment reported by the operational units under IBPS in the State of Tamil Nadu is 3,370 persons so far. Out of these, 1200 are women.

Statement*List of Operational BPO/ITES Units under IBPS in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Seats
1.	Access Healthcare Services Private Limited	Coimbatore	200
2.	Amazon Development Centre India Private Limited	Coimbatore	400
3.	Amazon Development Centre India Private Limited	Coimbatore	600
4.	Focus Edumatics Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
5.	Focus Edumatics Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
6.	Neware Eliya Soft Tech Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
7.	Raise BPO Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
8.	TNQ Books And Journals Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
9.	TNQ Books And Journals Private Limited	Coimbatore	100
10.	iMarque Solutions Private Limited	Krishnagiri	100
11.	AMBC Technologies Private Limited	Madurai	100
12.	iMarque Solutions Private Limited	Nagapattinam	300
13.	iMarque Solutions Private Limited	Nagapattinam	100
14.	Mahima Technology Pvt Ltd	Namakkal	300
15.	Oasys Cybernetics Private Limited	Tiruchirappalli	100
16.	BoscoSoft Technologies Private Limited	Vellore	100
17.	Newgen DigitalWorks Private Limited	Vellore	100
18.	Desicrew Solutions Private Limited	Viluppuram	100
19.	Newgen DigitalWorks Private Limited	Viluppuram	100
20.	Rapid Care Transcription Private Limited	Viluppuram	100
TOTAL			3300 Seats

UMANG App

2812. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced the UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) App for smartphones;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives of the UMANG App along with the details thereof;
- (d) the services identified to be provided to common people under the said initiative along with the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any proposal to introduce it all over the country;
- (f) if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and
- (g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. UMANG App is available on Android/iOS/Windows platforms. UMANG is also available for web version (www.umang.gov.in).

(c) UMANG is an initiative to build a common, unified platform and common mobile app to facilitate ease of access to the citizens by giving them an avenue to use major Government services from a single mobile app.

(d) Major Government to Citizens services across different States/UTs, Central Government departments, local bodies and some important utility bill payment services are identified to be provided through UMANG. Accordingly, services such as EPFO, Bharat BillPay, Bharat Gas, HP Gas, Indane Gas, Passport Seva, Kisan Suvidha, Crop Insurance, Soil Health Card, Pharma Sahi Daam, e-Raktkosh, ESIC, Jeevan Pramaan, Pensioner's Portal, CPGRAMS, ePathshala, CBSE, etc. are currently available to citizens through the UMANG App.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. Various services of Central Government and Bill Payment Service of BBPS (Bharat Bill Payment System) have been made available across the country through UMANG. As on 6th Aug 2018, 276 services of 42 Central Government departments and 14 States/UTs are available on UMANG.

Websites and mobile applications banned by UIDAI

2813. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UIDAI has banned some websites like aadhaarupdate.com, getaadhaar.com, etc; and

(b) if so, the full list of websites and mobile applications that have been banned by UIDAI, along with the details like the Aadhaar services that these websites were providing, who were operating these websites, since when these websites were operating, how many Aadhaar holders' data they had obtained and whether FIR had been filed against such websites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) does not ban any website. However, with regard to website/mobile applications that were found to be providing unauthorised Aadhaar related services to residents, UIDAI had forwarded an official complaint to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team and M/s Google India in this regard. The illegal/un-authorized websites were blocked by Department of Telecommunication, while the un-authorized mobile applications were removed from the Google Play store.

It is submitted that there has been no instance of Aadhaar data or biometrics being obtained by these websites from UIDAI database.

An FIR under section(s)- 66(d) of IT Act and 420 of IPC was filed on 30.05.2017 against the websites providing un-authorized Aadhaar related services to residents.

Special provisions for aadhaar enrolment for persons with disabilities

2814. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recommended any special provisions to make Aadhaar enrolment easier for persons with disabilities; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the issue of enrolment of persons with special needs, especially those who have a problem with both eyes and fingers along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Regulation 6 of Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) Regulation, 2016 provides special mechanism to enrol such persons with biometric exception. Accordingly, enrolment for Aadhaar is done for all residents of the country including persons with disability, missing biometrics or poor quality finger prints or missing Iris/amputated limbs etc.

Response of social media companies on fake news on their platforms

2815. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fake news and clips are being loaded on social media platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has approached these social media platforms in this regard;
- (d) if so, the response of social media companies; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (d) There are media reports about availability of fake news and clips on social media platforms including on WhatsApp. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of this and issued a notice to WhatsApp on 03.07.2018. In their response submitted on the same day, WhatsApp has conveyed a number of steps taken by them to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform. In particular, they have shared the strategy of "Giving people the controls and information they need to stay safe" and "To work proactively to prevent misuse on WhatsApp". Subsequently on 19.7.2018, Government issued second notice to WhatsApp conveying that they need to come out with more effective solutions that can bring in accountability and facilitate enforcement of law in addition to the promised efforts towards labelling forwards and weeding out fake news.

- (e) In response to Government letters, WhatsApp has indicated to take following steps:
 - (i) Increase the friction in propagation of content on the platform by reducing the number of forwards to five and by indicating whether an incoming message is either forwarded or originally composed by the sender.
 - (ii) They have also planned to remove the forward button that appears adjacent to the video or audio message.

- (iii) WhatsApp is testing a new label in India that highlights when a message has been forwarded versus composed by the sender. This could serve as an important signal for recipients to think twice before forwarding messages because it lets a user know if content they received was written by the person they know or a potential rumour from someone else.
- (iv) WhatsApp will be bringing in fact-checking and fake news verification mechanisms to help people check the veracity of content on the platform.
- (v) Work with leading academic experts in India to learn more about the spread of misinformation, which will help inform additional product improvements going forward - as well as help our efforts to block bad actors going forward.
- (vi) WhatsApp has also shared learning material which has been suitably modified and is made & available on www.infosecawareness.in.

Incidents of data breach

2816. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of data breach in the country are higher than the global average;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) No such authentic report is available with the Government indicating that data breach in the country are higher than the global average.

(c) Government has taken several measures for preventing unauthorised access to data and enhancing the cyber security of information technology infrastructure in the country. These are:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions for dealing with data breaches.
- (ii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers/servers on regular basis.

- (iii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is to be conducted on a regular basis after hosting.
- (iv) Government has empanelled 69 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (v) Government has issued general guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
- (vi) Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (vii) Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors 30 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ ITeS etc participated.
- (viii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks.

Curbing fake news over internet and mobile platforms

2817. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tens of citizens have been lynched due to hatred spread by fake & news over internet and mobile platforms, like WhatsApp;
- (b) if so, how does the Ministry plan to tackle the issue and spread digital literacy;
- (c) whether an amendment of IT Act or bringing a new policy is under consideration of the Government to overcome this problem; and

(d) how would Government control fake news if servers of companies are based outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) There are media reports about increase in fake news, misinformation/disinformation on internet and mobile platforms particularly using WhatsApp platform leading to citizens being lynched. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of this and issued a notice to WhatsApp on 03.07.2018. In their response submitted on the same day, WhatsApp has conveyed a number of steps taken by them to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform. In particular, they have shared the strategy of "Giving people the controls and information they need to stay safe" and "To work proactively to prevent misuse on WhatsApp". Subsequently on 19.07.2018, Government issued second notice to WhatsApp conveying that they need to come out with more effective solutions that can bring in accountability and facilitate enforcement of law in addition to the promised efforts towards labelling forwards and weeding out fake news.

(b) Government has taken several initiatives for user awareness relating to cyber safety including hatred spread by fake news over internet and mobile platforms including on WhatsApp. MeitY, through a program namely Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumours/fake news. Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has also issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court's order dated 17.07.2018 in WP(C) 754/2016, MHA has issued a directive on 23.7.2018 to all States for implementation of directions of the apex court and has constituted a Group of Ministers and a High level Committee to make recommendations in this matter.

Government has also asked WhatsApp to convey various steps taken by them to deal with fake.

(c) Government constantly works on strengthening legislative and enforcement mechanism, as and when need arises.

(d) Government is fully committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the constitution of India. Government does not regulate content appearing on Internet. Law enforcement agencies take appropriate action on posting of malicious content on Internet on specific case-to-case basis.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provision for removal/disablement of malicious content appearing on Internet. Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to follow due diligence. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this section prescribes that the intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors or is unlawful in any way.

Further, section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of - (i) sovereignty and integrity of India, (ii) defence of India, (iii) security of the State, (iv) friendly relations with foreign States, (v) public order, or (vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. Towards more effective enforcement, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been regularly interacting with popular social media sites like WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc.

E-KYC user agency licence

2818. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have been approached for availing e-KYC User Agency licence from private companies for providing services till date, both global and local respectively;

(b) the deposit amount that has been received from these agencies; and

(c) in which account/fund the same is being kept and how the said amount has been utilized by Government and under what authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) offers Aadhaar authentication services to the entities

appointed as Requesting Entities as per the provisions of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

169 private entities have been given e-KYC license key, out of which 150 are at Production stage (66 Global and 84 Local) and another 19 entities are in Pre-Production stage.

(b) As per the provisions of Regulation 12(7) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, the Authority has introduced license fee, applicable to Requesting Entities, @ ₹ 20 lakhs (Production fee for 2 years) and @ ₹ 5 lakhs (Pre-Production fee for 3 months) *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2017.

(c) The amount collected as License Fee is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.

**Consultation with the ministries/departments for
creation of a social media hub**

2819. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other relevant Departments/Ministries on the privacy implications of creating a social media hub, as announced by the Government;

(b) the details of such consultations, if any; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address these privacy implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There was no proposal by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology for creating a Social media hub.

However, as per the information provided by Ministry of I&B, they had proposed to set up a Social Media Hub to facilitate information flow regarding its policies and programmes through social media platforms *i.e.* Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube etc. A Request for Proposal (RFP) had been issued for this purpose. The said RFP has since been withdrawn.

Cyber crimes using bank cards/e-wallets

2820. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are growing incidents of cyber crimes including fraud of money, using banks cards and e-wallets;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to strengthen the security and legal framework to deal with cyber crime; and

(c) whether the police and other security agencies are properly trained to deal with cyber crimes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The specific information is not available with the Ministry, however, as per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 10, 18 and 26 cases were registered under Credit/Debit Card Fraud during 2014,2015 and 2016 respectively.

(b) Some of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the digital payments security is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of strengthening digital payments security are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) NCRB has been organizing training for Indian Police Officers and Foreign Police Officers to deal with the cyber-crimes.

A total of 10 trainings (5 each for Indian Police Officers and Foreign Police Officers) were conducted by NCRB on Cyber Crimes during 2016-2018.

Statement-I***Steps taken by Government to secure digital payment system***

1. 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.
2. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities along with countermeasures to create awareness among stakeholders to take

appropriate measures to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Regarding securing digital payments, 27 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.

3. CERT-In has empanelled 67 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
4. All organizations providing digital payment services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
5. Cyber security exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors 25 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc participated.
6. Cyber security awareness sessions are conducted by Ministry of Electronics and Information technology (MeitY) under the Digishala Awareness Campaign.
7. Government has established Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre to detect and clean infected systems in the country. The project is initiated in coordination with the Internet Service Providers and Industry.
8. Government has issued general guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) for securing applications and infrastructure and their key roles and responsibilities for compliance.
9. CERT-In is regularly conducting cyber security trainings for IT/cyber security professionals including CISOs of Government and critical sector organisations to give an exposure on current threat landscape and countermeasures. In addition, CERT-In has also conducted a workshop on security of digital payments systems for stakeholder organisations covering 110 participants.

Statement-II

Steps taken by RBI to strengthen digital payment

1. A comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks issued on June 2, 2016 (DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.1 1/33.01.001/2015-16), includes section on 'Arrangement for continuous surveillance' in banks and also covers best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.

2. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond. Based on market intelligence and incidents reported by the banks, advisories are issued to the banks for sensitizing them about various threats and ensure prompt preventive/corrective action.
3. Department of Banking Supervision under RBI, with the help of Indian - Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios.
4. RBI issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. Banks have also been following the same with their users.
5. RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) cell in 2015 and carries out Information Technology (IT) Examination of banks separately from the regular financial examination of the banks to assess their cyber resilience. The examination, *inter alia*, evaluates the processes implemented by banks for security checks like Vulnerability Assessment (VA) / Penetration Testing (PT) etc. and their follow up action.
6. An inter-disciplinary Standing Committee on Cyber Security at RBI, reviews the threats inherent in the existing/emerging technology and suggests appropriate policy interventions to strengthen cyber security and resilience.
7. RBI has set up an Information Technology (IT) Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.
8. Banks and Payment System Operators have been advised to enhance the security and risk mitigation measures for (a) card transactions (includes card based online transactions) and (b) electronic payment transactions (includes e-banking transactions) by taking following measures:
 - (a) Banks have been advised to provide online alerts for all card transactions (card present and card not present), *vide*, RBI circular dated February 18, 2009 (RBI / DPSS No. 1501 / 02.14.003 / 2008-2009) and March 29, 2011 (DPSS. CO. PD 2224/02.14.003/2010-2011).
 - (b) Banks have been advised, *vide*, circular February 18, 2009 (RBI / DPSS No. 1501 / 02.14.003 / 2008-2009) and December 31,2010 (DPSS.CO.No.1503/

02.14.003/2010-2011) to put in place a system of providing additional factor of authentication (2FA) for all card not present transactions using the information which is not available on the card.

- (c) Banks have also been advised *vide* circulars dated February 28, 2013 (DPSS (CO) PD No.1462/ 02.14.003 / 2012-13) and June 24, 2013 (DPSS (CO) PD No.2377 / 02.14.003 / 2012-13) for securing electronic (online and e-banking) transactions, to introduce additional security measures.

9. For Non-Bank Entities operating Payment Systems in India, in order to ensure that the technology deployed to operate the payment system/s authorised is/are being operated in a safe, secure, sound and efficient manner, RBI has, *vide* circulars DPSS.AD.No.1206 / 02.27.005 / 2009-2010 dated December 7, 2009 and DPSS.1444/ 06.11.001/ 2010-2011 dated December 27, 2010, which was subsequently amended *vide* circular DPSS.CO.OSD.No.2374/06.11.001/2010-2011 dated April 15,2011 (copy is available on https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Notification.aspx?Id=6344&fh=9&Mode=0), mandated System Audit to be done on an annual basis by Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), registered with Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) or by a holder of a Diploma in Information System Audit (DISA) qualification of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Further, the scope of the System Audit should include evaluation of the hardware structure, operating systems and critical applications, security and controls in place, including access controls on key applications, disaster recovery plans, training of personnel managing systems and applications, documentation, etc. The audit should also comment on the deviations, if any, in the processes followed from the process flow submitted to the Reserve Bank while seeking authorization.
10. With a view to address the issue of cyber resilience, RBI had, *vide* circular DPSS.CO.OSD.No.1485/06.08.005/2016-17 dated December 9, 2016 (copy is available on https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Notification.aspx?Id=T0772&fh=9&Mode=0), instructed all authorised entities/ banks issuing PPIs in the country to carry out special audit by empanelled CERT-In auditors and take appropriate measures on mitigating phishing attacks.

In addition, details of direction pertaining to security for PPI transactions, are available in section 'Security, Fraud prevention and Risk Management Framework' of the Master Directions for PPI issued by RBI (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1 164/02.14.006/ 2017-18).

11. RBI has issued various circulars wherein customer banks are advised to educate customers. These circulars are as follows:
- (a) Card Payments - Relaxation in requirement of Additional Factor of Authentication for small value card present transactions dated May 14, 2015 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.2163/02.14.003/2014-2015).
 - (b) Cash Withdrawal at Point-of-Sale (POS) - Enhanced limit at Tier III to VI Centres dated August 27, 2015 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.449/02.14.003/2015-16).
 - (c) Card Not Present transactions -Relaxation in Additional Factor of Authentication for payments upto 2000/- for card network provided authentication solutions dated December 6, 2016 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1431/02.14.003/2016-17).
 - (d) Master Direction on Issuance and Operation of Prepaid Payment Instruments dated October 11, 2017 1 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1 164/02.14.006/2017-18).
 - (e) Banks have also been requested to educate customers about cyber security risks, as per the circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks dated June 2, 2016 (DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.11/33.01.001/2015-16).

Levying of charges on bankers for Aadhaar authentication services

2821. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India) is levying heavy charges on bankers for Aadhaar authentication services;
- (b) whether Government has prescribed any fee to be charged by UIDAI from the banks for Aadhaar authentication; and
- (c) whether there is any move by the bankers to transfer those charges to the public, if so, whether they would transfer the complete charges or will share partial charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As far as Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is concerned, UIDAI does not charge any transaction charges for either Yes/No or e-KYC authentication. However, as per the

provisions of Regulation 12(7) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2017, License fee is applicable to Authentication User Agencies (AUAs) and Authentication Service Agencies (ASAs). Since all KUAs are, by default, also AUAs, there is no additional license fee for e-KYC services.

	License Fees (for 2 years)
AUA	Rs 20 Lakh
ASA	Rs 1 Crore

The circular issued by UIDAI in this regard dated 31.05.2017 is available at https://uidai.gov.in/images/resource/Circular_for_AUA_KUA_and_ASA_Agreements_v40.pdf and dated 08.08.2017 is available at https://uidai.gov.in/images/resource/Circular_dated_08082017.pdf.

(c) As per information received from Department of Financial Services, presently, there is no plan by banks to charge public for cost/fee incurred by them for Aadhaar authentication.

Aadhaar enrolment in the country

2822. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people enrolled under the Aadhaar in the country, as on date; and

(b) whether Government is having any plan to implement single identity card to the citizens of the country if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As on 5th August 2018, a total of 122.06 crore Aadhaar numbers have been issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).

(b) Ministry of Electronics and IT is not considering any proposal of providing single identity card to the citizens of the country.

Preference to locally produced cyber security products

2823. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has mandated giving preference in all

public procurements to locally-produced cyber security products where intellectual property rights are owned by companies or start-up incorporated in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also fact that though IP registration is not mandatory in India, a firm claiming benefit should have the right to use and commercialise the product without third party consents, distributed and modify it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has issued a notification on 2.7.2018 namely "Public Procurement (Make in India) Order 2018 for Cyber Security products". The notification defines local supplier as :

"A company incorporated and registered in India as governed by the applicable Act (Companies Act, LLP Act, Partnership Act etc.) or startup that meet the definition as prescribed by Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India under the notification G.S.R. 364 (E) dated 11th April 2018 and recognized under Startup India initiative of DIPP.

and

Revenue from the produces) in the India and revenue from Intellectual Property (IP) licensing should accrue to the aforesaid company/Startup in India. The entity claiming benefits under the Public Procurement Order 2017 in addition to being an Indian registered/ incorporated entity, and supplying products should satisfy the conditions of IP ownership."

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. IP registrations is not a compulsory criteria as it is not necessary to register to exercise copyright in India. In this case, IP ownership rights would need to be substantiated by adequate proof, such as:

(i) adequate documentation evidencing ownership (evidenced by supporting proof such as documentation related to development but not limited to IP assignments, shrink wraps, license agreements, click wraps); or

(ii) IP registrations.

IT awareness in rural areas

2824. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government to increase IT awareness in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the internet connectivity in the State of Kerala and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government proposes to use the IT for helping villagers in the areas of education, training, health-care, agriculture, etc., and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India is implementing a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2019. Besides digital literacy, the beneficiaries under the PMGDISHA scheme would also be trained on use of electronic payment system covering UPI (including BHIM app), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Point of Sale (PoS), Aadhar enabled payment system (AEPS), Cards, and Internet Banking.

As on 6th August, 2018, a total of 1.27 crore candidates have been enrolled under PMGDISHA. Training has been imparted to 1.25 crore candidates and out of this more than 65 Lakh candidates have been certified.

(b) Provisioning of internet connectivity at rural areas is under the purview of Department of Telecommunications (DoT), under Ministry of Communications. BharatNet project is being implemented by DoT in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) by broadband in the country including state of Kerala.

As on 5th August, 2018, under BharatNet project, by laying a total length of 830 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), 1,129 GPs (including Block Headquarters) has been made Service Ready in the state of Kerala.

Further, under a project funded by USOF, Public Wi-Fi hotspots are being set up by BSNL at its 25,000 Rural Telephone Exchanges in the country. A total of 450

exchanges have been provided with Wi-Fi connectivity in Kerala. In addition to this, BSNL has also provided Wi-Fi hotspots at 555 GPs in Kerala.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing various schemes such as National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM), PMGDISHA, e-Hospital, National Agriculture Market(eNAM), Soil Health card, etc. for helping villagers in the areas of education, training, health-care, agriculture. In addition to above schemes, Common Services Centres(CSCs) deliver a range of services related to social welfare schemes, financial services, education & skill development, healthcare, agriculture and digital literacy.

Digitalisation of public - utility documents

2825. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a major thrust is being given to digitalisation of public utility documents like educational certificates, Aadhaar Cards, Voter Cards and other public-utility documents;

(b) whether Government has taken enough security measures to preserve such documents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether, with the advent of new imaging and other softwares, it would be easy to f tamper with such documents; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to prevent such manipulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. All suitable measures have been taken by the Government for the cyber security. The products/applications have been designed and hosted with appropriate security and authentication. MeitY, Government of India has a robust cyber security system in place to build a secure and resilient Digital India program for citizen, businesses and Government through a multilayer approach. The Cyber Security policy is aimed to protect information and information infrastructure, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threat, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional framework, people, processes, technology and cooperation.

MeitY has deployed state-of-the-art security solutions including firewalls, intrusion prevention systems and anti-virus solution. Additionally, periodic security audits of resources are also performed.

(d) and (e) Use of digital signature and e-Sign are deployed to prevent such manipulation.

Setting up of cold storage chains/food processing units in rural areas

†2826. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 80-85 per cent of the vegetables and fruits produced in the country are laid waste because of lack of storage facilities; and

(b) whether Government would encourage establishment of cold storage chains/food y processing units in the rural areas of the country, so that, large scale vegetables/fruits being wasted could be put to good use and consequently farmers are benefited from the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) carried out a study on behalf of Ministry of Food Processing Industries on the extent of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces and submitted the report in March, 2015. The study estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables were in the range of 4.58% to 15.88% due to various reasons such as harvesting, cleaning, sorting/grading, packaging, transportation, storage channels, weight loss in storage etc.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme -Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective to supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease agri-waste.

The following schemes are being implemented under PMKSY:

- (i) Mega Food Parks
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure
- (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters
- (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages
- (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure
- (vii) Human Resources and Institutions

The Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce is being implemented to provide integrated and complete cold chain, preservation and value addition infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the consumer. Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for value addition and processing infrastructure @ 50% for general areas and @ 75% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands and @ 35% and 50% respectively for storage and transport infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹10 crore for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). The scheme is available in rural & urban areas in all States/UTs. State wise funds are not allocated under the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition

The Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) helps in increasing the level of processing, value addition, thereby leading to reduction of wastage and enhancement of farmer's income by providing financial assistance for creation of processing and preservation capacities and modernization/expansion of existing units. The proposals for creation/expansion/modernization of food processing and preservation units are considered in Mega Food Parks (MFPs), Agro-Processing Clusters assisted by Ministry and in designated food parks notified by the Ministry under Special Food Processing Fund created in NABARD within the State/UT allocation.

The Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages provides effective and seamless backward and forward integration for processed food industry by plugging the gaps in supply chain in terms of availability of raw material and linkages with the

market. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of primary processing centers/collection centers at farm gate and modern retail-outlets at the front end along with connectivity through insulated/refrigerated transport.

Under both these schemes, grant-in-aid is available @ 35% of eligible project cost in general areas and 50% of eligible project cost in North East States including Sikkim and difficult areas namely Himalayan States, State notified HUP areas & Islands subject to maximum of ₹5.00 crore per project. These schemes are available in rural and urban areas in all States/UTs.

Preservation of agricultural produces, fruits, vegetables etc.

‡2827. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of resources available for the safe storage and preservation of agriculture produces fruits, vegetables and foodgrains *vis-a-vis* to their production to protect them from getting rotten, State-wise;

(b) the details of researches carried out along with the results thereof and mechanism available to prevent the garlics and onions from getting rotten, decayed and wasted and the manner in which farmers are being benefited by it; and

(c) the details of the yields of garlics and onions in the last and the current year along with the estimated losses incurred thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries including safe storage and preservation of agriculture produces, fruits, vegetables and food grains in the country with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. The various schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PMKSY is a comprehensive package resulting in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The Schemes are aimed at development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units, provide effective and seamless backward and forward integration for processed food industry by plugging gaps in supply chain and creation of processing and preservation capacities and modernization/expansion of existing food processing units. Not only it provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in reducing wastage of agriculture produce, increasing the processing level besides helping in providing better prices to farmers. State-wise details of number of projects approved under various schemes of PMKSY is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has sanctioned a research project titled "Package of technologies for On-farm Processing, Value Addition and Safe Storage of Onions" under Research & Development Scheme to Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu during 2013-14. This research project resulted in development of easily fabricated, cheap & affordable on-farm modular ventilated curing structure for onion suited best for curing without quality deterioration.

As per the information provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the following research activities were conducted by ICAR-Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research (ICAR-DOGR) over a period of time which have benefitted the farmers:

- Developed onion varieties like Bhima Shakti, Bhima Kiran and Bhima Light Red, having Bolting percent of less than 5%, resulting in better storage life up to 5-6 months.
- Two garlic varieties Bhima Purple and Bhima Omkar developed having good storage life.
- Developed improved package of practices for rabi onion and garlic to increase the shelf life. The clean cultivation practices contributed in increasing the storage life of onion & garlic and reduced the percentage of rot.
- Developed following types of storage structure to reduce the loss of onion and garlic during storage:
 - (i) Low volume low cost onion structure: This storage structure is suited for 5 to 10 tonnes capacity. These storage structures reduce storage

losses by 20-50% depending upon the period of storage and variety used. Reduced storage losses in onion by 10 to 20%.

- (ii) High volume bottom and side ventilated onion storage structure: The storage structure is suited for 25-50 tonnes capacity. This storage structure reduces storage losses by 20-50% depending upon the period of storage and variety used. Reduces storage losses in onion by 10 to 20%.

(c) The details of the yields of garlics and onions in the last and the current year as provided by Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is given in Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of projects approved under various schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects approved						Total
		Mega Food Park	Cold Chain	Unit Scheme- CEFPPC	Agro- Processing Clusters	Backward- Forward Linkage	Food Testing Lab	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	7	0	0	0	1	11
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
4.	Assam	1	2	1	1	0	5	10
5.	Bihar	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
7.	Gujarat	2	18	4	1	2	11	38
8.	Haryana	2	9	3	2	0	13	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	4	1	1	2	21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	7	1	0	1	2	12
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
12.	Karnataka	2	8	5	0	3	6	24
13.	Kerala	2	4	1	0	2	2	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	6	3	1	0	4	16
15.	Maharashtra	3	53	10	6	9	18	99
16.	Manipur	0	2	1	1	0	1	5
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
19.	Nagaland	1	2	3	0	0	1	7
20.	New Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
21.	Odisha	2	2	1	0	2	2	9
22.	Punjab	3	17	4	1	2	7	34
23.	Rajasthan	1	10	6	1	1	1	20
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	9	19	0	4	12	44
26.	Telangana	4	6	0	0	1	4	15
27.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3	21	14	2	1	6	47
29.	Uttarakhand	2	22	5	1	1	2	33
30.	West Bengal	1	8	0	0	0	8	17
TOTAL		42	234	88	18	30	118	530

Statement-II*Area, Production and Productivity of Garlic*

States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18 (2nd A.E.)		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.33	0.03	0.01	0.33
Assam	29.71	56.01	1.89	29.77	56.41	1.89
Bihar	1.95	2.94	1.51	1.95	2.94	1.51
Chhattisgarh	1.30	3.50	2.69	1.30	3.50	2.69
Gujarat	10.10	79.15	7.84	10.13	81.47	8.04
Haryana	5.00	32.00	6.40	5.00	32.00	6.40
Himachal Pradesh	4.43	7.72	1.74	4.43	7.72	1.74
Jammu and Kashmir	0.71	0.56	0.79	0.74	0.61	0.82
Karnataka	4.66	6.28	1.35	6.53	5.42	0.83
Kerala	0.76	0.37	0.49	0.08	0.38	4.75
Madhya Pradesh	92.50	405.00	4.38	92.50	405.00	4.38
Maharashtra	2.45	14.31	5.84	2.56	14.26	5.57
Manipur	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.28	1.11	3.96	0.28	1.11	3.96
Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.50	0.02	0.01	0.50
Nagaland	0.29	2.98	10.28	0.30	3.06	10.20
Odisha	10.90	35.50	3.26	10.90	35.50	3.26
Punjab	6.46	73.74	11.41	6.46	73.74	11.41
Rajasthan	107.97	727.50	6.74	107.97	727.50	6.74
Tamil Nadu	0.51	2.93	5.75	0.51	2.93	5.75
Telangana	0.29	1.01	3.48	0.29	1.01	3.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	35.25	202.30	5.74	35.15	223.55	6.36
Uttarakhand	1.49	2.17	1.46	1.49	2.17	1.46
West Bengal	3.70	36.10	9.76	3.70	36.10	9.76

Statement-III

Area, Production and Productivity of Onion

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17		2017-18 (2nd A.E.)			
		Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.66	916.43	22.00	43.87	965.12	22.00
2.	Assam	8.27	81.28	9.83	16.81	241.81	14.39
3.	Bihar	54.06	1248.96	23.10	54.05	1248.96	23.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	25.55	422.05	16.52	26.32	435.25	16.54
5.	Gujarat	51.61	1290.17	25.00	52.13	1303.07	25.00
6.	Haryana	31.01	682.94	22.03	35.21	905.80	25.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.60	50.45	19.38	2.62	50.74	19.38
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.90	69.16	23.82	2.93	69.85	23.82
9.	Jharkhand	17.48	292.59	16.74	16.99	289.74	17.05
10.	Karnataka	217.82	3049.48	14.00	191.84	2566.43	13.38
11.	Madhya Pradesh	150.83	3721.61	24.67	143.89	3687.90	25.63
12.	Maharashtra	481.05	6734.74	14.00	512.65	6656.00	12.98
13.	Manipur	0.49	6.12	12.47	0.48	6.01	12.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Meghalaya	0.55	4.94	8.96	0.59	5.19	8.86
15.	Mizoram	2.21	8.44	3.82	2.09	7.93	3.79
16.	Nagaland	0.72	7.29	10.14	0.70	7.20	10.22
17.	Odisha	33.44	378.64	11.32	33.46	379.22	11.33
18.	Punjab	8.85	202.55	22.88	9.36	214.48	22.91
19.	Rajasthan	62.50	1149.29	18.39	65.50	1211.75	18.50
20.	Sikkim	0.36	1.93	5.35	0.62	3.48	5.61
21.	Tamil Nadu	35.58	750.67	21.10	27.35	272.41	9.96
22.	Telangana	15.58	402.37	25.83	8.13	174.79	21.50
23.	Tripura	0.47	3.24	6.95	0.25	3.45	13.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	26.08	426.98	16.37	26.85	439.64	16.37
25.	Uttarakhand	4.12	41.77	10.15	4.13	41.87	10.15
26.	West Bengal	29.00	465.45	16.05	35.20	632.75	17.98
27.	Others	0.85	17.89	21.17	0.82	17.37	21.18

Extending the activities of Ministry to Kerala

2828. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would extend the activities of the Food Processing Ministry to distant States like Kerala;

(b) the possible areas where the Ministry could help Kerala;

(c) whether there are any proposals for FDI in food processing industry; and

(d) the extent to which 'Make in India' projects have materialised in the food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme -PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing

Industries in the country including Kerala. The various schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

PMKSY is a comprehensive package resulting in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Not only it provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

The Ministry of Food Processing industries does not setup any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/ State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/ units/ projects. The Schemes are not any region specific or State specific, but are demand driven. Financial assistance to the eligible applicant is provided as per the Scheme guidelines and against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time. Ministry is implementing 2 Mega Food Parks and 4 Cold Chain Projects in Kerala.

(c) and (d) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Also, 100% FDI with Government approval for retail trading, including through e-commerce, is allowed for food products manufactured or produced in India. Eight FDI proposals for retail trading in food products have been approved amounting to about US\$700 million during 2017-18.

Government has also taken a number of policy initiatives like creation of a special fund of ₹ 2000 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries; classification of food & agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products,

100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme etc. to further boost the development and promotion of Food Processing Sector.

Growth of FPI in Himachal Pradesh

2829. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to promote the Food Processing Industry (FPI) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the specific action taken thereon; and
- (c) the details of the growth of FPI in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Government is implementing a new Central Sector Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY) on 3rd May, 2017 with an allocation of Rs. 6000 crores for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for promotion. and development of Food Processing Industry in the country. The various schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

PMKSY is a comprehensive package resulting in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Not only it provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

Government has also taken a number of policy initiatives like permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for trading, including through

e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India; creation of a special fund of ₹ 2000 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries; classification of food and agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme etc.

(c) As per the Annual Survey of Industries for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the details of the registered factories/units in food processing sector in Himachal Pradesh are as under:

Sl. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	No. of Factories	172	166	171
2.	Fixed Capital (₹ Crore)	2,169	2,271	2,105
3.	Total Output (₹ Crore)	6,131	6,588	7,430

Further as per the latest NSS 73rd Round (2015-16) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the number of unincorporated enterprises of food processing industry in Himachal Pradesh was 21,885.

Women's Reservation Bill

2830. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Government to keep Women's Reservation Bill in Parliament in cold storage;

(b) the views of Government on the Bill;

(c) whether Government propose to pass the Bill in the current session of Parliament; and

(d) the problem in passing this Bill in Lok Sabha, since it is already passed by Rajya Sabha, and when the principal opposition agrees to give support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 9th March, 2010 and was pending in 15th Lok Sabha. On dissolution of the Lok Sabha the Bill lapsed. It has been the endeavour of the Government to provide for reservation of one-third seats for women in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies. The issue involved needs careful consideration on the basis of the consensus among all political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

Legal aid for poor women prisoners

2831. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the poor women prisoners hardly get the legal aid;
- (b) if so, whether Government would appoint lawyers to help such women;
- (c) whether Government would set up any system to monitor the attendance of such lawyers and the number of cases handled by them on monthly basis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, all women, including women prisoners, are eligible for free legal aid. As on 31.03.2018, 1062 Legal Services Clinics have been opened in jails to provide legal services to prisoners in general, including women prisoners. 9563 Remand Advocates have been appointed in Magisterial Courts and Session Courts for providing legal services to arrestee in the criminal courts. Further, in order to sensitise women prisoners about free legal aid and their legal rights including right to bail, awareness camps/programmes are conducted in jails at regular intervals. In the month of May, 2018, 1870 legal services camps were held inside jails specifically for women prisoners to create awareness and provide legal aid to them.

(c) to (e) District Legal Services Authorities are monitoring the court based legal services rendered and the progress of cases in legal aid matters including the services of remand advocates and panel lawyers. A statement showing the number of persons

in custody, which includes women, who have benefitted through legal services and advice, during the financial year 2017-18, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of persons including women in custody who have benefitted through legal service and advice during F.Y. 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	No. of persons in custody
		2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	992
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	440
4.	Assam	2015
5.	Bihar	10225
6.	Chhattisgarh	10247
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	9
9.	Delhi	15657
10.	Goa	303
11.	Gujarat	4043
12.	Haryana	7715
13.	Himachal Pradesh	135
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	68
15.	Jharkhand	3817
16.	Karnataka	5781
17.	Kerala	21220
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	23039
20.	Maharashtra	4030
21.	Manipur	453
22.	Meghalaya	426

Sl. No.	State	No. of persons in custody
23.	Mizoram	1620
24.	Nagaland	596
25.	Odisha	764
26.	Puducherry	38
27.	Punjab	8096
28.	Rajasthan	5714
29.	Sikkim	348
30.	Tamil Nadu	3401
31.	Telangana	3656
32.	Tripura	307
33.	U. T. Chandigarh	346
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6627
35.	Uttarakhand	972
36.	West Bengal	4469
TOTAL		147662

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure
Facilities for the Judiciary**

2832. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary;

(b) the amount of money spent under the scheme, so far, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the targets set by Government under the scheme and whether they have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary is being implemented since

1993-94 in order to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard by providing financial assistance to the States/UTs. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. So far, an amount of ₹ 6,380.57 crores has been sanctioned since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 2,936.27 crores (46%) have been sanctioned to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The details of State/UT- wise funds sanctioned under the Scheme so far are given in Statement (*See below*). The Central Government has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an outlay is ₹3,320 crore for completion of on-going projects for construction of 3,000 court halls and 1,800 residential units for judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary since inception of the Scheme in 1993-94

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total Funds sanctioned (1993-94 to 2018-19) as on 06.08.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,964.45
2.	Bihar	22,961.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	7,181.07
4.	Goa	1,114.93
5.	Gujarat	51,766.42
6.	Haryana	15,786.42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3,132.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17,601.60
9.	Jharkhand	17,146.52
10.	Karnataka	62,673.85
11.	Kerala	8,587.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35,113.04

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	65,974.86
14.	Odisha	9,024.27
15.	Punjab	48,631.92
16.	Rajasthan	17,510.51
17.	Tamil Nadu	20,131.46
18.	Uttarakhand	11,888.16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	91,563.57
20.	West Bengal	16,209.46
TOTAL (A)		5,39,963.53
North Eastern States		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,756.44
2.	Assam	15,079.30
3.	Manipur	6,628.71
4.	Meghalaya	9,462.00
5.	Mizoram	6,296.29
6.	Nagaland	10,795.64
7.	Sikkim	4,630.39
8.	Tripura	7,053.45
TOTAL (B)		64,702.22
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,155.23
2.	Chandigarh	3,900.95
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	706.25
4.	Daman and Diu	232.43
5.	Delhi	21,437.40
6.	Lakshadweep	51.25
7.	Pondicherry	5,908.56
TOTAL (C)		33,392.07
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		6,38,057.82

**Fast Track Courts for releasing prisoners, imprisoned
for petty crimes etc.**

‡2833. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is formulating any policy for the acquittal of lakhs of prisoners, imprisoned for petty crimes, non-payment of the amount of bail and those imprisoned even after the completion of period of punishment, by constituting the Fast Track Courts for their release;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Setting up of Fast Track Courts and their functioning comes within the domain of the State Governments in consultation with respective High Courts, as per their need and resources.

The Union Government is committed to the cause that every accused person receives a fair trial and does not languish in jail longer than is absolutely necessary, as per law. There are legal provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Cr.P.C.) to resolve the plight of under trial prisoners (UTPs). Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 05.09.2014 in the Writ Petition No.310 of 2005 - Bhim Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors had directed judicial officers to hold sittings in jails for effective implementation of section 436A of the Cr.P.C.

Minister of Law and Justice, vide letter dated 3rd February, 2017, had requested the Chief Justices of all 24 High Courts to advise the district judiciary to ensure effective implementation of section 436A Cr.P.C. and ensure periodic monitoring of the associated Under Trial Review Committee Mechanism.

Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC) which is set up in the Districts, is headed by the District and Session Judge, who is also the Chairperson of the District Legal Services Authority. The said committee holds quarterly meetings. The areas which are primarily looked into by the UTRCs include (i) UTPs covered under section 436A of Cr.P.C. (ii) UTPs released on bail by the court, but who have not been able to furnish sureties; (iii) UTPs accused of compoundable offences; (iv) UTPs eligible under section

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

436 of Cr.P.C. (v) convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them.

Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 31.10.2017 in W.P. (Civil) No. 406 of 2013 titled Re-Inhuman Conditions in 1,382 prisons, directed the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to draft a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for smooth functioning of UTRCs right from the identification of UTPs, processing the data, passing of recommendations, and moving of Bail Applications of the recommended UTPs.

NALSA has prepared the SOP for the UTRCs and submitted the same to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Civil) No.406 of 2013 titled Re-Inhuman Conditions in 1,382 prisons.

Vetting of Notifications before issue

2834. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the rules and regulations issued under the Acts are being vetted by the Ministry;
- (b) if so, their category-wise numbers for the last three years;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures adopted to ensure that every such Notification is vetted before issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Legislative Department is not maintaining the category-wise details of the draft notifications received by it from different Ministries/Departments regarding framing or amendment of rules, regulations etc. However, this Department had received a total of 10,437 numbers of subordinate legislation proposals from 1st January, 2015 to 31st December, 2017 for vetting of rules, regulations etc.

(d) Chapter 11 of the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India prescribes the detailed procedure to be followed by the Ministries/Departments in regard to Subordinate Legislation proposals. This clearly mandates that "The

Department concerned will frame the rules etc. and refer them to the Ministry of Law and Justice, which will vet them from constitutional, legal and drafting point of view'.

Vetting of rules and regulations

2835. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is able to vet all the rules and regulations quite minutely and comprehensively;
- (b) if so, the reasons for their scrutiny by Committees of Parliament which point out so many defects in them subsequently;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of remedial measure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The making of rules and modifications/improvements thereon is a constant process.

Validity of Litigation Notice through WhatsApp

2836. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay High Court has held the serving of notice of litigation through WhatsApp valid, which was sent to a credit card defaulter by the concerned bank; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The High Court of Bombay in Notice No. 1148 of 2015 in Execution Application No. 1196 of 2015 in the case of SBI Cards and Payments Services Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Rohidas Jadhav, *vide* its order dated 11th June, 2018, *inter alia*, accepted the service of notice in PDF format delivered through WhatsApp as a proper service under Order XXI Rule 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).

Telecast of live proceedings of Supreme Court

2837. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to telecast live proceedings of the Supreme Court, as observed by the Supreme Court, to help litigants to watch the proceedings and to assess the lawyers' performance;
- (b) if so, whether Government would start a separate dedicated channel for this purpose;
- (c) whether any guidelines for live streaming of proceedings have been framed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the live-streaming of court proceedings would start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Writ Petition has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, seeking declaration for permitting live-streaming of Supreme Court case proceedings of constitutional and national importance having an impact on the public at large and a direction to make available the necessary infrastructure for live-streaming and to frame guidelines for the determination of such cases which are of constitutional and national importance. The Writ Petition has been converted into Public Interest Litigation and the matter is *sub-judice* at present.

Return to ballot papers in place of EVMs

2838. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a strong demand from political parties to return to ballot papers instead of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in view of technical snags occurring in most of the EVMs;
- (b) whether allegations of EVM tampering and malfunctioning were looked into by the Election Commission in the last two years;
- (c) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether sample EVM votings and Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (WPAT) have been matched in each pooling booth of the constituencies where they were used and whether all of them matched, if so, the details thereof?

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.

Updation of data in National Judicial Data Grid

2839. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that non-updation of data in National Judicial Data Grid by Subordinate Courts has become a serious problem in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to make any special provision in "e-Court Project" so that hassle-free internet connectivity can be provided to all District and Taluka Courts in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Updation of data in National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is regularly done by Subordinate Courts across the country. Some courts are unable to update case data due to various reasons including speed of connectivity.

As per information available on NJDG, 563 out of 6374 court establishments (8.83% of the court establishments) have not uploaded the case data for more than 7 days as on 8th August, 2018. The State-wise number of court establishments which have not been able to upload daily progress case data in NJDG for more than 7 days as on 8.8.2018 is given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Number of court establishments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
3.	Assam	7

Sl. No.	State	Number of court establishments
4.	Bihar	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Gujarat	326
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
9.	Jharkhand	10
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9
13.	Maharashtra	33
14.	Manipur	7
15.	Meghalaya	3
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Odisha	30
18.	Rajasthan	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	20
20.	Telangana	2
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	20
23.	Uttarakhand	6
24.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		563

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Since hassle free network connectivity to all District and Subordinate Courts is essential for a reliable data grid. The e Committee of the Supreme Court of India and the Department of Justice has approved a Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity project connecting all the district and taluka courts through BSNL in a single network grid under the e Courts Project. Department of Justice has issued work order to BSNL in May, 2018 for establishing Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity

at 3064 court complexes, including 458 unconnected court complex sites under e-Courts Project at a cost of ₹ 169.61 crores. BSNL has completed feasibility studies of all hitherto unconnected District and Subordinate Court complexes across the country.

Electrification of Tori-Lohardaga railway line

2840. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending electrification of Tori-Lohardaga railway line in Jharkhand; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Tori- Lohardaga section is part of Ranchi-Lohardaga-Tori ongoing railway electrification project. Ranchi - Lohardaga section (68 route kilometre) has been commissioned on electric traction. The work of Lohardaga-Tori section (48 route kilometre) is progressing smoothly and being monitored for timely completion during 2018-19.

(b) The work is being monitored closely by Ministry of Railways and all efforts are being made to complete the project by providing adequate resources.

Unmanned railway crossings

2841. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the number of road-railway crossings or level crossings without gates, zone-wise;

(c) the reasons behind the deaths at the level crossings; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Zone-wise number of unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) as on 01.04.2018 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Number of unmanned level crossings
1.	Central Railway	109
2.	Eastern Railway	0
3.	East Central Railway	655
4.	East Coast Railway	117
5.	Northern Railway	610
6.	North Central Railway	279
7.	North Eastern Railway	629
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	318
9.	North Western Railway	411
10.	Southern Railway	270
11.	South Central Railway	151
12.	South Eastern Railway	149
13.	South East Central Railway	204
14.	South Western Railway	187
15.	Western Railway	1703
16.	West Central Railway	0
	TOTAL	5792

(c) The main reason behind the deaths at UMLCs is due to negligence of road vehicle driver/road users.

(d) Indian Railways have taken the following proactive measures to ensure the safety of road users at UMLCs:—

- (i) SMS-based campaigns to create awareness amongst users.
- (ii) Social awareness campaigns to educate road users with the use of 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* Natak organized at public places with theme "Safety at Level Crossings".
- (v) Drives to ensure availability of basic infrastructure at UMLCs 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 organized 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 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 UMLCs on Broad Gauge have been provided with Gate Mitra to counsel/warn the road users for observance of safe practices while negotiating the UMLCs.

The unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) are targeted for elimination by March, 2020. However efforts are being made to eliminate all UMLCs on BG even earlier also.

Encroachment on railway land

†2842. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 1900 hectares land of Railways across the country has been encroached upon by people;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to obtain correct information regarding the encroached land; and
- (c) the steps taken by Railways, so far, for railway land encroachment free and the time by when the same would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As on 31.03.2018, out of 4.77 lakh hectare land available with Indian Railways, approximately 844.38 hectare (0.18%) land is under encroachment.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railways carry out regular surveys of land/encroachment, update the land records to assess the correct quantum of encroached land and, thereafter, take action for their removal. If the encroachments are of a temporary nature (soft encroachment) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, the same are got removed in consultation and with the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police. The removal of encroachments is a continuous process, as a result of which in the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, 70.02 hectares of land has been retrieved.

Survey for Srinagar-Leh railway line

2843. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the final location survey of Srinagar-Leh railway line has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred on it;
- (c) whether the said survey has been analysed; and
- (d) if not, how much time would be taken to analyse the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No final location survey of Srinagar-Leh Railway line has been sanctioned.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Railway bridge between Aara and Chhapra on Ganga

†2844. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the road passengers have benefited after the construction of the Aara-Chhapra Ganga bridge, while the rail passengers still have to travel *via* Patna to reach Chhapra-Siwan, Muzaffarpur etc.; and
- (b) whether the ministry proposes to construct railway bridge alongside the Ganga bridge between Aara-Chhapra?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal with the Railways for construction of Railway bridge over river Ganga and laying new line between Aara and Chhapra. The existing nearest rail-cum-road bridge between Patna-Sonepur is only 49 km away from Aara.

The accrued benefit regarding Aara-Chhapra Ganga road bridge after its construction cannot be commented upon since the same does not belong to Railways.

Doubling and electrification of Machilipatnam-Vijayawada railway line

2845. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is executing doubling and electrification of Machilipatnam-Vijayawada railway line on the basis of cost sharing with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has entered into contract with the State Government in this regard including the sharing of Rate of Return (RoR);

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Machilipatnam-Vijayawada (79.43 km.) is part of Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu (221 km.) Doubling with electrification project which was sanctioned at total cost of ₹1503.71 crore on 50% cost sharing basis with Government of Andhra Pradesh. There is no sharing of Rate of Return (RoR) on this project. The various works such as earth works, construction of minor and major bridges, ballast supply etc. have been taken up.

Old railway tracks and coaches used by Railways in Maharashtra

2846. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are still using very old railway tracks and rail coaches which have expired their life span in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind using very old tracks and coaches; and

(c) the details of action Government has taken or proposes to take to replace the very old tracks and coaches in Maharashtra and rest of the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No Sir, Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis viz. traffic carried in terms of gross million tonnes, incidence of rail fracture/failure, wear of rails, corrosion of rails, maintain ability of track as per standards etc. On Metre Gauge (MG) and Narrow Gauge (NG) tracks which are sanctioned for Gauge conversion, the track renewal works, if required, are undertaken after due consideration of progress of execution of gauge conversion. Track Renewal Works are planned in advance every year and their execution is prioritized according to the condition of track and various other factors ensuring all the time that track is in a sound condition for safe running of trains. Normally, track renewal works are completed in two to three years of sanction. 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 01.04.2018, 8265 km. of track (in Complete Track Renewal Units, i.e. CTR units) is sanctioned on Indian Railways for renewal out of which a target of 4400 km. in CTR units for track renewal has been kept for year 2018-19. This includes Through Rail Renewal (Primary) or TRR(P) of 5000 km. Budget outlay of ₹11450 cr. has been provided under Track Renewal for year 2018-19.

The State of Maharashtra falls in Central Railway, South Central Railway, Southeast Central Railway, South Western Railway and Western Railway. The targets fixed and actual progress of track renewal for Central Railway, South Central Railway, Southeast Central Railway, South Western Railway and Western Railway for the last year and current year are as under:—

Railway	Progress of Track Renewal during 2017-18	Progress of Track Renewal during 2018-19 (upto June, 2018)
1	2	3
Central	299 CTR units (including TRR(P) 370 km.)	75 CTR units (including TRR(P) 84 km.)

1	2	3
South Central	193 CTR units (including TRR(P) 223 km.)	55 CTR units (including TRR (P) 63 km.)
Southeast Central	182 CTR units (including TRR(P) 192 km.)	39 CTR units (including TRR (P) 53 km.)
South Western	197 CTR units (including TRR(P) 203 km.)	67 CTR units (including TRR (P) 71 km.)
Western	321 CTR units (including TRR(P) 430 km.)	91 CTR units (including TRR (P) 95 km.)

CTR= Complete Track Renewal Units in km.

TRR(P)= Through Rail Renewal (Primary) in km.

One km of Through Rail Renewal is counted as 0.5 km. CTR units and one km of Through Sleeper Renewal is counted as 0.5 km. CTR Units.

Systems are in place in order to ensure that passenger coaches that have completed their prescribed service life are not allowed in train service in Indian Railways including in the State of Maharashtra. No overaged coaches are allowed in passenger train services. Replacement of in-service passenger coaches from trains on age-cum-condition basis is a continual process. Timely replacement of over-aged coaches is ensured.

Pantry cars in long distance trains

†2847. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pantry car facilities are not available in long distance trains connecting two distant cities;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to provide the pantry car facilities in long distance trains;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, there are about 235 pairs of long distance trains having more than 24 hours travel time in which pantry cars have been provided.

(b) to (d) Since there is paucity of pantry cars, attachment of pantry car to any train depends upon order of priority with respect to category of train *viz.* Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto/Mail/ Express trains etc, load limitation and journey time of train etc. However, passengers of the train can order food of their choice through e-catering which is available at all major stations en-route and through static units available at all stations en-route.

Rail line from Wanpoh to Shopian *via* Kulgam

2848. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for a new railway line from Wanpoh to Shopian *via* Kulgam in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The proposals for new line projects are planned on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railways' own requirement. They are taken up after a survey on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

Railways has large throwforward of ongoing new line projects. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration for new line from Wanpoh to Shopian *via* Kulgam in Jammu and Kashmir.

Progress of Wanpoh-Pahalgam project

2849. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of extension of a project from Wanpoh to Pahalgam, the holy cave Amarnath in Jammu and Kashmir;

- (b) whether any time-frame has been set for this project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Presently, there is no proposal for extension of project from Wanpoh to Pahalgam the holy cave Amarnath in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Development of high density corridors under PPP mode

2850. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects, if any, undertaken under the PPP mode for development of high-density corridors along with the details thereof;
- (b) whether the number of goods trains between major commercial and industrial centres and between collieries and power stations had increased; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Part of the East Coast high-density corridor Bhadrak-Nergundi (67 km.) third-line project, has been identified for execution in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Further, 17 Rail Connectivity Projects (including 3 Non Government Railway) have also been taken up with private and public-sector partners under participative policy of Ministry of Railways connecting Ports, Mines and Industrial Clusters under first mile and last mile connectivity.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Average number of rakes loaded per day on Indian Railways has increased from 937 in 2016-17 to 977 in 2017-18. Average number of Coal rakes loaded per day for power houses has increased from 253 in 2016-17 to 258 in 2017-18.

Laying of new railway lines and revenue generated therefrom

†2851. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the length of railway line in kilometres which has been laid in the country from 2014 till date, State-wise and the amount of revenue generated by Railway Ministry by running the trains on these new railway lines along with the number of railway lines planned to be laid down by the Government in coming times?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): 2574 km. of New Lines have been commissioned from 2014 till 30.06.2018 *i.e.* in 4 years and 3 months. State-wise details of New Lines commissioned during this period are as under:—

State	Construction of New Line (in km.)
Andhra Pradesh	221
Bihar	229
Chhattisgarh	34
Gujarat	33
Haryana	160
Jammu and Kashmir	25
Jharkhand	439
Karnataka	240
Madhya Pradesh	235
Maharashtra	39
NE Region	178
Odihsa	118
Punjab	16
Rajasthan	73
Telangana	186
Uttar Pradesh	262
West Bengal	86
TOTAL	2574

As on date, 180 New Line projects costing ₹356120.17 crore for 19644.8 km are in different stages of planning/approval/execution. The information regarding amount of revenue generated by Railways by running trains on these new lines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jan Ahaar Outlets

2852. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Ahaar food outlets run by railway catering department, directly by IRCTC and through private contractors, zone-wise; and

(b) the details of such outlets which are making profit and which accruing loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Total 53 Jan Ahaar outlets are operational under Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation is as per the list given below. All the Jan Ahaar outlets are run by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation through private contractors.

Sl. No.	Zonal railway	No. of units
1.	Central	8
2.	East Coast	4
3.	East Central	1
4.	Eastern	5
5.	North Eastern	2
6.	Northeast Frontier	3
7.	Northern	4
8.	North Western	2
9.	South Central	2
10.	South East Central	1
11.	South Eastern	3
12.	Southern	4
13.	South Western	6
14.	West Central	5
15.	Western	3
TOTAL		53

(b) All Jan Ahaar outlets are awarded to private contractors on license fee basis. Therefore Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) does not maintain profit and loss statement of these outlets.

Agitations against land acquisition for Bullet train/high-speed rail projects

2853. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are agitations by farmers against land acquisition for Bullet train/Mumbai-Ahmedabad high-speed rail corridor project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any compensation/rehabilitation package or formula has been devised for the farmers and others, whose land is being acquired for the Bullet train/Mumbai-Ahmedabad high-speed rail corridor project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any difference in compensation and rehabilitation being offered to farmers and others whose land is being acquired for the same in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Land acquisition process for Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (MAHSR) has been initiated in all the 12 districts through which the project passes. There have been a few instances of local resistance in some villages in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The resistance is mainly on account of lack of clarity on the project benefit and compensation for the land.

(b) Yes, Sir. The compensation for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement is governed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 in the respective States.

(c) and (d) In case of acquisition through consent, in the State of Gujarat, the land loser is entitled to get 25% over and above the land value. In addition, higher of 50% of total compensation on Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance prescribed under Schedule-2 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 is also payable.

In case of Maharashtra, 25% of the total compensation for land is payable and in addition to the compensation for land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance prescribed in Schedule-2 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, (Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 is also payable.

Relieving of transferred railway staffs in Maharashtra

2854. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many railway staffs have been given transfer orders after their willingness to other railway divisions but they could not be relieved since more than two years in Maharashtra, particularly Solapur Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when the railway staff members would be relieved to their desired postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No staff belonging to Solapur Division whose transfer orders have been issued are waiting for more than two years to be relieved to join their destination divisions. At present, there are about 58 number of staff in the whole Maharashtra State whose transfer orders have been issued but are waiting to be relieved for more than two years.

(c) Issuance of Transfer Orders and relieving the concerned staff is a continuous process which is done based on administrative convenience and keeping in view the vacancy position and requirement of man-power in the relieving unit.

Vacancies of doctors in Railways

2855. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around 2,000 doctors in Railways with a vacancy of around 550;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been reported that during emergency on account of rail accidents, doctors from Railways reached to the spot of accidents very late; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government to fill up the vacancies of doctors in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of doctors in Indian Railway Medical

Service (IRMS) Group 'A' is 2595, out of which there are 484 vacancies as on 01.07.2018. However, these vacancies are filled by engaging Contract Medical Practitioners (CMPs) as a stop gap arrangement till regularly selected Assistant Divisional Medical Officers (ADMOs) join Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of low joining rate of Assistant Divisional Medical Officers (ADMOs), the indents for the Combined Medical Services Examination (CMSE) conducted by UPSC had been increased substantially from 250 to 600 in 2013, 650 in 2014, 600 in 2015 and 600 in 2016. This has improved the joining rate of doctors on Indian Railways. Action has also been taken to fill up the posts of Specialist Divisional Medical Officers (DMOs) in Senior Scale in different specialities by placing indents with UPSC and about 50 such DMOs have already joined. Offer letters have also now been issued to the candidates recommended from the reserve panels by UPSC against the shortfall of DMOs who got offer of appointments but did not join. Zonal Railways are also empowered and are regularly engaging Contract Medical Practitioners as per requirement.

Lower occupancy due to flexi-fare scheme

2856. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flexi-fare scheme introduced by the Railways has resulted in lower occupancy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though the scheme has benefited Railways by more than ₹550 crore, the scheme has forced passengers to look at the option of air travel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The concept of flexi fare was introduced with effect from 09.09.2016. An analysis of number of passenger booked in Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi Express trains (having flexi fare) during the period from September, 2016 to June, 2018 has revealed that there has been an increase of 0.20% in the number of passengers booked in these trains as compared to corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d) During the period from September, 2016 to June, 2018, Railways has been benefited by an additional earnings of approximately ₹1500 crore due to flexi fare.

However, Railways and Airlines are different modes of transport system, which are not comparable in the terms of volume as well as convenience. There is no fixed maximum limit of fare in Airlines whereas Railways have fixed maximum fare throughout the year. Hence Railways fare may or may not be higher than the air fare depending upon the class of travel as well as the peak or lean periods. It is the choice of the passengers to opt either Railway or Airlines for travelling as per their convenience. Alternative train services on normal fare structure are also available over Indian Railways on the routes of most of the Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains.

Additional revenue generated due to implementation of flexi-fare

2857. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of flexi-fare has resulted in additional pressure on passengers' pocket;

(b) whether there has been an increase in revenue generated for Railways and if so, the details of increase in percentage; and

(c) whether flexi-fare implementation and additional revenue generated, if any, has led to better safety standards and passengers comforts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Under flexi fare scheme, first 10% berths are sold on normal fare, thereafter fare increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold, subject to maximum limit of 1.5 times in classes Second AC, Sleeper, AC Chair Car and 1.4 times in 3rd AC class. No change has been made in the fare of 1st AC and Executive class.

(b) Yes, Sir. An analysis of earnings in trains having flexi fare, during the period from 9th September, 2016 to 30th June, 2018 has revealed that there has been an increase of 19.22% in the earnings as compared to corresponding period of 9th September, 2014 to 30th June, 2016 (Non-flexi period).

(c) It is a continual endeavour of Indian Railways (IR) to improve safety features and passenger amenities in train coaches. Some of the measures undertaken recently in this regard are:

1. **New premium services and coaches:** Various premium services like Humsafar, Tejas, Antyodaya, UDAY, Mahamana, Gatimaan and coaches like Deen Dayalu and Anubhuti, which have improved passenger amenities, have been introduced in service.
2. **Project Swarn:** IR has launched Project Swarn with the objective of significantly improving the passenger experience in premium train services. In total, 14 Rajdhani and 15 Shatabdi trains will be covered. Work in 12 Rajdhani and 14 Shatabdi trains has already been completed.
3. **Project Utkrisht:** Two rakes of Shan-e-Bhopal Express (Train No. 12155/12156) have been upgraded at division level. Upgradation of 140 rakes in divisions on lines of Shan-e-Bhopal Express has been taken up from 2018-19 onwards under Project Utkrisht.
4. **Proliferation of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches:** IR has decided to proliferate Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB coaches), which are technologically superior and have better riding, aesthetics and safety features. The manufacture of coaches of LHB coaches over the last 3 years has been increased. It has been decided that the Production Units of IR would be manufacturing only LHB coaches from the year 2018-19 onwards.
5. **Fire retardancy in coaches:** It is a continual endeavour of IR to improve fire retardancy in coaches by providing fire retardant furnishing materials in coaches. A parameter called Heat Release Rate has been added in the material specification of all major interior furnishing materials as per latest European norms, in order to improve fire safety in coaches.
6. **Safety in newly manufactured coaches:** Instructions have been issued to Production Units for provision of following in all newly manufactured coaches:
 - (i) Fire detection and suppression system in all newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars.
 - (ii) Fire and Smoke detection system in all newly manufactured Air-Conditioned (AC) coaches.
 - (iii) Fire extinguishers in all newly manufactured non-AC coaches (in addition to AC coaches).

- (iv) Provision of Double Acting doors in all newly manufactured AC coaches.
7. Safety in existing coaches: Steps have been taken to improve safety features in existing coaches also. In this direction, safety features like fire and smoke detection system, tire detection and suppression system and fire extinguishers in non-AC coaches and Double Acting doors in AC coaches will be provided on identified class of coaches in a progressive manner.

Funds for Bullet train project

2858. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Railways to borrow funds required for the Bullet train project from the market and not expect it as additional gross budgetary support from the budget;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the National High Speed Rail Corporation requires around ₹10,000 crore this year, mainly for land acquisition;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that this was part of Government of India's commitment towards the ₹1.08 lakh crore mega projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No. Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is a joint project of Government of India, Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra. For its execution, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has been formed with a share capital of ₹20,000 crore with 50% share of Government of India and 25% each of Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra respectively. Approximately 81% of the cost of project is to be funded through a soft loan agreed by Government of Japan.

Measures to increase non-fare revenue

2859. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any measure to increase the non-fare revenue in Railways, which stood at 5 per cent in 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, revenue source-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to monetize assets of Indian Railways and undertake revenue yielding activities, Indian Railways have taken certain measures to increase the non-fare revenue by issuing various Non Fare Revenue policy guidelines viz. Content on Demand, Unsolicited Non-Fare Revenue proposals, Out of Home Advertising, Mobile Assets, Rail Display Network and New Innovative Non Fare Revenue Ideas Scheme from various sources. Implementation of Non Fare Revenue Policies by Zonal Railways is an on-going process.

Revision of medical fee by Railways

2860. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have revised the fee for medical service to ₹100/- from ₹120/-;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the railway doctors across India attend around 8,000 calls per month from passengers;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that most of the calls are turning out to be for non-serious reasons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Every month a number of calls for medical assistance from passengers are received.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Most of the cases in which calls have been received are of routine nature of sickness caused due to journey related exertion such as fever, vomiting etc. for which medicines are already available in the Medical Boxes.

Proposals for setting up of rail coach factories

2861. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have received proposals from various State Governments, including Karnataka, for setting up of railway coach factories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the financial year 2018-19, requests for setting up of coach factories at Palakkad in Kerala (against an already sanctioned work) and proposal for setting up a factory for "Train 20" coaches in Odisha have been received.

No new proposal from the State Government for setting up of Rail Coach Factory in Karnataka has been received in the current financial year. There already exists a sanction for a Rail Coach Factory at Kolar in Karnataka.

(c) Sanctioned works for setting up of coach factories already exist in Kerala and Karnataka. However, Ministry of Railways does not intend to immediately set up any new mainline and Train 20 coach factory in view of sufficient capacity available with the existing coach production units for mainline coaches and Train 20 coaches.

Use of vernacular languages of respective States in display of Jan Ahaar stalls

2862. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Jan Ahaar stalls are not having vernacular language of the respective States in the display or the menu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the language being used by the majority section of population of the concerned State would be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Presently, total 53 Jan Ahaar units are managed through

service providers in their units under Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). As per the terms and conditions of the license, service providers are required to display menu/menu board in bilingual language. Vernacular language of a particular State is also used in the case of it being a majority language.

Allocation of extra funds for Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

2863. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decided to allocate extra funds to the world heritage site Darjeeling Himalayan Railway for its effective and smooth functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In addition to the allocations being done annually to Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) for operation and maintenance, an additional work of ₹2.50 crore has been sanctioned in current financial year for refurbishing ten DHR coaches. In addition, outlays for providing spares for steam locomotives and for induction of new diesel locomotives have also been enhanced during the current financial year.

Budgetary allocation for Bangalore suburban rail

2864. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation by the Central Government for Bangalore suburban rail;

(b) the details of amount spent out of this allocation, till date;

(c) the details of the timeline for completion of the project; and

(d) whether the project is running on schedule and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The work of "Bengaluru Suburban- Construction of elevated/at

grade corridors for augmentation of line capacity" is included in Pink Book 2018-19 to be taken up on cost sharing basis with Government of Karnataka, subject to mandatory sanctions and approval of the Government. The consultancy for preparation of detailed feasibility report for the project has been sanctioned for a cost of ₹10 crore and assigned to M/s RITES in April, 2018. Once the report is received, it shall be processed for obtaining the consent of Government of Karnataka on the cost sharing pattern and mandatory approval of the Government.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

CAG report on dynamic flexi-fare system

2865. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Comptroller and Auditor General for the year ended March 2017, has revealed that the Railways had introduced the dynamic flexi-fare system in 2016 without undertaking any study or conclusive proof resulting therefrom;

(b) whether the report says that despite recording an increase in passenger earnings in this category amounting to ₹552 crore, Railways carried 6.75 lakh less passengers during September, 2016 to July, 2017 against corresponding period in 2015-16; and

(c) whether the CAG report says that a comparison with airfare for 13 sectors showed that it was cheaper than train's flexi-fare in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. However, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has given observation that despite low patronage of Tatkal scheme in Flexi fare trains, less patronage of Premium Tatkal Quota and lower occupancy in Suvidha trains and Special trains on Special charges, Railways have introduced Flexi Fare system in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains. Due diligence was exercised while taking decision of introducing flexi Fare system in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains.

(b) As per CAG report there was an increase in the total earnings from flexi fare trains by ₹552 crore and the actual number of passengers carried by these trains decreased by 6.57 lakh during the period of September 2016 to July 2017. However, Number of passengers booked in the trains having flexi fare has registered an increase of 1.37% for the period September 2016 to June 2018 (Flexi Fare period) as compared

to corresponding period of previous years (Non Flexi Fare period) and additional earnings due to flexi fare up to June 2018 in comparison to corresponding previous years are as under:

Period	Additional earnings (Approx.) (₹ in crore)
September 2016 to March 2017	371
April 2017 to March 2018	864
April 2018 to June 2018	265
TOTAL	1500

(c) The CAG has compared, AC-2 tier fare with air fare for 13 sectors and has observed that in a large number of sectors and for most of the advance reservation periods, air fare was found to be cheaper. However, Railways' contention is as follows:

- (i) Railways and Airlines are different modes of transport, which are not comparable in the terms of volume, connectivity as well as convenience.
- (ii) There is no fixed maximum limit of fare in Airlines whereas Railways have fixed maximum fare throughout the year. Airline fare varies excessively depending on time of operation, stoppages, travel duration, Origin - Destination pair, carrier etc. Railways' fare may or may not be higher than the air fare depending upon the class of travel as well as the peak or lean periods. It is the choice of the passengers to opt either Railway or Airlines for travelling as per their convenience.
- (iii) Alternative train services on normal fare structure are available over Indian Railways on the routes of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains.
- (iv) Railway also serves a large number of passengers boarding/de-boarding at intermediate stations.
- (v) The average occupancy of all reserved accommodation including routes of flexi fare trains during 2015-2016 (Non-flexi period) was 101.15% which has gone up to 105.80% in 2017-18 (Flexi period). This shows that there has been no loss of traffic by Indian Railways to other mode of transport like Airlines.
- (vi) Sectors assessed by CAG are typically very long distance sectors like Mumbai-Kolkata and Chennai-New Delhi. Trains take around 26 to 28 hours

for travel on these sectors while the same journey is done in 1.5 to 3 hours by air.

Upgradation of Rajdhani express trains

2866. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to upgrade existing Rajdhani express train between Delhi and Mumbai for reduction of journey time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trial run conducted by Government have been found to be safe and successful and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether upgradation of Rajdhani express train running between Delhi and Guwahati and other North Eastern States is also under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal of revising the timings of the existing 2 pairs of Rajdhani Express trains running between Delhi and Mumbai *viz.* 12951/12952 Mumbai Central-New Delhi Rajdhani Express (daily) and 12953/12954 Mumbai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin August Kranti Rajdhani Express (daily). However, special Rajdhani Express train *viz.* 09003/09004 Bandra(T)-Hazrat Nizamuddin Special Rajdhani (tri-weekly) with journey time of 13 hours 55 minutes in both directions has been operated on an experimental basis after successful trials.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

Creation of infrastructure for freight at railway yards

2867. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to create sidings and freight terminals involving private players to increase freight transportation with ease in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much of additional volume of freight could be handled by Indian Railways and what would be the additional revenue generation, if freight infrastructure is improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) With a view to develop freight terminals through private investment, Ministry of Railways has launched following schemes —

Private Siding - The private siding policy enables rail connectivity at party's doorstep *i.e.* factory premises and raw material producing areas, and also connects manufacturing hubs with markets across the country.

Private Freight Terminal (PFT) Scheme - The scheme facilitates rapid development of a network of freight terminals with private investment to provide efficient and cost effective logistics services with warehousing solution to end users.

These schemes are aimed to increase the freight loading and revenue generation on Indian Railways. The growth in volume of traffic and revenue is dependent on factors like Originating-Destination station pairs, customer requirement, growth in the number of such terminals, transportation requirement in the prevailing economic conditions etc.

Discontinuation of Itarsi-Satna Shuttle

‡2868. SHRI KAILASH SONI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Itarasi-Satna Shuttle train running under Itarasi-Jabalpur section in Madhya Pradesh has been discontinued;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was the only train which was running at the passenger train rate from all the stations to Jabalpur where the High Court and medical college are situated; and

(c) by when this train would be restarted by the department and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The service of 51673/51674 Itarsi-Satna Passenger has been temporarily discontinued for provision of maintenance corridor block in Itarsi-Jabalpur-Satna Section.

(b) No, Sir. Alternative services *i.e.* 51671/51672 Satna-Itarsi Passenger and 51189/51190 Itarsi-Allahabad Chheoki Passenger trains are also available to the passengers of Itarsi-Jabalpur-Satna section. Moreover, 51187/51188 Bhusawal-Katni Passenger also serves Itarsi-Jabalpur-Katni section.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At present, it is not feasible to restore the services due to requirement of maintenance corridor block to carry out safety related works.

Letters of MPs/Ex-MPs for EQ quota

†2869. SHRI KAILASH SONI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reservation Cell is not giving importance to the letters addressed to Railway Minister and Ministers of State by Members of Parliament and Ex-Members of Parliament for confirmation of reservation through EQ reservation letters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of letters regarding reservation from MPs have been received by the Ministry during last six months;

(d) the number of railway reservation letters on which action has been taken to confirm their tickets; and

(e) whether concerned officers dealing with reservation letters do not give equal priority to all such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders (*viz.* Central Government Ministers, Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Courts of various States, etc.), Members of Parliament and other emergent demands, who are on the waiting list, a limited number of berths/seats are earmarked as Emergency Quota in different trains and in different classes. The quota is released by the Railways in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. At the time of allotment of berths/seats, emergency quota is first allotted for self travel of HOR holders/Members of Parliament, etc., strictly as per their inter-se seniority in warrant of precedence. Thereafter, other requisitions received from various quarters including that from Members of Parliament are considered and the remaining quota is released taking into account various factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, job interview, etc. Instructions are there for providing confirmed accommodation in case of waiting list tickets issued for self travel of HOR holders, Members of Parliament. Further, due priority is also given for self travel requests of former Members of Parliament. In case of requests forwarded

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by them for other than self travel, at times, it is not feasible to accommodate all such requests when the demand exceeds the availability.

Since a large number of requests are received from various quarters at various levels and are dealt with on day to day basis, details of requests received for release of accommodation out of Emergency Quota including those from Hon'ble Members of Parliament are only preserved as per extant guidelines.

Connecting Chityala to Jaggayyapeta by rail

2870. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to connect Chityala to Jaggayyapeta by rail which is just 120 kilometres for the benefit of people and businessmen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this line would benefit people of four Assembly Constituencies besides having direct connectivity from Hyderabad to Vijayawada; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) No survey work for direct connectivity from Chityala to Jaggayyapeta is under consideration. However, Chityala is connected to Jaggayyapeta *via* Vishnupuram for goods train. Passenger fitness for line from Vishnupuram to Jaggayyapeta has been taken up.

Complete mechanisation of electrification programme

2871. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are considering to make complete mechanisation of the electrification programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the electrical works like stringing the cables and other related works would be machine controlled for the first time in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railways has taken following initiatives for mechanized execution of electrification works for speedy execution in limited traffic block period.

- (i) Cast *in situ* Designs for foundation have been developed.
- (ii) Precast foundation design has been developed.
- (iii) Self Propelled Multi Utility Vehicle (SPMUV) for mast erection is under procurement.
- (iv) Self Propelled OHE Laying Train (SPOLT) for mechanized wiring is under procurement.

(c) and (d) On receipt of SPOLT Railways will be able to carry out simultaneously stringing of contact and catenary wire so as to speed up the progress.

Decline in number of railway passengers

2872. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a decline of 2.7 per cent in number of passengers during September, 2016 to July, 2017, despite availability of higher number of berths/seats;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that air fares were cheaper than the respective train fares for a large number of routes; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that there was a suggestion for review and fine tuning in the scope of the flexi fare scheme, so that, not only more revenue is earned but the number of passengers also increases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. There has been an increase of 1.55% in total number of passengers booked during the period from September 2016 to July 2017 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Railways and Airlines are different modes of transport system, which are not comparable in the terms of volume as well as convenience. The air fares may or may not be cheaper than some of the selected trains' fares. There is difference even in fares for different airlines and also for the same airline for different services at different timings. Hence, fares of Indian Railways are not comparable with the fares of Airlines.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Brick manufacturing by Railways

2873. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways, whose primary mandate is to run trains, has taken up the work of manufacturing bricks;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are producing bricks for their own use or selling the same to other users;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of bricks it is producing/proposed to produce annually or monthly; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred, so far, on producing bricks and the total amount saved or earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Railways do not have any plan to take up the work of manufacturing bricks, except that Northeast Frontier Railway has awarded a contract to make Soil Cement Blocks (SCBs) to effectively utilise excess excavated soil in Jiribam-Tupul Project. The SCBs are found to be more economical and environment friendly. SCBs are planned to be utilised for protection works of bridges, pitching of slopes, steps and lining of drains in the Project itself. The present scope of work is to manufacture around 27 lakh SCBs. So far 3.7 lakh blocks have been produced, resulting in estimated saving of ₹25 lakh to Railways. The present daily capacity of production of SCBs is 2000 per day. Total payment made to the contractor till 31.07.2018 is ₹12.34 lakh.

Increasing general coaches in trains running through Rajasthan

2874. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to increase the number of general coaches in trains:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering running all general coach trains on certain rail routes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any such facilities are being initiated in trains running through the State of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Augmentation of trains, by attaching coaches in existing trains, is an on-going exercise on Indian Railways. Accordingly, during 2017-18, Indian Railways augmented various train services by attaching 162 General Class coaches, which is around 30% of the total coaches utilized by Indian Railways for permanent augmentation. Further, to cater to the travelling needs of General Class passengers, Indian Railways operate fully unreserved services like Antyodaya Express, Jan Sadharan Express, Janseva Express, Jan Nayak Express and also operates Passenger trains and Intercity services for short distance travel.

(c) and (d) In the Railway Budget 2016-17, introduction of "Antyodaya Express", which are long-distance fully unreserved train services, has been announced. Accordingly, 10 pairs of Antyodaya Express have been introduced till date.

(e) and (f) Indian Railways do not operate trains on State-wise basis, as Railway network cuts across State boundaries. However, of the 10 pairs of Antyodaya Express trains introduced so far, 2 pairs of Antyodaya Express services namely, 14719/14720 Bikaner-Bilaspur Antyodaya Express and 22921/22922 Bandra (T)-Gorakhpur Antyodaya Express serve the stations located in the State of Rajasthan.

Dedicated bogies for delayed Chennai - Kanyakumari express train

2875. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Chennai to Kanyakumari express regularly runs late, both, departure and arrival;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delaying of Chennai-Kanyakumari express;
- (c) whether the train runs late due to the reason that bogies are made available from Bangalore express train; and
- (d) whether Government would provide for dedicated bogies for Chennai Kanyakumari express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Train No. 12633/12634 Chennai Egmore-Kanyakumari-Chennai Egmore Superfast Express maintained an overall punctuality of 86.7 % and 78.1% respectively in the year 2018 (January to July 2018).

Rake of train No. 12633/12634 Chennai Egmore-Kanyakumari-Chennai Egmore Superfast Express was integrated with train No. 16525/16526 Bengaluru-Kanyakumari Express. Late running of train No. 16525/16526 due to various reasons including speed restrictions and blocks for track repair, renewal, overhaul works and other safety related works in turn affected the punctuality of 12633/12634.

(d) Train No. 12633/12634 Chennai Egmore-Kanyakumari-Chennai Egmore Superfast Express has been now delinked from train No.16525/16526 Bengaluru-Kanyakumari Express with effect from 01.08.2018, and now has a dedicated rake.

Renovation of railway stations in Andhra Pradesh

2876. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to renovate the railway stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh under its railway stations redevelopment programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of stations being considered for renovation and redevelopment, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

- (d) the details of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Railways have planned for redevelopment of major Railway stations by making Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and with longer lease tenures. These include Railway stations situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Most of these stations will be redeveloped under PPP mode.

An MoU has been signed between Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) and National Buildings Construction Corporation India Limited (NBCC) for redevelopment of Nellore and Tirupati Railway stations in Andhra Pradesh. Bids have been invited for Tirupati Station. For Nellore station, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) is under approval.

(d) Redevelopment of stations is planned through leveraging of commercial development of vacant land/air space in and around stations. Therefore, no funds have been earmarked for the purpose. Such projects shall generally be cost neutral to Railways.

Kannur seaport-airport-Wayanad-Coorg-Mysuru rail line

2877. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kannur seaport-airport-Wayanad-Coorg-Mysuru rail line proposal is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Section-wise status of the proposed Kannur seaport-airport-Wayanad-Coorg-Mysuru(Mysore) rail line is as under:-

- (i) Kannur-Mattannur rail line:- This new line proposal has been included in Capital Investment Programme 2016-17 with the proposal to take up the projects through Joint Ventures/Special Purpose Vehicle/Partnership with the State Governments and Stake Holders. In this regard, no proposal from Government of Kerala has been received.

Meanwhile, survey for this new line was also conducted during 2016-17. As per the survey report cost of construction of 23 Km. long new line has been assessed as ₹312.99 crore with rate of return of (-) 7.786%. This proposal could not be taken forward due to unremunerative nature and low traffic potential of the proposed new line.

- (ii) Thalassery-Mattanur-Wayanad-Coorg-Mysore rail line:- For this alignment area, Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL), a Joint Venture Company of Government of Kerala and Ministry of Railways had submitted feasibility report for a new line from Thalassery to Piriapatna for consideration and requisite approvals. As per this report, total cost for construction of 180 Km. long new line has been assessed as ₹ 5000 crore. It is observed that the proposed new line passes through the Western Ghats having fragile ecosystem and protected forest areas/sanctuaries. However, the report has been prepared without any survey on ground and there is no assessment of the impact of railway line in the forest zone. Local people are also agitating against the proposed alignment which passes through the State of Karnataka. Accordingly, KRDCL has been advised to sort out the issues of forest clearances and alignment with all the stakeholders involved including Government of Karnataka and thereafter, update the report for appropriate consideration.

Complaints for overcharging by railway caterers

2878. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints for overcharging by railway caterers received over the last four years; and
- (b) the details of action taken against railway caterers over the last four years zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints. Zone-wise total number of complaints of overcharging of food items in trains received by the Railways and action taken thereon during the last 04 Financial Years and current Financial Year period (*i.e.* 01.04.2018 to 30.06.2018) are given in Statement-I, II, III, IV and V respectively (*See* below).

Providing quality catering service under both mobile and static catering units at the prescribed tariff is the aim of the Railways. Checking of quality, quantity and overcharging of food is an integral part of its inspection, which is being done regularly by Railway officials. All complaints are dealt strictly and action including monetary penalty, debarring and termination of contract is taken as per the gravity of the complaint and decisions are taken on case to case basis.

Statement-I
Zone-wise total number of complaints of overcharging of food by Railway Caterers in trains received by the Railways and action taken thereon during the Financial Year 2014-15

Zonal Railway	Total No. of Complaints	Fined			Action Taken						
		No. of Case	Amount of Fine imposed	No. of	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D&AR Action	Any Other	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Central	183	125	₹ 27,19,000	30	0	7	16	1	4	183	
East Central	126	87	₹ 6,90,000	21	0	4	10	0	4	126	
East Coast	15	9	₹ 2,00,000	5	0	1	0	0	0	15	
Eastern	82	54	₹ 3,99,000	28	0	0	0	0	0	82	
North Central	51	45	₹ 2,18,000	0	0	0	4	0	2	51	
North Eastern	52	34	₹ 1,70,000	10	0	0	8	0	0	52	
Northeast Frontier	37	24	₹ 83,500	3	0	0	10	0	0	37	
Northern	147	120	₹ 2,68,500	10	0	4	16	0	7	147	
North Western	49	35	₹ 5,90,000	6	0	1	0	0	7	49	
South Central	29	22	₹ 30,500	0	0	6	0	0	1	29	
South East Central	23	15	₹ 61,500	6	0	2	0	0	0	23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	11
South Eastern	34	29	₹ 3,67,000	4	0	0	1	0	0	34
Southern	94	72	₹ 57,01,000	6	0	8	5	0	3	94
South Western	40	37	₹ 1,21,500	3	0	0	0	0	0	40
West Central	77	50	₹ 4,21,000	15	0	2	7	0	3	77
Western	313	267	₹ 21,03,000	29	0	9	8	0	0	313
IRCTC	51	7	₹ 49,000	13	0	1	8	1	21	51
TOTAL	1403	1032	₹ 1,41,92,500	189	0	45	83	2	52	1403

Statement-II

Zone-wise total number of complaints of overcharging of food by Railway Caterers in trains received by the Railways and action taken thereon during the Financial Year 2015-16

Zonal Railway	Total No. of Complaints	Fined		Action Taken				Total		
		No. of Case	Amount of Fine imposed	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated		D & AR Action	
Central	498	391	₹ 55,14,500	43	0	8	26	1	29	498
East Central	491	244	₹ 20,15,000	112	0	21	28	0	86	491
East Coast	132	73	₹ 16,68,500	53	0	5	0	0	1	132
Eastern	210	132	₹ 12,85,500	53	0	15	10	0	0	210

North Central	60	46	₹ 2,38,000	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	60
North Eastern	129	57	₹ 2,44,050	37	0	0	34	34	1	0	129
Northeast Frontier	57	30	₹ 92,000	8	0	0	13	13	0	6	57
Northern	231	208	₹ 24,80,000	13	0	1	4	4	1	4	231
North Western	132	105	₹ 8,89,500	10	0	3	6	6	0	8	132
South Central	22	18	₹ 17,000	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	22
South East Central	24	11	₹ 36,500	8	0	1	4	4	0	0	24
South Eastern	67	52	₹ 3,57,000	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	67
Southern	137	83	₹ 22,12,600	20	0	22	1	1	0	11	137
South Western	77	54	₹ 2,72,500	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	77
West Central	73	47	₹ 1,91,000	18	0	4	1	1	0	3	73
Western	386	345	₹ 32,41,500	25	0	7	4	4	0	5	386
IRCTC	83	22	₹ 73,000	16	1	2	7	7	2	33	83
TOTAL	2809	1918	₹ 2,08,28,150	442	1	91	155	155	5	197	2809

Statement-III

Zone-wise total number of complaints of overcharging of food by Railway Caterers in trains received by the Railways and action taken thereon during the Financial Year 2016-17

Zonal Railway	Total No. of Complaints	Fined			Action Taken					
		No. of Case	Amount of Fine imposed	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D & AR Action	Any Other	Total
Central	626	496	₹ 1,08,39,800	23	0	7	21	0	79	626
East Central	599	215	₹ 17,07,000	158	0	10	125	0	91	599
East Coast	306	156	₹ 13,95,000	135	0	11	0	0	4	306
Eastern	378	277	₹ 26,59,000	97	0	1	3	0	0	378
North Central	172	147	₹ 5,21,500	7	0	2	16	0	0	172
North Eastern	127	83	₹ 4,61,500	17	0	0	27	0	0	127
Northeast Frontier	61	39	₹ 63,700	10	0	1	8	0	3	61
Northern	271	185	₹ 6,81,500	16	0	10	20	2	38	271
North Western	236	186	₹ 8,85,000	17	0	4	2	0	27	236
South Central	29	17	₹ 13,000	6	0	6	0	0	0	29
South East Central	40	27	₹ 62,000	6	0	3	2	0	2	40
South Eastern	95	42	₹ 3,98,000	32	0	0	21	0	0	95

Southern	172	81	₹ 24,92,750	25	0	38	3	0	25	172
South Western	175	71	₹ 25,050	94	0	1	0	0	9	175
West Central	121	74	₹ 1,66,000	19	0	8	13	0	7	121
Western	419	373	₹ 59,30,000	28'	0	10	1	0	7	419
IRCTC	329	182	₹ 10,46,628	61	1	29	3	2	51	329
TOTAL	4156	2651	₹ 2,93,47,428	751	1	141	265	4	343	4156

Statement-IV

Zone-wise total number of complaints of overcharging of food by Railway Caterers in trains received by the Railways and action taken thereon during the Financial Year 2017-18

Zonal Railway	Total No. of Complaints	No. of Case	Fined Amount of Fine imposed	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Action Taken			
							Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D & AR Action	Any Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	266	165	₹ 90,51,000	6	1	7	7	1	79	266
East Central	403	233	₹ 14,51,000	67	0	0	22	0	81	403
East Coast	242	115	₹ 4,65,500	100	0	16	1	0	10	242
Eastern	166	73	₹ 63,40,000	23	0	5	65	0	0	166
North Central	97	63	₹ 5,08,000	5	0	5	14	3	7	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Eastern	93	36	₹ 2,06,000	17	0	0	39	1	0	93
Northeast Frontier	56	26	₹ 74,000	9	0	2	9	0	10	56
Northern	154	76	₹ 15,17,000	5	0	4	14	1	54	154
North Western	315	224	₹ 12,24,500	4	0	7	7	0	73	315
South Central	16	12	₹ 15,500	1	0	3	0	0	0	16
South East Central	30	20	₹ 40,500	6	0	0	2	0	2	30
South Eastern	51	23	₹ 2,25,000	16	0	0	10	0	2	51
Southern	154	84	19,21,935	19	1	20	4	0	26	154
South Western	271	224	₹ 34,68,972	21	0	8	5	0	13	271
West Central	146	122	₹ 3,72,600	4	2	15	2	0	1	146
Western	220	92	₹ 46,50,000	14	0	7	13	1	93	220
IRCTC	1505	837	₹ 60,31,750	343	0	130	93	0	102	1505
TOTAL	4185	2425	₹ 3,65,63,257	660	4	229	307	7	553	4185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South East Central	5	4	₹ 3,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
South Eastern	2	2	₹ 40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Southern	12	6	₹ 19,000	1	0	0	0	0	5	12
South Western	21	9	₹ 19,000	1	0	7	2	0	2	21
West Central	22	18	₹ 1,16,000	1	0	0	3	0	0	22
Western	16	7	₹ 25,500	0	0	0	0	0	9	16
IRCTC	602	315	₹ 24,85,820	172	0	37	22	0	56	602
TOTAL	873	490	₹ 35,89,820	188	0	46	48	2	99	873

Shutting down of printing press of Railways in Gorakhpur

†2879. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to permanently shut down the printing press situated in Gorakhpur, North East Railway;

(b) the total number of printing presses that are being operated by the Railways and the number of those being shut down; and

(c) the total amount paid by North East Railway during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 to outsourcing agencies for printing of tickets, circulars and records under the relevant head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are total 14 printing presses in Indian Railways, out of which 09 printing presses are being shut down.

(c) The total amount paid by North Eastern Railway during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 to outsourcing agencies for printing of tickets, circulars and records is as follows:-

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
ATVM/U TS Tickets	₹4,53,600.00	₹1,24,86,962.00	₹1,48,51,167.00
All other types of printing work got done from outside press	₹22,31,539.00	₹23,90,943.00	₹14,76,068.00
TOTAL	₹26,85,139.00	₹1,48,77,905.00	₹1,63,27,235.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Conversion of Train no. 57305 (Kachiguda-Guntur) into Express train

2880. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to convert the Kachiguda-Guntur ordinary train to Express train;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any request has already been received in this regard; and
- (d) 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 proposal to convert 57305/57306 Kachiguda-Guntur Passenger into an Express service. However, speeding up of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION**Providing uniform reservation system in the whole country**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on the day when Shri Karunanidhi expired, I had called a meeting here after having a word with the Leader of the Opposition and in that meeting it was suggested that on Friday we will have Legislative Business, rather than Private Members' Business. But, after talking to others, I have now decided that we will have Private Members' Business now and after that we will have two Bills on which there is a broad consensus. That is the understanding. The two Bills that we will be taking up are: The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad to make a Resolution regarding the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIDEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal : Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is under Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had heard you. I have studied that. Do you want me to give a ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please give me 30 seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have already made your submission.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's why I am asking whether you want me to give a ruling.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. We will have the Private Members' Business.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is also equally important. I had heard your point of order. I can give you ruling on that, if you want. I have discussed it with Mr. Deputy Chairman. Please, please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's what I am saying.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't question like that, Mr. Derek. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. I will ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to come and brief you. Please sit down. It is already 2.30 Shri Nishadji. Nothing will go on record, including his off the record comments.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि-

- (i) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों या विमुक्त जातियों के व्यक्तियों को पूरे देश में एक समान आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वे सुविधाओं और रियायतों से वंचित हैं और उपेक्षा के शिकार हैं;

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

- (ii) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों या विमुक्त जातियों के व्यक्ति कतिपय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं, विशेषकर देश के कई राज्यों में मछुआ समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को विशेष कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि रोजगार के अवसरों में कमी के कारण मछुआ समुदाय के लोग रोजगार की तलाश में अन्य राज्यों में प्रवास कर जाते हैं और वहां स्थाई रूप से बस जाते हैं जिसके कारण वे आरक्षण का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु अयोग्य हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें उस राज्य द्वारा अपेक्षित पत्र जारी किया गया होता है जहां से वे अप्रवास करते हैं;
- (iii) आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, असम, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों और दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में मछुआ समाज के व्यक्ति, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और विमुक्त जातियों की श्रेणी में रखे गए हैं। उनकी कुछ पर्यायवाची नामों वाली समनामी जातियां जिनका खान-पान, रीति-रिवाज परंपराएं और रहन-सहन एक जैसा है, को आरक्षण की सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया गया है;
- (iv) संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में क्रम संख्या 18 पर 'बेलदार' जाति शामिल है, किन्तु समनामी उपजाति 'बिन्द' को छोड़ दिया गया है तथा सूची क्रम संख्या 36 में 'गोंड' जाति को शामिल किया गया है, फिर भी 'गोड़िया', 'कहार', 'कश्यप', 'बाथम', 'धुरिया' को छोड़ दिया गया है तथा क्रम सं. 53 में 'मझवार' जाति को शामिल किया गया है, परन्तु 'मल्लाह', 'केवट', 'मांझी', 'निषाद' को छोड़ दिया गया है; क्रम संख्या 66 में 'तुरैहा' जाति को शामिल किया गया है, लेकिन 'तुरहा', 'धीवर' और 'धीमर' जातियों को छोड़ दिया गया है, क्रम संख्या 65 पर 'शिल्पकार' जाति को शामिल किया गया है, परन्तु 'कुम्हार', 'प्रजापति' जातियों को छोड़ दिया गया है; क्रम संख्या 59 में 'पासी', 'तरमाली' जातियां दर्ज हैं, परन्तु 'भर', 'राजभर' को छोड़ दिया गया है, जिसके कारण आरक्षण की सुविधाओं से पर्यायवाची उपजातियां वंचित रह गई हैं;
- (v) भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 और मध्य प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2000 की अनुसूची-VIII में क्रम संख्या 29 पर 'मांझी' तथा क्रम संख्या 30 पर 'मझवार' जाति संपूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित है, परन्तु 'मांझी' और 'मझवार' की समनामी पर्यायवाची उपजातियों 'धीमर', 'धीवर', 'केवट', 'कहार', 'मल्लाह', 'निषाद' को छोड़ दिया गया है जिसके कारण आरक्षण की सुविधाओं से ये उपजातियां वंचित हैं;
- (vi) दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में, अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में 'मल्लाह' दर्ज है, जबकि मल्लाह की समनामी पर्यायवाची उपजातियां 'केवट', 'धीमर', 'धीवर', 'कहार', 'कश्यप', 'निषाद', 'तुरहा', 'मांझी' को छोड़ दिया गया है जिससे आरक्षण की सुविधा पाने से ये उपजातियां वंचित हैं;

- (vii) बिहार राज्य में 'मल्लाह', 'धीवर', 'धीमर', 'केवट', 'कहार', 'खैरवार', 'तियार', 'माझी', 'खागो', 'बिन्द', 'नाई', 'राजभर', 'धानुक' को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिसके संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा था;
- (viii) महाराष्ट्र में 'कोली' जाति अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में है, लेकिन उनकी पर्यायवाची उपजातियां 'भोई', 'धीवर', 'महादेव कोली', 'केवट', 'निषाद', 'मल्लाह', 'कीर', 'किरात', 'गोंड', 'कहार', 'गोड़िया कहार', 'परदेसीभाई', 'राजभोई', 'धीमर', 'कोली', 'डोर', 'मलहार', 'कोली', 'धनगर कोली', 'कोल्हे', 'कोलगा टोकरे' अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची से बाहर रखा गया है;
- (ix) आंध्र प्रदेश में 'बेस्था', 'बेस्थार', 'गंगापुत्र', 'गंगवार जलारी', 'पत्तपा', 'पाली', 'बन्ने रेड्डी', 'पाले रेड्डी' आदि को अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी से बाहर रखा गया है; और
- (x) गुजरात में 'भोई' अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल है, लेकिन उसकी पर्यायवाची उपजातियां 'धीनवर', 'महादेवी कोली', 'मल्लाह कीर', 'किरात', 'गोंड', 'कहार गोड़िया', 'कहार', 'परदेसीभाई', 'राजभोई', 'धीमर', 'कोली', 'मलहार', 'धुरिया कहार', 'गोड़िया कहार', 'कोल्वा' को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची से बाहर रखा गया है।

यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह:-

- (क) सभी राज्यों में संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 में राज्य-वार दर्ज जातियों के साथ उनकी समनामी और पर्यायवाची उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करने हेतु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 का संशोधन कर एक समान सुविधाएं प्रदान करे; और
- (ख) संविधान में संशोधन करे ताकि एक राज्य की अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्य को संपूर्ण भारत में आरक्षण के लाभ प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उस अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित व्यक्ति माना जाए।"

सभापति जी, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों या विमुक्त जातियों के व्यक्तियों को पूरे देश में एक समान आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वे सुविधाएं और रियायतों से वंचित हैं और उपेक्षा के शिकार हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों या विमुक्त जातियों के व्यक्ति कतिपय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं, विशेषकर देश के कई राज्यों में मछुआ समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को विशेष कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि रोजगार के अवसरों में कमी के कारण मछुआ समुदाय के लोग रोजगार की तलाश में अन्य राज्यों में प्रवास कर जाते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: शांति, शांति।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: और वहां स्थाई रूप से बस जाते हैं जिसके कारण वे आरक्षण का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु अयोग्य हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें उस राज्य द्वारा अपेक्षित प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

गया होता है जहां से वे अप्रवास करते हैं; मान्यवर, मैंने क्रम संख्या 1 से लेकर 10 तक कुछ बिंदु रखे हैं, जिनमें आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, असम, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात ...**(व्यवधान)**... हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, केरल, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सहित देश के सभी राज्यों में जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और विमुक्त जातियों के व्यक्ति हैं, वे रोजगार की तलाश में किसी दूसरे स्टेट में चले जाते हैं। वहां वे सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

महोदय, हमें यह बताना है कि भारत सरकार ने 2011 में जनगणना कराई, Census Report में भी है, क्योंकि हमारा देश एक है। चूंकि रोजगार की कमी है, तो इसके कारण जो विमुक्त जातियां हैं, घुमक्कड़ जातियां हैं, अनुसूचित जनजातियां हैं, अनुसूचित जातियां हैं, इन जातियों के लोग रोजगार की तलाश में किसी स्टेट से दिल्ली आ गए या दिल्ली से किसी स्टेट में चले गए, तो उनको अनुसूचित जाति का नहीं माना जाता है, बल्कि उनको सामान्य category में लिया जाता है। इसलिए मैंने एक महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं यह मांग करना चाहता करता हूँ कि यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करे कि वह सभी राज्यों में संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 में राज्यवार दर्ज जातियों के साथ उनकी समनामी और पर्यायवाची उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करने हेतु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 व 342 का संशोधन कर एक समान सुविधाएं प्रदान करे और संविधान में संशोधन करे, ताकि एक राज्य की अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्य को सम्पूर्ण भारत में आरक्षण के लाभ प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उस अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित व्यक्ति माना जाए।

महोदय, अभी अनुसूचित जाति का एक बिल भी पास हुआ। आज पूरे देश में रोजगार की कमी है। गरीबी किनके पास होती है? अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, आदिवासी, उनके पास गरीबी है। भारत सरकार ने अभी तक आजादी के 70 साल बीतने के बाद ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। एक ही स्टेट में एक जिले में व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति में है, जबकि उसका रिश्तेदार पिछड़ी जाति में है, उसका अगला रिश्तेदार सामान्य जाति में है। मान्यवर, पूरे देश में इस तरह से विसंगतियां हैं कि जो वंचित समाज के लोग हैं, उनको लाभ ही नहीं मिल पा रहा है। तमाम योजनाएं बनती हैं, भारत सरकार से बनती हैं, राज्य सरकारों से बनती हैं, लेकिन वे व्यक्ति सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं और उनकी संख्या की कोई गणना नहीं होती है।

महोदय, अभी हम पिछली बार भी अनुसूचित जाति का एक बिल लाए थे, जिसमें संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में क्रम संख्या 18 पर बेलदार सम्मिलित हैं, किन्तु समनामी उपजाति बिन्द को छोड़ दिया गया है। इसी तरह से सूची क्रम संख्या 36 में गोंड़ जाति को शामिल किया गया है, जबकि गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम, रैकवार, धुरिया को छोड़ दिया गया है। इसी तरह से क्रम संख्या 53 में मझवार जाति शामिल है, परन्तु मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद को छोड़ दिया गया है। फिर क्रम संख्या 66 में तुरैहा जाति शामिल है, लेकिन तुरहा, धीवर, धीमर जातियों को छोड़ दिया गया है। फिर क्रम संख्या 65 में शिल्पकार जाति को शामिल किया गया है, परन्तु कुम्हार, प्रजापति जातियों को छोड़ दिया गया है। फिर क्रम संख्या 59

में पासी, तरमाली जातियां दर्ज हैं, परन्तु भर, राजभर को छोड़ दिया गया है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में मांझी एसटी में है, लेकिन उसकी उपजातियां धीवर, धीमर, केवट, कहार, मल्लाह, निषाद को छोड़ दिया गया है। दिल्ली में मल्लाह अनुसूचित जाति में दर्ज है, जबकि उसकी समनाम पर्यायवाची जातियां, जिनकी रोटी-बेटी, जिनका खानपान, रीति-रिवाज एक जैसा है, उसकी जो उपजातियां हैं, केवट, धीमर, धीवर, कहार, कश्यप, निषाद, तुरहा, मांझी, उनको छोड़ दिया गया है। इससे आरक्षण की सुविधा पाने से ये जातियां वंचित हैं। फिर बिहार राज्य में भी समनामी जातियां मल्लाह, धीवर, धीमर, केवट, कहार, खैरवार, तियार, मांझी, खागो, बिन्द, धानुक, नाई, राजभर को छोड़ दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र में कोली जाति अनुसूचित जाति में है, लेकिन उसकी पर्यायवाची जातियां भोई, धीवर, महादेव, कोली, केवट, निषाद, मल्लाह, कीर, किरात, गोंड, कहार, गोड़िया कहार, परदेसीभाई, राजभोई, धीमर, कोली, डोर, मलहार, कोली, धनगर कोली, कोल्हे, कोलगा टोकरे जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची से बाहर कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बेस्था, बेस्थार, गंगापुत्र, गंगावार जलारी, पत्तपा, पाली, बन्ने रेड्डी, पाले रेड्डी आदि समनामी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची से बाहर कर दिया गया है।

मान्यवर, इस तरह से पूरे देश में उनकी समनामी जातियां हैं। आज पूरे देश में लोग रोजगार के लिए कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हमें दूसरे राज्य की सूची नहीं माननी है। अभी हमने देखा कि एसटी की जो जातियां हैं, वे आंध्र प्रदेश में 34 हैं, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 16 हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ में 42 हैं, गोवा में 8 हैं, कर्नाटक में 50 हैं, केरल में 53 हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 47 हैं, मणिपुर में 34 हैं, ओडिशा में 62 हैं, तेलंगाना में 32 हैं, त्रिपुरा में 19 हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में 16 हैं, उत्तराखंड में 5 हैं, राजस्थान में 12 हैं, सिक्किम में 4 हैं, तमिलनाडु में 36 हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में 46 हैं। इस तरह से जो एससी/एसटी की जातियां हैं एवं अन्य पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, उनके नाम प्रत्येक राज्य की सूची में दर्ज हैं। अगर उन्हें अपने प्रदेश में रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा और रोजगार की तलाश में वे किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में जाते हैं और वहां जाकर वे जहां के निवासी हैं, वहां का मूल प्रमाणपत्र दिखाते हैं, तो उन्हें यह कह दिया जाता है कि तुम नौकरी पाने के पात्र नहीं हो, क्योंकि तुम्हारा नाम हमारे राज्य की सूची में दर्ज नहीं है। इस कारण यह संकल्प बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह पूरे देश के उस वंचित एव गरीब समाज के लिए है, जिसको एक वक्त की रोटी भी ठीक से नहीं मिल पाती है। अगर कहीं वे रोजगार की तलाश में चले गए, तो वहां उनको सुविधाओं से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस संकल्प को आप पास कीजिए। वैसे आप हमारा संकल्प तो पास करेंगे नहीं, लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि आप स्वयं एक सरकारी संकल्प लाएं, सरकारी विधेयक बनाकर लाएं और उसे पास करवाएं। अगर आप वास्तव में, पूरे राष्ट्र में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले आप अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को न्याय देने का काम करें। जो आज पूरे देश में भटक रहे हैं, जो आदिवासी हैं, गरीब हैं, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोग हैं, उनको न्याय देने का काम करें। राजनीति में हम देखते हैं कि जब बहुत से लोग कहीं जाते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि हम दलित के यहां भोजन करते हैं। वे हमारे बिंद समाज के यहां, उत्तर प्रदेश में भोजन करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिंद समाज अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं हैं। लोग वोट के लिए, राजनीति के लिए यह सब करते हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वोट की राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, असली में उनके लिए काम किया जाना

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

चाहिए। देश की राजसूची में जो पूरे देश की अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछड़ी जातियां दर्ज हैं, उनको राज्य-वार पूरे देश में एक समान कर दिया जाए, जिससे वंचित एवं गरीब व्यक्तियों को लाभ मिल सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सभा से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरा संकल्प स्वीकृत किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यों, मैं एक और बात स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ, पहले हम Non-official bills ले रहे हैं और Non-official bills के लिए जिन लोगों ने नोटिस दिए हैं, वे उसके ऊपर चर्चा करेंगे। इसके बाद हम दो बिल्स और लेंगे और फिर 'वंदे मातरम्' होगा। जो बिल पहले लिस्टेड था, 'Tripple Talaq Bill', वह अभी नहीं ले रहे हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि अभी इसमें आपस में सब एकमत नहीं हो पाए हैं। चूंकि आज लास्ट डे है, इसलिए इस बात का भी ध्यान रखते हुए हम सब smoothly काम को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेंगे। श्री वीर सिंह जी।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद जी अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के संबंध में आज जो समस्या लेकर आए हैं, यह एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने भारतीय संविधान बनाते हुए यह परिकल्पना की थी कि देश के अंदर अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति एवं पिछड़ी जातियों के जितने भी लोग हैं, उनको एक समान अधिकार मिलेंगे और भारतीय संविधान के तहत, सबके लिए बराबर आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होगी। किंतु हुआ यह कि हमारे देश में बेरोज़गारी के कारण एवं सामंतवादी व्यवस्था से पीड़ित होकर, बड़ी संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोग, अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में जाकर बस गए। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार के बहुत सारे लोग अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए दिल्ली आ गए अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बहुत सारे लोग मुंबई चले गए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ, जब उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार इत्यादि प्रदेशों के लोग दूसरे प्रदेश में जाकर बस गए और वहां अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी कमाने लग गए, तो उनको वहां की प्रदेश सरकारों ने उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र जारी नहीं किया। जब उनके बच्चे पढ़-लिख कर तैयार हुए और उन्होंने नौकरी के लिए आवेदन भरा, तो उन प्रदेशों में उनको अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का प्रमाण-पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया, इससे भारतीय संविधान के द्वारा उन्हें जो आरक्षण मिल रहा है, उससे वे वंचित रह गए। जब से हमारा देश आज़ाद हुआ है, तब से लेकर आज तक, पूरे देश में लाखों की संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों के लोग आरक्षण से वंचित हैं। उनको आरक्षण का फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं इस प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति में हूँ, लेकिन दिल्ली में आकर, महाराष्ट्र में जाकर या अन्य प्रदेशों में जाकर मुझे अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र जारी नहीं होता है, इसलिए मुझे उसका फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के साथ यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं चाहूंगा कि पूरे देश में, जो हमारे इस प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोग अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए जाकर बसे हैं और वहां के मूल निवासी हो गये हैं, उनको वहां पर जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी होना चाहिए। उन्हें जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिलता है, तो वे लोकतंत्र में भी हिस्सा नहीं ले पाते हैं। जब वहां पर स्थानीय निकाय का या परिषद का चुनाव होता है, तो वे जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिलने के कारण उसमें

भी भाग नहीं ले पाते हैं। इसलिए अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोगों के लिए पूरे देश में एक जैसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यदि इस प्रदेश का अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति दूसरे प्रदेश में जाता है, तो उसको जाति प्रमाण पत्र मिलना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। इसका समाधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, समय-समय पर भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन करके कुछ पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाता है। हमारी नेता, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने कई बार कहा है कि हम पिछड़ी जातियों के विरोध में नहीं हैं। यदि आप पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, किन्तु उनको सम्मिलित करने के साथ-साथ जिस प्रकार से अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उस रेश्यो से आरक्षण भी बढ़ाया जाए। किसी न किसी प्रदेश में दो-तीन साल के बाद संविधान में संशोधन करके यह संख्या तो बढ़ती चली जा रही है, पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाता है, किन्तु उस हिसाब से अनुसूचित जाति का आरक्षण नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आरक्षण आज भी वही है, जो भारतीय संविधान में संविधान बनाते समय निश्चित किया गया था। तो उपसभापति जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार से हम विभिन्न जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति में सम्मिलित कर रहे हैं, उसी रेश्यो से आरक्षण बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरा, आज देश को आज्ञाद हुए 70 साल हो गए, लेकिन इन 70 सालों में आज तक पूरे देश के अन्दर एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी का आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया गया है। बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि न तो किसी भी प्रदेश की सरकार ने और न ही केन्द्र सरकार ने आज तक आरक्षण पूरा किया है, न तो एससी का, न एसटी का और न ही ओबीसी का। यदि आपकी नीयत साफ है, आपकी सरकार की नीयत साफ है, यदि आप एससी, एसटी के हितैषी हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हितैषी हैं, तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप आरक्षण पूरा कीजिए। अभी किसी भी विभाग में आरक्षण पूरा नहीं है। आप एससी के नाम पर, बाबा साहेब के नाम पर जयंती मनाते हैं, बाबा साहेब के नाम पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, किन्तु अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को कभी न्याय देने का काम नहीं करते हैं, जो सबसे बड़ा न्याय है - आरक्षण, सबसे बड़ा न्याय है - शिक्षा।

आज पूरे देश के अन्दर शिक्षा एक समान नहीं है। आज शिक्षा का बुरा हाल है। आज प्राइमरी में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा किसी भी competition में पास नहीं हो सकता। इस तरफ किसी भी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। प्राइमरी स्कूल में आज जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, पट्टी पर बैठा कर, उसको कक्षा 5 तक A,B,C,D अंग्रेज़ी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। कक्षा 6 में जाकर वह A,B,C,D, पढ़ाई जाती है। एक ओर modern public schools में Nursery, LKG से इंग्लिश पढ़ाई जाती है, तो गरीब बच्चा उन बच्चों से मुकाबला कहां से कर लेगा? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि सरकार अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति की हितैषी है, तो देश के अन्दर एक समान शिक्षा करनी चाहिए। आज एक समान शिक्षा नहीं है। आप ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं कि हम गरीबों के हितैषी हैं, लेकिन आज तक गरीबों के लिए आपने शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। आज शिक्षा इतनी महंगी इसलिए हो गई है, क्योंकि आपने शिक्षा का privatization कर दिया है, आपने इसको commercial बना दिया है। आज एक गरीब व्यक्ति, चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग का हो या अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति या अन्य जातियों का हो, वह अपने बच्चों को

[श्री वीर सिंह]

अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान नहीं करा सकता है। आपने शिक्षा को commercial बना दिया है। वैसे आप अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के हितों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज तक आपने उनका आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया। आप सभी सरकारी विभागों और बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते चले जा रहे हैं। जहां देश में उनका आरक्षण पूरा करने की बात चल रही है, वहीं आप अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के हितों से खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। आज उनके हितों की बात नहीं हो रही है। उनके साथ अहित हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि जबसे देश में एन.डी.ए. सरकार आई है, सरकारी विभागों और बड़ी-बड़ी सरकारी कम्पनियों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जा रहा है। हमारी नेता, बहन मायावती जी ने इसी सदन में माननीय मोदी जी के सामने कहा था कि हम इसके विरोधी नहीं हैं कि आप सरकारी कम्पनियों को प्राइवेट हाथों में दें, अच्छी बात है, किन्तु जिस प्रकार से परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने भारत का संविधान बनाते समय हर सरकारी विभाग में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी, उसी आधार पर सरकारी कम्पनियों को प्राइवेट हाथों में देने के बाद, क्या आप उनमें एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगे? उस समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सरकारी कम्पनियां दें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, हमारी नेता को कोई एतराज नहीं है, किन्तु प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब यहां सारा प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो जाएगा, आज जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जब वे रिटायर होंगे, उसके बाद जो नई भर्तियां होंगी, यह काम पूरा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में चला जाएगा। फिर एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. के बच्चों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलेंगी। फिर तो यह लाला की दुकान हो जाएगी। उनकी इच्छा पर निर्भर होगा कि वे रखें या न रखें, क्योंकि कानून में प्रावधान ही नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप सही मायने में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. के हितैषी हैं, तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सरकारी अदारों को देते समय इन लोगों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था जरूर करें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरे देश में, किसी भी प्रदेश में आज सरकारी नौकरियों में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. कैटेगरी का backlog पूरा नहीं है। देश के अधिकतर प्रदेशों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, request करूंगा और मांग करूंगा कि पूरे देश में...(व्यवधान)... मैं आराम से बोल रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: मैं आराम से ही बोल रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया किसी को disturb न करें और सदन में शांति बनाए रखें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं और आज मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पूरे देश में सरकारी नौकरियों में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. का backlog पूरा नहीं है। मैं अपनी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि जब-जब उत्तर प्रदेश में उनकी सरकार बनी, बहन मायावती जी ने विशेष अभियान चलाकर सभी सरकारी

विभागों से रिपोर्ट मांगी कि उनके यहां एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. का सरकारी नौकरियों में कितना backlog है? उसके आधार पर, विशेष अभियान चलाकर, उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. का सरकारी नौकरियों में backlog पूरा करने का काम किया। मैं गर्व से कह सकता हूँ कि बहन मायावती जी में इच्छाशक्ति थी, उनके दिल में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. के प्रति दर्द था, तभी उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी नौकरियों में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. का backlog पूरा करके दिखाया। मैं आपसे भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप सभी प्रदेशों में सरकारी नौकरियों में एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. का backlog पूरा कीजिए।

दूसरी बात, 2011 में हमारे देश में जनगणना हुई थी। उसके बाद से आज तक कोई ऐसा आंकड़ा सामने नहीं आया कि एस.सी., एस.टी. एंड ओ.बी.सी. के लोगों की कहां और कितनी संख्या है, कितने एस.सी. हैं, कितने एस.टी. हैं, कितने ओ.बी.सी. हैं और कितने सामान्य जातियों के लोग हैं, क्यों आप इन आंकड़ों को सार्वजनिक नहीं कर रहे हैं? उसको न आपने सार्वजनिक किया और न आपने किया। आज इसको लेकर पिछड़ी जाति के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं, पूरे देश में आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र में पिछड़ी जाति के लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, यूपी के लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, इसको लेकर पूरे देश में आंदोलन हो रहे हैं कि 2011 में जो जनगणना हुई है, उसको सार्वजनिक किया जाए। जब इसको सार्वजनिक किया जाएगा, तब यह पता चलेगा कि किसकी कितनी संख्या है। जिसकी जितनी संख्या है, उसके हिसाब से बांट दीजिए, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय वीर सिंह जी, आप अपना समय देखिए, समय खत्म होने वाला है। आप समय का ध्यान रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सभी लोग समय का ध्यान रखें, क्योंकि आप लोगों के बीच से ही यह प्रस्ताव है कि आज शुक्रवार को हम कम समय में चीजें पूरी करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, समय बदलने वाला है, इसलिए इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय वीर सिंह जी, आप conclude करें।

श्री वीर सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश के अंदर अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग परेशान हैं, क्योंकि देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों के ऐसे अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़ी जाति के लोग, जो मुंबई में जाकर बस गए हैं, दिल्ली में बस गए हैं, उनको वहां की सरकार के द्वारा जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी होना चाहिए। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं यही निवेदन करते हुए कि भारत के संविधान में परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब के द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उन अधिकारों को पूरा करना चाहिए और उनका आरक्षण पूरा करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही सरकारी नौकरियों में जो बैकलॉग्स हैं, वे पूरे होने चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यह भी मांग है कि पूरे देश में जहां पर भी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़ी जाति के लोग बस गए हैं, उनको वहां की सरकार के द्वारा जाति प्रमाण पत्र मिलना चाहिए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय प्रदीप टम्टा जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

3.00 P.M.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखण्ड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। यह इस देश की विडंबना है कि यहां सब कुछ बदल सकता है, लेकिन इंसान की जाति नहीं बदल सकती। हम इस देश को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण, लोकतांत्रिक, समाजवादी समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग इस जातिनामक संस्था को समाप्त नहीं करना चाहते हैं। डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने इन जातियों के नाश के संदर्भ में लिखा था, जब एक संस्था ने उनको बुलाया और उनसे यह कहा कि जाति उन्मूलन, जाति तोड़ो संस्था में आप अपना वक्तव्य दीजिए, क्योंकि इस व्यवस्था से देश परेशान है और उसी लाहौर की समिति में जब उनका वक्तव्य गया, तो उसको वहां पर पढ़ने से उनको मना कर दिया गया। वह इतिहास में आज भी है कि जब तक इस देश में जातियां रहेंगी, जब तक जातियों का विनाश नहीं होगा, तब तक भारतवर्ष एक लोकतांत्रिक, समाजवादी देश और समाज की कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है और असमानता इस देश से कोई नहीं हटा सकता है। यह जो संस्था है, यह जो रोग है, अभी भारत ने देखा, अब एक दिन दुनिया भी इस रोग को देखेगी। यह भारत का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोग है।

हमारे साथी ने यह जो संकल्प लाया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प है। हिन्दुस्तान में डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जब संविधान सभा के सदस्य बने, जिस समय वे ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन नहीं थे, उनका एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लेख, 'स्टेट एण्ड माइनोंरिटीज' है, उसमें उन्होंने संकल्प लिया था कि जब एक बार कोई व्यक्ति देश के किसी भी राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति का है, तो उसके अधिकार, चाहे वह देश के किसी भी हिस्से में जाए, उसको अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। आज आप उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार जाएं, तमिलनाडु से हिमाचल प्रदेश या दिल्ली में जाएं, अगर कोई आपको जानता नहीं होगा और आपका सामाजिक परिचय होगा, तो वह आपसे आपका नाम पूछेगा, मैं अपना नाम प्रदीप टम्टा बताऊंगा। उसके बाद वह पूछेगा कि टम्टा किस जाति में आता है। यह हमारे समाज की हकीकत है। यह हमारे समाज का एक परिचय नहीं है। जब तक दूसरा परिचय साफ न हो जाए, व्यक्ति आपके साथ संबंध बनाएगा या आपसे दूरी बनाएगा, यह तय नहीं हो पाता।

आज जब यह देश आजाद भारत बन गया है, जब देश में लोग अपने रोजगार की तलाश में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जा रहे हैं, तो उनको वहां पर ये सुविधाएं क्यों न मिलें? ये अजीब तरह की स्थितियां हैं, जैसे अगर कोई व्यक्ति उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखण्ड से मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र में चला जाता है, उस राज्य की सेवा में परिवार वहां बस जाता है, उसके बच्चे वहां खड़े हो जाते हैं, उनकी शिक्षा वहीं की है, लेकिन अगर वह उस राज्य में अपना अनुसूचित जाति का हक मांगेगा और उस स्टेट की अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में उसकी जाति का नाम नहीं है, तो उसको Scheduled Caste का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलेगा। अगर वही व्यक्ति मुंबई में ही रहते हुए, केंद्रीय सेवाओं के लिए आवेदन करेगा, तो उसे उसके मूल राज्य के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में आरक्षण मिल जाएगा। एक ही व्यक्ति को राज्य की सेवाओं में आप SC category का नहीं मान रहे हैं और ST category का मान लेते हैं। महोदय, इस विडंबना को, इस विरोधाभास को समाप्त करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि अगर किसी को एक बार Scheduled Caste का स्टेटस मिल गया, तो उसको वे तमाम तरह की सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। सिर्फ नौकरियों का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि जब कोई Scheduled Caste का व्यक्ति दूसरे क्षेत्र में जाता है,

दूसरे राज्य में जाता है, वह वहां नया आदमी होता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उसके अगल-बगल के लोग उसकी सोशल प्रोफाइल नहीं जान जाते, तब तक उसका जीना सुलभ नहीं होता है। वह किस से मित्रता बनाए, किस से संबंध बनाए, किस से संबंध न बनाए, यह उसका सोशल प्रोफाइल, उसकी जाति ही निर्धारित करती है। अगर वह अनुसूचित जाति का है, तो उसके साथ जाति विभेद होता है, जाति उत्पीड़न होता है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फिर वह कहां जाएगा। उस राज्य में पुलिस का अधिकारी कहेगा कि आप अनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हो, क्योंकि इस राज्य में आपकी जाति Scheduled Caste का स्थान नहीं रखती है। इससे उस पर अत्याचार तो उसकी जाति के कारण होगा, लेकिन उसको अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा कि वह अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकार का प्रयोग करके उस पर SC-ST Act लागू कर से। यह एक विडंबना है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, हमारे देश के लोग बाहर जा रहे हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ब्रिटेन में भी यह मामला चल रहा है। यूके में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग अपने ऊपर जाति उत्पीड़न - यह देश बड़ा गजब है, यह विश्व गुरु है देश है। जब कोई बाहर इंग्लैण्ड भी चला जाता है, तब भी वह अपनी जाति पहचान को, जाति दंभ को नहीं छोड़ पाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने भी माना है कि जाति नामक संस्था है, जिसमें उत्पीड़न का अधिकार है, oppression का अधिकार है। वहां पर एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई है, लेकिन वहां के लोग उस पर अभी तक तय नहीं कर पाए हैं, लेकिन ब्रिटेन में जाने वाले, जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, वे मांग रहे हैं कि जाति को भी भेदभाव का आधार माना जाए, दुनिया के अंदर भी माना जाए। यह racial discrimination से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप रंग को रंग से देखकर किसी के साथ संबंध बनाने के लिए तय कर सकते हैं, लेकिन क्या मुझसे संबंध बनाने के लिए आप मेरे रंग के आधार पर, मेरे रूप के आधार पर तय कर सकते हैं कि मैं किस जाति का हूँ? मेरे राज में यह भेद दुनिया में Social Discrimination का सबसे वीभत्स रूप है। यह नस्लवाद से भी ज्यादा वीभत्स है, जहां व्यक्ति से पूछकर दूसरा व्यक्ति तय करता है कि मैं उसके साथ प्रेम के संबंध रखूंगा या घृणा का संबंध रखूंगा। इसका उन्मूलन होना ही चाहिए। यहां पर एक और सवाल है कि इस संकल्प को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। कल ही एससी-एसटी का बिल आया था, उसे सरकार ने बड़ी जल्दबाजी में पास करवा दिया, उस पर बहस भी नहीं हुई। इस देश में हम जिस judiciary से न्याय मांगते हैं, सभी इस देश की उच्चतम न्यायापालिका की ओर देखते हैं कि वहां पीड़ित न्याय के लिए जाएगा, लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति देखता है कि सबसे ज्यादा अन्याय उसी देश की सबसे बड़े न्यायालय में हो जाता है। सर, मैं तीन उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। इंदिरा साहनी का केस था, ओबीसी को आरक्षण मिले या नहीं मिले, इस पर बहस होती थी। उस पूरे कानून में कहीं भी एससी-एसटी का सवाल नहीं था। ओबीसी का आरक्षण तो उचित और संवैधानिक था ही, लेकिन न्यायालय ने तय कर दिया कि एससी और एसटी का प्रमोशन असंवैधानिक है। न हमको मौका दिया गया, न सुना गया, न हमारा मामला एससी-एसटी का था और उसको असंवैधानिक घोषित कर दिया गया। इस देश के सबसे बड़े न्यायालय ने ऐसा कहा। अगर यह पंचायत, देश की सबसे बड़ी संसद न होती और अगर उसमें यह संशोधन न करती, तो देश का यह वर्ग, जो सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित है, यह किस दरवाजे पर जाता?

दूसरा उदाहरण एस. नागराज का है। उसकी बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है और आज सरकार भी कह रही है कि हम नागराज के रिव्यू में जाएंगे। आखिर, नागराज का मामला क्या है? वह मामला यह है कि

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

प्रमोशन में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को अवसर दिया जाए। यह कोर्ट ने भी मान लिया कि हां, इस देश में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को प्रमोशन में आरक्षण देने की जो बात है, वह संवैधानिक है। इस देश में वर्ष 1964 में जस्टिस गजेन्द्र गडकर ने भी एक फैसला दिया था।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रदीप टम्टा जी, आपकी पार्टी के अभी तीन और वक्ता हैं, प्लीज़ अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वहां भी जब नागराज केस का डिजीजन आया, तो उसमें कहा गया कि प्रमोशन तो संवैधानिक है, लेकिन पहले तीन शर्तें तय की जाएं। वे तीन शर्तें ये थीं कि आप बैकवर्ड क्लास, यानी पिछड़े वर्ग में आते हैं या नहीं आते, आपका प्रतिनिधित्व न्यूनतम है या नहीं है या आपके आने से दक्षता पर तो कोई असर नहीं पड़ता? इंदिरा साहनी वाले मामले में कोर्ट ने आर्टिकल 16(iv) में फैसला दे दिया कि एससी और एसटी बैकवर्ड क्लास में आते हैं। एस और एसटी का प्रतिनिधित्व कम है, इसलिए डायरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट में उनको आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। जब इनिशियल रिक्रूटमेंट में ही हमारी संख्या नहीं है, तो हम कहां आसमान की छत पर चढ़ जाएंगे, महाराज। जब हमारी प्रथम नियुक्ति में राज्य की दक्षता में कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है, तो फिर प्रमोशन से दक्षता में कहां असर पड़ जाएगा? वहीं, एससी-एसटी के संबंध में जो दो बेंच की जजमेंट आयी, जिसको हमारे देश की संसद ने बदल भी दिया, उसमें भी यही कहा गया था कि एससीज़-एसटीज़ के साथ अत्याचार में सजाएं कम होती हैं। यह दोष हमारा नहीं है। यह इन्वेस्टिगेशन का दोष हो सकता था, जांच की प्रक्रिया विज्ञान-सम्मत नहीं है। इस वजह से भी ऐसा हो सकता था, लेकिन कह दिया गया कि यह ऐक्ट असंवैधानिक है। इसलिए मेरा फिर से यह कहना है कि हमारे माननीय सांसद जी के द्वारा लाया गया जो संकल्प है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हिन्दुस्तान में व्यक्ति अपने मन से किसी जाति में न जन्म लेता है, न वह अपनी जाति को बदल सकता है और ऐसे में अगर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति का व्यक्ति एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जा रहा है, तो यह उसका अपना संवैधानिक अधिकार है। उसके लिए माइग्रेशन कोई गैर-कानूनी नहीं है, इसलिए उनको भी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति का अधिकार दिया जाए। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। आपने प्रॉमिस भी किया था कि जो पिछली सीट पर बैठे लोग हैं, उनको आप मौका देंगे। आज आपने वह वायदा पूरा किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको हृदय से आभारी हूँ।

सर, हमारे भाई श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी जो संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा संकल्प है, लेकिन सरकार के साथ बैठकर अगर यह सरकार के बिल के स्वरूप में आया होता, तो यह बहुत क्राबिल हो जाता, इसको अग्रता मिल जाती और एक तरह से यह एक बिल बन जाता। मैं आपको बताऊं कि यह एक गम्भीर समस्या है और मैं अपने भाई के साथ पूरी तरह से सम्बद्ध हूँ। सर, मेरे दोनो भाईयों ने जो बताया, उससे मैं पूरी तरह से सम्बद्ध रखता हूँ। मैं खुद मछुआरा समुदाय से हूँ। मैं सफेद

कपड़े या अच्छा सूट-बूट पहने हुए तो हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं अपनी जात छुपा नहीं सकता हूँ, हमारा रहन-सहन, खाना-पीना अभी भी वही है। सर, मैं अभी इलेक्शन में इलाहाबाद गया था, वहाँ गंगा नदी के किनारे हमारे जो भाई लोग रहते हैं, उनका मैंने रहन-सहन देखा। गुजरात में हमारे जो भाई समुद्र किनारे मछली पकड़ते हैं, उनका रहन-सहन भी वही है। मैं बिहार में नदी किनारे गया, मैं यू.पी. गया, वहाँ भी हमारे भाई इसी तरह रहते हैं, खाना पकाते हैं, झोंपड़ में रहते हैं, उसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं है। कहीं गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र या बिहार में हो, यह रहन-सहन, खाना-पीना, काम करना, मछली पकड़ना, किस तरह से मछली पकड़ी जाती है या तो आधुनिक तरीके से पकड़ी जाती है या जाली डालकर या बिना मशीन के पकड़ी जाती है, लेकिन सब एक ही तरह है, इसमें कोई अलग नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में दिल्ली से लेकर लगभग 23 राज्यों में मछुआरे हैं। मैं ऐसे प्रदेशों में गया था, तो वहाँ मुझे पता चला कि यहाँ भी मछुआरे हैं। सर, मैं दुःख के साथ एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि हमारे दोनों भाई जो बोल रहे थे, मैं किसी की निन्दा नहीं करता हूँ, मैं आज मेरे समाज की बात कर रहा हूँ, जिन मछुआरों को अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए रिजर्वेशन में शामिल किया था, यू.पी. में जब * की गवर्नमेंट थी, तभी घटा दिया गया। क्यों घटा दिया गया? महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात महाराष्ट्र एक राज्य था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या घटा दिया गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: मैं आपको बताऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): कहां घटाया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी बात पूरी होने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ये आरोप लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: मुझे दो शब्द बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यहाँ भी अनुसूचित जाति, मछुआरा जाति को बोलने नहीं देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया उन्हें बोलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: आप लोगों ने काट दिया, यहाँ भी मछुआरों को बोलने नहीं देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे बात करने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मैं बोलूँ, तो मेरे पास चिट्ठा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हें अपनी बात कहने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: मैं डंके की चोट पर बोलता हूँ कि यह रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दिया गया है, उसमें कम कर दिया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको कागज़ पर लिखकर देता हूँ। ऐसी कोई मेरी बात नहीं है, मैं उनकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी जो जाति है, मेरा जो समाज है, मैं उसके लिए बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यहां बहन जी नहीं है, तो ये उनका नाम कैसे ले रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: कौन बहन जी? ...(व्यवधान)... आप किस बहन जी की बात कर रहे हैं, यू.पी. में कौन बहन जी हैं? यू.पी. में बहुत बहन जी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Why are you disturbing me? I am not yielding. You are not allowing me. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: गोहेल जी, आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कृपया बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कल यह बात आयी थी कि नाम नहीं लिया जाएगा। ये कैसे नाम ले रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इस मर्यादा का पालन करें कि जो यहां नहीं हैं, उनका नाम नहीं ले सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि नाम कार्यवाही से निकाला जाए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: कोई बात नहीं, महोदय, मैं अपने शब्द वापस लेता हूँ। I withdraw my word.

श्री उपसभापति: जो सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, कृपया उनका नाम न लें।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मैं पिछली सरकारों को बोलूंगा। पिछली सरकारों में यू.पी.ए. में, यहां हमारे जो दो मछुआरे भाई बैठे हैं, उनको भी पता है कि मछुआरों को अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति में लिया गया था और उसका प्रमाण काट दिया। महोदय, कहार, कश्यप, मलहार, कोली, सभी एक ही हैं। जिस तरह ब्राह्मण में चार जातियां हैं, चार जातियों में भी कई जातियां हैं, हमारे ब्राह्मण पूजनीय हैं, कोई भी ब्राह्मण हो, छोटा, बड़ा कोई ब्राह्मण हो। किसी जाति का ब्राह्मण हो, लेकिन ब्राह्मण, ब्राह्मण होता है, लेकिन मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसे निकाला जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، اسے نکالا جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: वे तो अपने विचार रख रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ये कह रहे हैं पूजनीय हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आपने अपने विचार रखे, उनको अपनी बात कहने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, जो प्रवासी मछुआरे दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं, वहां उनको बहुत समस्या होती है। मान लीजिए आंध्र से निकलकर महाराष्ट्र जाते हैं, महाराष्ट्र से गोवा में जाते हैं, गोवा से उठकर तमिलनाडु जाते हैं, तमिलनाडु से आंध्र प्रदेश में जाते हैं, आंध्र वाले गुजरात में आते हैं। हमारे यहां 20-25 साल पहले बहुत कठिनाई थी। आंध्र की फिशिंग बोट आती थी, तो हमारे यहां उन फिशिंग बोट्स को बंदरगाह पर नहीं लाने दिया जाता था। हम लोगों ने क्या किया? हम सब मछुआरे युवा लोग इकट्ठे हुए और बताया कि जो मछुआरे फिशिंग करने के लिए आते हैं, उनको बोट अंदर क्यों नहीं लाने देते? इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अभी जो लास्ट टाइम में साइक्लोन हुआ था, तब गोवा में और गुजरात में जितनी भी फिशिंग बोट्स हैं आंध्र प्रदेश में, तमिलनाडु से जितनी भी फिशिंग बोट्स आई थीं, उन सभी को हमने गुजरात में लिया और जहां बंदरगाह है, वहां सबको लिया, लेकिन सर, जो पाया की हमारी तकलीफ है, उसको अनुसूचित जनजाति में लिया गया है, उसमें हमें कहीं भी समझा नहीं जाता है। मेरी आपसे दरखास्त है कि जो मछुआरे मध्य प्रदेश में हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, बिहार में हैं, महाराष्ट्र में हैं, गुजरात में हैं, उन सभी को अनुसूचित जनजाति में लिया जाए। उनको जो भी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, वे मिलें, यह कहते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: आपकी सरकार केन्द्र में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: आप लोगों ने बंद कर दिया था, अभी रहने दीजिए, बात मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप आपस में कुछ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दोनों चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दोनों की बातें रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

"न त्वहं कानयं राज्यं न स्वर्गं नः पुनर्भवः।

कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामार्तिनाशनम्॥"

सर, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, हमारे दूसरे सदन लोक सभा में 55 वर्ष पूर्व प्रो. हीरेन मुखर्जी जी, one of the greatest Parliamentarians said this. He borrowed it from *Bapu*. बापू ने मार्कण्डेय पुराण के इस श्लोक में थोड़ी तब्दीली की थी, समकालीन संदर्भों में, जिसका मतलब था, I don't want a kingdom; I don't wish to be reborn; what I simply want is the elimination of poverty and exploitation in any form. सर, 70-71 साल बाद भी हम उन्हीं मसलों पर कमोबेश सदन में वापिस आते हैं। मुझे स्मरण है कि वर्ष 2014 में लोक सभा के चुनाव के दौरान कांग्रेस के हमारे एक सीनियर साथी ने कहा था कि गरीबी की कोई जाति नहीं होती है और भाजपा के हमारे तमाम मित्र उनके पक्ष में आ गए थे कि सचमुच गरीबी की कोई जाति नहीं होती है। सर, यह सुनने में बड़ा शायराना लगता है और काव्यात्मक भी है कि गरीबी की कोई जाति नहीं होती है। यह अच्छा डायलॉग है। लेकिन जातियों में गरीबी है। ऐसा क्यों है कि जातिगत पदानुक्रम में Caste hierarchy में हम नीचे जाते हैं, तो

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

concentration of poverty goes up और जब हम ऊपर जाते हैं, तो poverty थोड़ी घटती है। मेरा इससे इंकार नहीं है कि अन्य जातियों में भी गरीबी है, लेकिन वह जाति की वजह से नहीं है। अगर ऐसा होता, तो जाति चली जाती। हमारे बीच में से जाति जा ही नहीं रही है। हम यहां बैठे हों या वहां बैठे हों, जाति हमारी धमनियों में है, हमारे संस्कार में प्रवेश कर गयी है, हमारे सामंती संस्कार में है - चाहे दक्षिण हो, वाम हो, मध्य हो - मनसा, वाचा, कर्मणा। जातिगत सहूलियत और विशेषाधिकार हमारे जहन में जाता ही नहीं है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हम हर वर्ष बाबा साहेब का माल्यार्पण करते हैं, मालाएं मोटी होती जा रही हैं, लेकिन बाबा साहेब को अंगीकार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सत्ता बदलती है। कल वहां ये बैठ जाएंगे, हम कल कहां होंगे, वह पता नहीं, लेकिन बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कुछ चेतावनियां दी थीं। उन्होंने वे चेतावनियां सेंट्रल हॉल में दी थीं, जहां हम लोग बैठकर चाय, कॉफी पीते हैं। उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर सामाजिक लोकतंत्र तब्दील नहीं होगा, तो तुम्हारा ज्वालामुखी धधकता रहेगा। दूसरी चेतावनी दी थी कि हीरो वर्शिप मत करना, मुद्दे गौण हो जाते हैं। महोदय, हम अद्भुत बुत-परस्त मुल्क हैं, हम हर वर्ष एक नया बुत बनाते हैं। अगले वर्ष विसर्जन करते हैं, चाहे चुनाव के मध्य करें या चुनाव के बाद करें। सर, ये चिंताएं, जब my fellow Member, विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने जो रखा, when I read it, I thought I have no other option but to stand and support the Resolution.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय झा जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं छोटे दल से आता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कम समय में बेहतर बातें कहते हैं और समय का अनुपालन भी करते हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं चार मिनट का समय देखकर आया था, पता नहीं उसमें कटौती कब हो गयी।

श्री उपसभापति: पार्टी के अनुसार जो समय एलोकेट हुआ है, वह समय खत्म हो रहा है, आप अपनी बात कन्क्लूड करें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: कन्क्लूड नहीं। मुझे डेढ़ मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान).... मैं समझता हूँ कि जाति को भी समझना जरूरी होगा और पलायन को भी समझना जरूरी होगा। हम अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति की बात कर रहे हैं कि एक राज्य में इस लिस्ट में हैं और दूसरे राज्य में किसी लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। आप उनकी बात छोड़ दीजिए, मैं दिल्ली पढ़ने के लिए आया - एक प्रमाण पत्र पाना कितना कठिन होता है, यह मुझसे पूछिए। आज ही, मेरे विश्वविद्यालय वाले आवास में मेरा वाईफाई काम नहीं कर रहा है, मैंने अभी इधर शिफ्ट नहीं किया है, मैंने राज्य सभा में फोन करके कहा कि 2301 नम्बर से फोन जाएगा तो काम जल्दी हो जाएगा - यह है हमारे मुल्क की हकीकत। आरक्षण पर बार-बार बहस होती है, यह भीख या खैरात नहीं है। आरक्षण, अगर मैं एक शब्द में कहूँ तो हजारों वर्ष के उत्पीड़न के बदले एक टोकन है- अभी भी एक टोकन ही है, उससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। जातिगत जनगणना के बारे में कई दफा चर्चा हुई, मैं खुद इस सदन में चार बार इस बात को उठा चुका हूँ। मैं इस सदन को आगाह करता हूँ कि अगर जातिगत जनगणना के

आंकड़े सार्वजनिक नहीं हुए तो मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हम अपने समाज को ज्वालामुखी में तब्दील कर रहे हैं। किसकी कितनी हिस्सेदारी है, किसकी कितनी आबादी है, कौन कहां खड़ा है, किसकी अवस्थिति स्थिति अब क्या है? सर, आप पहली बार आसन पर बैठे हैं। आप मेरे राज्य के हैं, थोड़ी कृपा कर दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप महत्वपूर्ण बातें कह रहे हैं, लेकिन जितना समय आपने मांगा था, मैंने उससे ज्यादा दे दिया। आपने डेढ़ मिनट का समय मांगा था, मैंने आपको दो मिनट दे दिए हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: बस चालीस सेकेंड और चाहता हूं। अगर आप बीच में कह देंगे तो दिक्कत हो जाएगी। निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण की बात होती है। हम निजी क्षेत्र से भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं। निजी क्षेत्र उतना निजी नहीं है, जिसमें जितना कुछ हम देते हैं, चाहे tax holiday हो, चाहे अन्य तरह की सुविधाएं हों, वे निजी नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर उसमें हम अपने अधिकार की मांग नहीं करेंगे तो बाजार मूलतः हिंसक होता है। सर, मैं आखिरी टिप्पणी करना चाहता हूं। यह मैं हम सबकी तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं:-

"दीप जिसका महल्लात ही में जले,
जो चंद लोगों की खुशियों को लेकर चले,
वो जो साए में हर मसलहत के पले,
ऐसे दस्तूर को, सुबह-ए-बे-नूर को,
मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय निषाद जी द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव का पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। अजीब सी-बात है, दिल्ली में, एनसीआर में मल्लाह जाति अनुसूचित जाति में है, अगर वह यमुना पार करके नोएडा में चला गया और वहां बस गया तो वह नहीं है, वह ओबीसी में है। इस प्रकार की दिक्कत और परेशानियां पूरे प्रदेश में हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में जब Reorganization of Indian States हुआ, उसके पहले विंध्य प्रदेश सी स्टेट था, वहां मल्लाह जाति आदिवासी में आती थी और उसके आधार पर प्रमाण पत्र लेकर लोग नौकरियों में आ गए। जब मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बना तो उसे आदिवासी category से हटाकर, Schedule से हटाकर अलग कर दिया गया। उस समय के जो लोग अनुसूचित जनजाति के आधार पर नौकरी पा गए थे, उनकी नौकरी पर खतरा आ गया और कइयों को निकाल भी दिया गया। हम लोगों ने हमारे शासन में यह निर्णय लिया था कि नए लोगों के बारे में तो विचार किया जा सकता है कि उनकी भर्ती न हो, लेकिन पुराने लोग, जो उस समय के हैं, उनको नौकरी में कायम रखा जाए। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक विधायक दो बार, तीन बार निषाद जाति की आदिवासी सीटों पर लड़ चुके थे और आखिरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट से जो उनकी सीट थी, उससे उन्हें बेदखल किया गया। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि इस प्रकार की जो विसंगतियां हैं, जिनमें रीति-रिवाज सब बराबर हैं, आप भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि मल्लाह, धीवर, कहार - ये सब एक ही जाति हैं, इनमें शादी-ब्याह होते हैं, इसमें कहीं किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि इस पर संविधान के अंतर्गत चर्चा होनी चाहिए और

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। कई जगह मल्लाह, कहार और धीमर डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब में भी आते हैं। उस समय वे जातियां, जो कभी जुर्म में शामिल थीं, उन्हें डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब कर दिया गया था और जब देश आज़ाद हुआ तो उनको फिर से बदला गया। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा और मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरे विषय में पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय निषाद जी के प्रस्ताव का भरपूर समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह समाज के वातावरण को देखते हुए आवश्यक है। यदि बंजारा जाति को लें, तो बंजारा जाति तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश में आदिवासी हैं, अनुसूचित जनजाति, कर्नाटक में अनुसूचित जाति है, बाकी जगह डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब है। Renke Commission बना, उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई, प्रतिवेदन भी आया, लेकिन उस पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है। इसमें जिन जातियों का सामना है या पर्यायवाची है, इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए और संविधान में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान करना चाहिए, ताकि जो परेशानियां हैं, उनको दूर किया जा सके। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, माननीय निषाद जी के इस प्रस्ताव का भरपूर समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी माननीय चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल जी बोल रहे थे, उनकी बात का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने इसको राजनैतिक रंग देने का प्रयास किया, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं नर्मदा परिक्रमा के समय वहां पूरा घूमा था। अधिकांश ये जातियां - मल्लाह, कहार, धीमर हैं, ये नदियों के किनारे रहते हैं और इनकी हालत अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति से भी खराब है। इनके पास जमीनें हैं नहीं, हम लोगों ने इनको नदी किनारे तरबूजू, ककड़ी वगैरह पैदा करने की सुविधा दी। जब हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उस समय हम इन लोगों को पट्टे दे दिया करते थे। दूसरी सरकार आई, तो उसने वह सुविधा भी समाप्त कर दी। आज ये लोग रोज़ी-रोटी से बिल्कुल महरूम हैं। इसलिए मैं इसका पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं सरकार से यही निवेदन करता हूँ और चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल जी से कहता हूँ कि आपकी जात-बिरादरी का मामला है। मोदी जी गुजरात के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं और अभी प्रधान मंत्री हैं और अमित शाह जी उनसे बड़े नेता हैं, आप उनसे इसको मंजूर करवाइए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने जो संकल्प रखा है, उस संकल्प पर बोलने से पहले मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। हम अपनी आलोचनाएं करते हैं, पर कभी-कभी अपनी विशेषताओं पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। भारतीय समाज की खासियत है कि जो शोषित, पीड़ित और प्रताड़ित रहे हैं, उनके संबंध में एक आम सहमति रही है। संविधान सभा तो बहुत दूर की बात है, संविधान सभा से पहले भी सहमति रही है कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं, उन्हें मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक अधिकार देने के लिए, उनका सशक्तिकरण करने के लिए, राज्य को जो भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में, इस समाज में कोई दो राय नहीं है और इस सदन में भी कोई दो राय नहीं है। जो संकल्प रखा गया है, उसके संबंध में मुझे एक बात कहनी है। यह बात rationalisation करने की है। जिस उपजाति को अगर गुजरात में आरक्षण मिल रहा है और उसे राजस्थान में नहीं मिले और जिसे पंजाब में मिल रहा है, उसे असम में नहीं मिले, तो यह जो विसंगति है, उस विसंगति पर एक rationalization करने की प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए। जो चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल जी ने आज कहा कि यही बात अगर

सरकारकेसाथमिल-बैठकरकरते,चूंकिछहदशकोतकयहविसंगतिरहीहै,अच्छाहैकिआजइस विसंगति को इसको इस मुकाम पर लाया गया है, ठीक एक दिन पहले हमने अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति की सुरक्षा के लिए शोरगुल के माहौल में, जो विधेयक पारित किया, जिस संवेदनशीलता की अपेक्षा में विपक्ष से उस मुद्दे पर कर रहा था, वह संवेदनशीलता नहीं दिखाई दी। नारे बाद में भी लग सकते थे, जे.पी.सी. की मांग दो दिन बाद भी हो सकती थी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ जाइए और चर्चा होने दें। राकेश जी आप बोलिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: वह विधेयक आम सहमति से पास हुआ। मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ, वह एक बहुत छोटी-सी बात है और मैं इससे आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा कि जब एक बात उठी कि इस देश में हमने जाति विहीन समाज का सपना देखा है और यह सपना टूटता जा रहा है... उपसभापति महोदय, समाज तो जाति को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन राजनीति उसे छोड़ने नहीं देती है। मैं एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। चाहे विधायिका कितने भी कानून बना ले, लेजिस्लेटिव एक्शन की संख्या जितनी भी बढ़ जाए, उसे मल्टीप्लाई कर दीजिए, एक नहीं हजार कानून बना लीजिए, यदि सोशल एक्शन नहीं हुआ, सकारात्मक कार्रवाई सामाजिक स्तर पर नहीं हुई, तो समाज बदलने वाला नहीं है। मैं जिस घटना का जिक्र करने वाला हूँ, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। जब सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर था, जब पूरा देश ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए मानसिक रूप से तैयार होकर चुनौती दे रहा था, तो महात्मा गांधी ने उस अवसर पर एक निर्णय लिया। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा निर्णय किसी महापुरुष ने नहीं लिया, जो महात्मा गांधी ने लिया। उन्होंने 1933 में यह निर्णय लिया कि मैं "हरिजन यात्रा" निकालूंगा।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, जो हरिजन शब्द है, वह Constitutionally ठीक नहीं है। सर, इस शब्द को कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: यह शब्द देखकर के ही... आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं हरिजन शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं महात्मा गांधी की यात्रा की बात कर रहा हूँ। क्या आप उसका नाम बदल देंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप मेरी तरफ देखकर बोलिए। आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बोलिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, महात्मा गांधी ने "हरिजन सेवक संघ" की स्थापना की, "हरिजन सेवक संघ" का अभी भी जो दफ्तर है, क्या आप उसका नाम बदल देंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, उसके तकनीकी पहलू को छोड़कर अपनी बात कहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैं उसके सामाजिक पक्ष को देख रहा हूँ। देखिए, महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो यात्रा निकाली, उस यात्रा का नाम स्वयं महात्मा गांधी ने "हरिजन यात्रा" दिया, "हरिजन अखबार"

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

निकाला और "हरिजन सेवक संघ" की स्थापना की। मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ, आप उसको समझिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया शांति बनाए रखिए। राकेश जी, आप अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ायें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महात्मा गांधी ने दलित यात्रा की, यह आपको स्वीकार है?

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को देखकर बोलिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: बहुजन समाज यात्रा की, आप जो सुनना चाहें, वह सुन लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इधर चेयर की तरफ देखकर अपनी बात आगे कहें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उन्होंने साढ़े बारह हजार मील की यात्रा की, जो नवम्बर में वर्धा के राम मंदिर से यात्रा शुरू हुई, काशी तक यात्रा गई, उनको कई जगह पर काले झंडे दिखाये गये, सनातनियों ने उनका विरोध किया, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी डटे रहे। उस डटे रहने के कारण देश में एक माहौल बना कि जो लोग पीड़ित हैं, हजारों साल से पीड़ित हैं, उनके लिए समाज को सशक्त बनाने के लिए और संविधान सभा में उसके कारण एक बड़ा माहौल बना। इसके माध्यम से मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि समाज की भूमिका क्या होती है? जब महात्मा गांधी ने आठ लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया था, तो एक भिखारी ने एक पैसे का दान दिया, जिसे महात्मा गांधी ने 111 रुपये में नीलाम किया था। एक महाराष्ट्र का नेतृत्व करने वाले श्री खपाड़े थे, उनकी धर्मपत्नी ने जो मंच पर महात्मा गांधी के पास बैठी हुई थीं, उन्होंने 16 तोले सोने के जेवर उतार कर गांधी जी को दान के रूप में दे दिये थे। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता था कि महात्मा गांधी से लेकर जयप्रकाश नारायण, डा. हेडगेवार से लेकर आज तक इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए, जो प्रयास सामाजिक स्तर पर होते रहे हैं, उसमें समाज को एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल करने की आवश्यकता है। जो विडम्बना है, उसको सरकार rationalize करेगी, यदि मल्लाह जाति कहीं आरक्षण में नहीं आती है, तो उसे आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, इसमें कहीं दो राय नहीं हैं। यदि कोई केवट है, कोई निषाद है, कोई कहार है, कोई माली है, उसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक अवस्था राज्य बदलने से नहीं बदलती है, तो यह बात समाज स्वीकार करता है। कानून की विसंगतियों के लिए जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्हें आत्मलोचन करना चाहिए कि छह दशकों तक उनकी निगाह इस बात पर क्यों नहीं गई? क्यों नहीं उन्होंने इस बात को सोचा?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरा मुद्दा यह उठाना चाहता हूँ और उन्होंने एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया, लेकिन वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण शब्द है। वह केवल शब्द नहीं है, कम-से-कम अनुसूचित जाति/जनजातियों के लिए संविधान सभा से लेकर आज के दिन तक हम घंटों और दिनों बहस करते रहे हैं, लेकिन इस देश में 15 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, लोग हैं, जिनका न कोई नाम है, न पता है, न ठिकाना है, न कोई पोस्टल एड्रेस है। देश की 125 करोड़ की जनसंख्या में 15 करोड़ लोगों का ऐसा होना, जिनके पास एक पोस्टल एड्रेस तक नहीं है, जिनके बच्चों के रोजगार की बात तो दूर, यदि वे आज हरियाणा में हैं, तो सात दिन बाद वे राजस्थान में मिलेंगे। 15 दिन बाद वे महाराष्ट्र में मिलेंगे। ऐसी घुमन्तू जातियों के ऊपर दादा इगाते कमीशन का गठन हुआ था। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दादा

इगाते कौन हैं, उन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन घुमन्तू जातियों के लिए बिताया है। आपने शायद उस संगठन का नाम भी नहीं सुना होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस संगठन का नाम "भटके विमुक्त विकास परिषद" नाम का एक एनजीओ है। उस एनजीओ ने हजारों और लाखों घुमन्तू जाति के लोगों को बसाने के लिए अथवा पुनर्वास करने के लिए, उन्हें सही रास्ते पर लाकर, उनके मस्तिष्क को बदलने का प्रयास किया कि आप एक स्थान पर रहें और उन परम्पराओं से अपने आपको मुक्त करें। यह 'विमुक्त' शब्द कैसे आया, आपको मालूम है? मैं घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। शोलापुर में 100 एकड़ जमीन को कंटीले तारों से घेर दिया गया। वह ओपन प्रिजन था। वे उससे बाहर नहीं निकल सकते थे। इन्हीं को एक समय क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स कहा जाता था। आज सदन एक मत से इस बात को माने कि दादा इगाते आयोग की रिकमंडेशन को सरकार स्वीकार करे, एक स्थायी आयोग का निर्माण करे और उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करे, नहीं तो यह भारतीय समाज पर, भारतीय राज्य पर बड़े कलंक की तरह होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष बताना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। वास्तव में आज जो समस्या है, हम राजनीति में अच्छे सुरों में बोलते हैं, अच्छे स्वरों में बोलते हैं कि एक जाति विहीन समाज की स्थापना की जाए। पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी से लेकर डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी तक, महात्मा गांधी से लेकर बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से होते हुए जय प्रकाश बाबू तक और वर्तमान पीढ़ी में जो हाल की पीढ़ी के लोग थे, चन्द्रशेखर जी हों या श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हों, अब जाति विहीन समाज का सपना टूटा कैसे? इसका कारण है कि राजनीति, सामाजिक सरोकारों से अपने आपको मुक्त कर चुकी है। राजनीति एक स्वायत्त बन गई है कि सामाजिक काम करने वाले सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हो गए और राजनीति का काम करने वाले राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हो गए। कल तक यह दिखाई नहीं पड़ता था कि राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता कौन है और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता कौन है। दोनों के बीच में विसंगतियां नहीं थीं। दोनों की कोई स्वायत्तता नहीं थी। जो कल बेलछी जाता था, वही चुनाव अभियान में भी जाता था। जो चम्बल जाता था, वही नई दिल्ली में आकर पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू से वार्ता भी करता था। सोशलिस्ट हो या जनसंघ था, हम जाति भेद के सपने को लेकर चले थे, उसके लिए तीन बातों को करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति जी, क्या हम संकल्प कर सकते हैं कि हम चाहे चुनाव हार जाएं, लेकिन जाति का सहारा नहीं लेंगे? मैं घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस घटना का जिक्र इसलिए नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि वह घटना जनसंघ के एक नेता से जुड़ी है। पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय और सोशलिस्ट राम मनोहर लोहिया जी के बीच में कोई बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं रह गया था, इस बात को हमारे समाजवादी मित्र जानते हैं। जैसे चन्द्रशेखर जी और नानाजी देशमुख जी के बीच में, एक समय में कोई बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं रह गया था। उस समय वर्ष 1963 में तीन उप चुनाव थे। इस घटना का जिक्र करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। पहली बार कांग्रेस को उप चुनाव में चुनौती दी गई थी। मीनू मसानी चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, आचार्य कृपलानी अमरोहा से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जौनपुर से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे और डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया फर्रुखाबाद से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। नेहरू जी की prestige का सवाल था। इन तीनों चुनावों में कांग्रेस की जीत निश्चित थी, लेकिन तीनों जगह विपक्ष जीत गया। जिस जगह कांग्रेस की हार सुनिश्चित थी, वहां जौनपुर में कांग्रेस जीत गई। इसका कारण था, पं. दीन दयाल

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

उपाध्याय जौनपुर के चुनाव में गए, क्योंकि अपने ही कार्यकर्ताओं के अनुरोध के बावजूद उन्होंने जाति का सहारा नहीं लिया, बल्कि जातिवाद की निंदा की। वर्ष 1963 के भारत में, जिसमें कंज़र्वेटिव ताकतें, कथित रूप से ऊंची जाति की ताकतों ने समाज को पिंजरा बन्द करके रखा था, उन कंज़र्वेटिव ताकतों ने पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के इस प्रगतिशील नारे को स्वीकार नहीं किया और पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी चुनाव हार गए। चुनाव हारने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि जाओ, देश को संदेश दे दो कि दीनदयाल हार गया, जनसंघ जीत गई।

महोदय, आज हममें से कोई अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कह दे कि मैं जाति का सहारा नहीं लेकर चुनाव के मैदान में जाऊंगा और चुनाव जीत कर आऊंगा। भारतीय समाज ने 1977 में जाति नहीं देख कर लोगों को संसद में भेजा था। बिहार में 54 की 54 सीटें और उत्तर प्रदेश में 85 की 85 सीटें जनता पार्टी की आई थीं, तो मतदाताओं ने किसी ने नहीं पूछा कि तुम किस जाति के हो। 1989 में, जब विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी का आंदोलन हुआ, जन मोर्चा बना, तो किसी ने जाति नहीं पूछी, 2014 में जब एक भगवा बयार आई तो किसी ने जाति नहीं पूछी। यदि आपकी पात्रता होगी, तो समाज उस पात्रता को सलाम करेगा, लेकिन जब आप जातिवाद करेंगे, तो समाज विभिन्न जातियों में बंटकर आपको उसी रूप में देखेगा।

सभापति जी, मैं दो बातें कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं इनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हम सरकार के साथ इसको rationalise करने पर विचार करें। यह राजनीतिक मुद्दा नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक सरोकारों से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है और सामाजिक सरोकारों पर हम विभक्त न हों, देश को इसका संदेश नहीं जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, जो लोग हज़ारों सालों से सताए गए हैं, वे सिर्फ पिछड़े नहीं हैं, उन्हें जाति के नाम पर सताया गया है। आज भी कई क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को एक खास क्षेत्र के बाद प्रवेश करने का अधिकार नहीं है। आंध्र प्रदेश में या डी. राजा जी जिस प्रांत से आते हैं, तमिलनाडु में, आप वहां देख सकते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मुझे वामपंथी ताकतों से उम्मीद थी कि वे कुछ सामाजिक सरोकारों के साथ काम करेंगे, लेकिन सत्ता के गलियारों में गठबंधनों में घूमते-घूमते वे वामपंथी पार्टियां जातिवादी पार्टियां बनकर रह जाती हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं किसी वामपंथी पार्टी पर यूं ही आक्रमण नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आप फलें-फूलें, लेकिन फलने-फूलने के लिए, जब इस देश में जाति reality थी, तो ये class की बात करते थे, जब class रियेलिटी हो रही है, तो ये जाति की बात कर रहे हैं। यही तो विडंबना है, इसलिए मैं दो बातें कहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति जी, जब नवउदारवाद आ गया है, जब देश में classes बंद हैं, जब विषमताएं बढ़ रही हैं, पूरी दुनिया में विषमता बढ़ रही है, रोज़ रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि 2 परसेंट लोगों के पास 74 परसेंट धन है, संसाधन हैं, तब तो class भी विभक्त हो रही है। अब वामपंथी पार्टियां जाति-जाति कर रही हैं। आज तो आप class-class कीजिए। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में बंटने की जगह, एक-दूसरे को नीचा दिखाने की जगह मिलकर चलें।

महोदय, हमारे पास बहुत बड़ी विरासत है। हमारे पास जयप्रकाश बाबू की विरासत है, विनोबा भावे की विरासत है, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की विरासत है। बार-बार बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को उद्धृत करने से बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा, बल्कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के चरित्र को अपनाने से हमारा सपना पूरा होगा। कुछ लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बार-बार टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कीजिए, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप कृपया एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। मैं जिस आदर्श पर चलता हूँ - यदि मैं डा. हेडगेवार के आदर्श पर चलता हूँ और सुबह-शाम डा. हेडगेवार जी की मूर्ति की पूजा करूंगा, तो शायद डा. हेडगेवार का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा, परंतु यदि मैं डा. हेडगेवार के सामाजिक सरोकारों को स्वीकार करूंगा, तो डा. हेडगेवार का सपना पूरा होगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को, डा. हेडगेवार को, दीनदयाल जी को, जयप्रकाश बाबू को राजनीतिक बाजार में सौदे की तरह व्यवहार न करें। यदि हम सब सचमुच समाज का विकास होना, जातिविहीन समाज का सपना पूरा करना चाहते हैं, तो समाज में जाकर, राजनीति में जाकर उस पुरुषार्थ को दिखाएं कि आओ, मैं बिना धन-बल के, बिना जाति वर्ग के इस समाज का नेतृत्व करूंगा, मैं हारकर भी जीतूंगा और तुम जीतकर भी हारोगे। इस सपने के साथ हम चले थे और इसी सपने के साथ मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ, आइए, मिलिए, बैठिए, पर सामाजिक सरोकारों पर अपने आपको मत बांटिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री जयराम रमेश जी।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I am not speaking.

श्री उपसभापति: यहाँ आपका नाम है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: वह तिरुचि शिवा के Resolution पर है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I support the Resolution and I congratulate my neighbour and colleague, Mr. Nishad for bringing this issue for the consideration of the entire House and the Government. Sir, I have been looking at this issue for quite some time and I have come across many cases. The people who belong to SC community in Haryana, when they move to Delhi, they are not treated as SC. In the same way, the people who belong to the SC community in Tamil Nadu, if they move to Maharashtra, Mumbai, they are not treated as SC communities. Similar examples can be given. There is a need for having a mechanism to have uniformity and common approach to this problem. I agree that there should be a permanent mechanism. Having said that, why does this problem continue? Reservation is one of the affirmative measures proposed and directed to the Government. Sir, reservation is an affirmative action, and it is not the final solution to the problems, and as Communists, we never said that it is going to be the final solution. But, in the transitory period, we want to build a new India, free from castes, free from classes, and we want to build a new society, a casteless society, a classless

[Shri D. Raja]

society. But, in the transitory period, we need to take affirmative measures in favour of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and all weaker sections. This is part of our struggle for social justice, and social justice is confronting many challenges today. I have been raising this issue on several occasions. Sir, I am from Tamil Nadu, for that matter, and I have Tamil ethos, whether you will accept them as Indian ethos or not, I can't say. But, I have Tamil ethos. Thiruvalluvar, a philosopher, a great poet, produced by Tamil land, and it was Thiruvalluvar who said:

†"Pirappokkum Ella Vyirkum"

"Birth is common to all creatures, all human beings, and how come some people are called upper castes, some people are called lower castes. Who created *chaturvarna*? Who created this caste system? Who created this *Manu Dharma*? Who is Manu? And what is this *Manu Shastra*, *Manu Smriti*? I am questioning all those things. Who created all 'those things'? And now, you come and say, Communists are also using castes. No, not at all. I question the *Manu Smriti*. Who brought this *Manu Samriti*? Who codified the caste system in India? Somebody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय डी. राजा जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, आप कृपया conclude करें।

SHRI D. RAJA: This is a serious issue. This is where I want to tell you what Thiruvalluvar said. He said:

†"Pirappokkum Ella Vyirkum"

Birth is common to all, same. We come from mothers' womb, and how can we differentiate that one womb is superior, and the other womb is inferior? This is number one concept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. The same Thiruvalluvar had said:

† "Paguchundu Palluyir Ombal"

Whatever the wealth we create, we should distribute the share among ourselves equally. This is what Karl Marx said, and I do not find any difference between Thiruvalluvar and Karl Marx. Thiruvalluvar said it long back and Karl Marx said it in the contemporary age. I moved to Karl Marx; I moved to Communism from my Tamil ethos. From my

†Transliteration of the quotation given in Tamil.

Thiruvalluvar, I moved to Karl Marx. I stand with Karl Marx, and we are for casteless society.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I support this Bill, with all seriousness. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। अब माननीय मंत्री जी माननीय सदस्य, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में अपने विचार रखेंगे।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद साहब ने यह संकल्प रखा है। इस आशय की चर्चा उन्होंने इसी सदन में पहले भी कई बार की है। विचार-विमर्श के बाद मैंने इस संबंध में जो नियम-प्रक्रियाएं हैं, संवैधानिक प्रावधान के दायरे में जो कानून-कायदे बने हुए हैं, उन सबकी जानकारी उनके संकल्प पर या उनके प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पर विचार-विमर्श के दौरान दी है। मैं फिर से उन कुछ मुद्दों को संक्षेप में दोहराने की आवश्यकता महसूस करता हूँ और जो-जो समस्याएं सामने आई हैं, उनके बारे में भी मैं कुछ कह कर उन्हें संतुष्ट करने का प्रयास करूंगा। इन्होंने बहुत सारी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करने का उल्लेख किया है। अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के कारण उन जातियों को जो-जो कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं, उसके बारे में भी इन्होंने उल्लेख किया है, साथ ही पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में भी उल्लेख किया है। इसके लिए जो नियम और प्रक्रियाएं हैं, उन प्रक्रियाओं के दायरे में जो अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं, उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के संबंध में भी इन्होंने अपनी बात कही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, किसी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाना हो या अनुसूचित जाति की सूची से अलग करना हो, तो उसकी एक निर्धारित नियम-प्रक्रिया बनी हुई है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 में अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम लिस्टेड हैं और अनुच्छेद 342 में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के नाम लिस्टेड हैं। उन जातियों का उल्लेख अनुच्छेद 366 में 23, 24 और 25 नम्बर पर भी है, जिनमें इन जातियों के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है और इन जातियों के नामों को घटाने या बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ नियम भी बनाए गए हैं। ये नियम आज से नहीं बने हैं, 1950 में जब अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम लिस्टेड हुए थे, उसी समय से ये नियम भी लागू हैं। समय-समय पर इसमें छोटे-मोटे संशोधन होते रहे, 1955 में कुछ और जातियों के नाम भी इसमें जोड़े गए। जब उन जातियों के नाम लिस्टेड हो जाते हैं, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड भारत के महापंजीयक के पास होता है। जब भी किसी राज्य से किसी जाति को जोड़ने या घटाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव आता है, तो मंत्रालय की ओर से हम उसे RGA को प्रेषित कर देते हैं और उस पर उनकी राय मांगते हैं। अगर RGA सहमति दे देता है, तो हम उसे संबंधित आयोग के पास भेज देते हैं। मान लीजिए किसी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने का प्रस्ताव है, तो हम उसे अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के पास भेजते हैं और अगर उसे अनुसूचित जनजाति में मिलाने का प्रस्ताव है, तो हम उसे अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग के पास भेजते हैं। इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था ओबीसी आयोग में भी है, जो 1993 में बना था। अगर कोई राज्य किसी जाति को पिछड़ी जाति में सम्मिलित करने के लिए

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

प्रस्ताव भेजता है, तो उसमें आरजीआई को भेजने का प्रावधान नहीं था, वह सीधे-सीधे आयोग के पास जाती थी और जब आयोग उस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देता था, तो वह सरकार के लिए बंधनकारी हो जाता था। इसमें जो दिक्कत आती है, वह यह है कि अगर आरजीआई ने अपनी सहमति दे दी, तो फिर वह आयोग में भी जाता है और जब आरजीआई एवं आयोग सहमति दे देते हैं, तो फिर सरकार उस पर विधेयक तैयार करती है। इसके बाद उस विधेयक को कैबिनेट के समक्ष लेकर जाया जाता है, कैबिनेट स्वीकृति देकर उसे संसद में प्रस्तुत करती है और फिर संसद उस पर अंतिम निर्णय लेती है। यह पूरी प्रक्रिया है। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद जी ने जिन-जिन जातियों का उल्लेख किया है, वे इस प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार आरजीआई के द्वारा अस्वीकृत कर दी गई हैं और आरजीआई की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, संबंधित आयोग ने भी उस पर अपनी असहमति व्यक्त कर दी है। इस कारण से हम इन जातियों को जोड़ने या घटाने का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, यह बात अपने आप में सही है और मैं स्वयं भी यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि कई बार grammatical mistakes के कारण भी उस जाति को अनुसूचित नहीं माना जाता है। जाति वही है, परन्तु हिन्दी और इंग्लिश में अगर spelling का कुछ अंतर है, तो संबंधित अधिकारी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं बनाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी हाँ, यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन उस grammatical सुधार के लिए अथवा मात्रा के सुधार के लिए भी संबंधित राज्य सरकार ही प्रस्ताव करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब राज्य सरकार इसके लिए प्रस्ताव करती है, तो उसके बाद हमें यही प्रक्रिया अपनानी होती है, जो मैंने अभी-अभी बताई है। उसी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हम इसका अनुपालन करने की स्थिति में होते हैं। अब जो-जो जातियाँ इन्होंने बताई हैं, उनके साथ यही समस्या हुई है। हम उनको अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं कर सके, परन्तु मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि इन चार-साढ़े चार वर्षों में लगभग 11 राज्यों से हमारे पास प्रस्ताव आए थे और इसी प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन करते हुए हमने लगभग 24 जातियों को इस अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने का काम किया है। इनमें दो नई जातियाँ भी जुड़ी हैं। 22 समानान्तर पर्यायवाची नाम हैं। इस प्रकार से कुल मिलाकर 24 जातियाँ हैं। राज्य की मांग के अनुसार हमने 6 जातियों को निकाला भी है और एक जाति को विलोपित भी किया है। वह सिक्किम की थी। यह मेरे पास जानकारी भी है और आंकड़े भी हैं। इसी आशय की एक जानकारी आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने भी रखी है। मैं उनको उस सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर राज्य में यह समस्या है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। यह समस्या मेरे मध्य प्रदेश में भी है। वहाँ प्रजापति जाति 3 जिलों में तो SC में है और बाकी में OBC में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, धोबी भी है, जायसवाल भी है। ऐसे ही हर राज्य में है। अलग-अलग जिलों में एक ही नाम की जाति अलग-अलग श्रेणी में है और उसका जो हमने प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किया और मेरे ध्यान में आया है, वह यह है कि जब इन जातियों के अनुसूचित जाति या जनजाति में समावेशन की कार्यवाही चल रही थी, उस समय विचार-विमर्श किया और उन्होंने मौके पर जाकर देख-रेख की होगी, जाँच-पड़ताल की होगी, तो उस समय की परिस्थिति के हिसाब से वे ठीक स्थिति में थे, यहाँ कमज़ोर स्थिति में थे, वहाँ कुछ और थे, इस आधार को लेकर उन्होंने इन जातियों का समावेशन कर दिया था। अब उसको घटाने-बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जो कानून-कायदे बने हैं, वे संसद ने ही बनाये हैं और संसद ने जो कानून बनाये हैं, उनका अनुपालन पिछली सरकारें भी करती रहीं और हम भी कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमान्, एक निवेदन है। आपने एक जो विषय रखा, तो मैं मध्य प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में माझी के पर्याय के रूप में धीमर, केवट, कहार, भोई, मल्लाह और निषाद समुदाय को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव किया था। RGI ने सहमति नहीं दी। 2012 में यहां से...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: RGI आपसे बड़ा है या संसद से बड़ा है? आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि ये सब एक ही जातियां हैं। ये जातियां ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: ये कह रहे हैं कि यह 2012 में रिजेक्ट हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह सब जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसीलिए इस रिजॉल्यूशन को यहां से पास कीजिए, ताकि आप compulsorily ये सब चीजें ठीक करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मंत्री जी को अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... मैं केवल यह बता रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी yield नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया मंत्री जी को अपनी बात कहने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, आदरणीय राम गोपाल जी ने कहा कि क्या RGI सरकार से बड़ा है? तो मेरा सीधा-सीधा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने जो नियम, कानून-कायदे बनाये हैं और संवैधानिक प्रावधान किये हैं, उनका अनुपालन करने के लिए उन अधिकारियों को अधिकृत किया है। अनुपालन करवाना, जो नियम, कानून-कायदे बने हैं, उनके अनुसार ही हमारी ड्यूटी है और उसी का पालन हम कर रहे हैं। संसद में अगर कभी यह हो जाएगा कि जब चाहे, तब जाति को घटाने-बढ़ाने का अधिकार सरकार के पास है, तो हम उस समय विचार करेंगे, परन्तु आज तो जो नियम, कानून-कायदे हैं, उनका अनुपालन हम कर रहे हैं और उसके दायरे में अगर वे सहमति या असहमति देते हैं, तो उसके अनुसार ही आगे कार्यवाही करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

ऐसे अनेक प्रस्ताव हैं, जो पिछली सरकारों के समय भी अस्वीकृत हुए हैं। मेरे पास तो आंकड़े और उदाहरण सहित सब जानकारी है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उस समय क्यों निरस्त हो गये, उस समय सहमति क्यों नहीं हुई? अगर आज हमारे टाइम पर हम उसी कानून-कायदे का पालन करते हुए अस्वीकृति देते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप इनके विरोधी हैं, आप यह नहीं करना चाहते हैं, आप वह नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये कानून, कायदे 1950 से लेकर समय-समय पर जो बने हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है। हम इन सब वर्गों के हित संरक्षण के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं, परन्तु एकाध बार

4.00 P.M .

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी निर्णय दिया, एकाध बार अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लिए जो संसदीय समिति है, उसने भी प्रतिवेदन दिया है और इन सब प्रतिवेदनों में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय में ये जो नियम, कानून-कायदे बने हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार कार्रवाई करने के लिए फैसले हुए हैं, निर्णय हुए हैं। मैं उदाहरण सहित सारी जानकारी सदन में दे सकता हूँ, सारे आंकड़े मेरे पास मौजूद हैं, परन्तु इतना समय आप मुझे दें, तभी मैं वे आंकड़े यहां प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ।

अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां आदेश संशोधन विधेयक, 1967 में बना था। उस समय संयुक्त संसदीय समिति ने भी इस पहलू की जांच की थी। उस समय भी, जो आज प्रावधान हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार काम करने के लिए तत्कालीन संयुक्त संसदीय समिति ने भी निर्देश दिए थे। जो संयुक्त संसदय बनी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सारा ब्यौरा क्रम से बता रहा हूँ, आप रिकॉर्ड निकालकर देख सकते हैं। उसी के अनुसार आगे भी हम कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी प्रकार माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अन्तर्जातीय प्रवासियों की प्रवासी राज्य में स्थिति के संबंध में - मेरी चन्द्रशेखर राव बनाम दिनशा जी.एस Medical College तथा अन्य मामले में 1990 में एक निर्णय दिया था। इसी आधार पर, कार्यसमिति बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य के मामले में 1994 में एक निर्णय आया। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में किसी जाति की सामाजिक स्थिति भिन्न होती है। इसलिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि समूचे देश में किसी जाति अथवा जनजाति के रूप में वर्गीकृत कर दिया जाए। ऐसे अनेक निर्णय हुए हैं, अनेक उदाहरण हैं, जिनके कारण, जैसा यहां विशम्भर प्रसाद जी चाहते हैं, हम वैसा करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। अगर संबंधित राज्य सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): नहीं, नहीं, आप बाद में पूछ लीजिए। पहले मंत्री जी का जवाब पूरा होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले मंत्री जी को अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, आप मुझे संबोधित करते हुए अपनी बात कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यहां नियम, कानून और कायदे के दायरे में ही जवाब दिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर दिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो अभी चार-साढ़े चार साल से सरकार में हैं। इससे पहले जिनकी सरकार थी, उन्होंने क्या किया, क्यों नहीं किया, इन बातों पर भी आप विचार करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने के मामले में यहां चर्चा उठी। प्रमाण पत्र के विषय को लेकर माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय का 1950 का एक निर्णय आया, जिसका अनुपालन सारे देश में किया जा रहा है। फिर भी भिन्न-भिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने उसके लिए अलग तौर-तरीके निकाले और उन तौर-तरीकों के आधार पर जो listed जातियां हैं, उस वर्ग का कोई व्यक्ति अगर प्रमाण पत्र लेना चाहे, तो प्राप्त कर सकता है, यदि उसके पास पूर्वजों का प्रमाण पत्र हो, सम्पत्ति का प्रमाण पत्र हो, कृषि की ऋण-पूर्ति का प्रमाण पत्र हो, बिजली का बिल हो, यदि कुछ भी न हो, तो एक अधिकारी को जांच-

पड़ताल के लिए भेजा जाएगा, जो उसके आस-पड़ोस में जाकर पूछताछ करेगा और यदि उसकी पुष्टि हो जाती है कि वह व्यक्ति उसी वर्ग का है, उस वर्ग की यदि कोई रजिस्टर्ड समिति है, उस समिति का अध्यक्ष या सचिव अगर कह दे कि वह उस जाति का व्यक्ति है, तो उसके आधार पर प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने की व्यवस्था है। प्रमाण पत्र बन रहे हैं। मैं एक जानकारी यहां और देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 115 जिलों को लेकर एक विशेष अभियान चलाया था, जिसमें जाति के प्रमाण पत्र बनाने के लिए भी निर्देशित किया था। अभी मई महीने से पहले तक 1 लाख प्रमाण पत्र देने का काम हमने किया है। अब सारे देश में एक-जैसा आरक्षण इन जातियों को देने की व्यवस्था संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि जातियां ही राज्य में समान रूप से मान्य नहीं हैं। इसलिए वैसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। मेरी जाति पश्चिम बंगाल में नहीं है। अगर मैं वहां जाता हूँ और वहां की सूची में मेरी जाति का नाम नहीं है तो मुझे वहां प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिलेगा, कोई लाभ भी नहीं मिलेगा।

अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसी बहुत सी जानकारियां दी हैं - जिनमें कोई बिहार से, कोई उत्तर प्रदेश से, कोई मध्य प्रदेश से और कोई राजस्थान से दिल्ली में आया है और दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र मांग रहा है। अगर दिल्ली की सूची में उसकी जाति शामिल नहीं है, तो प्रमाण पत्र उसे नहीं मिल पाएगा। इस समस्या को हल करने का वर्तमान कानून के दायरे में तो हमारे पास अधिकार नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से अगर एक राज्य से दो राज्य गठित हो गए, तो उसमें भी यह प्रावधान है, कोर्ट का भी निर्णय है कि अगर वह हिस्सा, जो इस राज्य में था इस तारीख तक, कहने का मतलब है कि गठन की तारीख तक, अगर उसमें वह जाति सम्मिलित थी, तो वह वहां पर उस जाति का प्रमाण पत्र बना लेगा और अगर वह व्यक्ति कहीं और चला जाए, दूसरे राज्य में चला जाए और उस राज्य में वह जाति अनुसूचित नहीं है, तो उसको प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिल पाता है। ऐसे पर्यायवाची नामों के संबंध में भी है। यहां पर प्रमोशन वगैरह की बात आई, हम इसके बारे में एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार कह चुके हैं कि हम आरक्षण के पक्षधर हैं, थे और आगे भी रहेंगे। प्रमोशन में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के भी हम पक्षधर हैं। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने जो फैसला दिया था, उस पर हमने रिव्यू पिटीशन लगाई और कोर्ट से आग्रह किया और मुझे खुशी है कि कोर्ट ने अंतरिम आदेश दिया है तथा प्रमोशन में आरक्षण संबंधी जो प्रावधान है, वह डीओपीटी के आदेश से फिर से लागू हो गए और उस पर कार्रवाई भी प्रारंभ हो गई है।

जहां तक निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण संबंधी प्रावधान करने का विषय है, उस संबंध में मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 2002 में प्रधान मंत्री के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित हुई है। वह समिति समय-समय पर विचार-विमर्श करती है, प्राइवेट संस्थानों से, उद्योगपतियों से बैठकें करती हैं, वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अभी वातावरण अनुकूल नहीं बना है। वह समिति इस पर विचार कर रही है। जिस दिन वातावरण अनुकूल बनेगा, निश्चित रूप से हम उस पर भी कार्रवाई करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

इसमें घुमंतू जाति के बारे में उल्लेख किया है। अब मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने घुमंतू आयोग का गठन किया। कल भी विषय आया था, तो आपने कहा कि आप नरेन्द्र मोदी क्यों बोल रहे हैं? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने घुमंतू आयोग का गठन किया और उस आयोग ने तीन साल की समयावधि में देश भर में सुदूर घूम करके घुमंतू जाति के लोगों के साथ विचार-विमर्श

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

किया और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया तथा प्रतिवेदन दिया है। हमने उस प्रतिवेदन को राज्य सरकारों की राय के लिए प्रसारित किया है, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को भी प्रसारित किया है। राय आएगी और मैं आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि राय आने के बाद हम उस प्रतिवेदन पर सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहे हैं या आपको और समय चाहिए?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अब बैकलॉग की भी बात आई है। इस संबंध में डीओपीटी ने जो अपनी एनुअल रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें जानकारी आई है, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ी होगी। यह मैं डीओपीटी के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से बता रहा हूँ, मेरे पास इसका documentary proof भी है। इसके अनुसार 01.01.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों के 17.49 प्रतिशत पद भरे हुए हैं, जिनको 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की सुविधा प्राप्त है, एसटी के 8.47 परसेंट पद भरे हुए हैं, ओबीसी के 21.58 प्रतिशत पद भरे हुए हैं। ओबीसी में अभी रिक्तियां हैं और उसकी भी प्रक्रिया निरंतर जारी रहती है। रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया निरंतर जारी रहती है। चूंकि यह निरंतर प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सरकार इस पर कार्रवाई करती रहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप क्लास-I और क्लास-II में देख लीजिए, वहां क्या स्थिति है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बिशम्बर प्रसाद निषाद जी को, माननीय सदन और सदस्यों को आश्वस्त कर सकता हूँ कि सरकार इन वर्गों के हितों के लिए सकारात्मक कार्रवाई कर रही है, यशस्वी कार्रवाई कर रही है। आप सरकार पर विश्वास करें, क्योंकि हम इन वर्गों के हितों का संरक्षण करने के लिए दृढ़प्रतिज्ञ हैं और सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करते रहेंगे, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप क्लास-I और क्लास-II में देख लीजिए, वहां आरक्षण पूरा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय विशम्बर प्रसाद निषाद जी, क्या आप मंत्री जी की बात से संतुष्ट हैं और अपना संकल्प वापस ले रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I want to make a small intervention. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak first. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विशम्बर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, साथ ही अपने संकल्प पर बल देता हूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों वीर सिंह जी, प्रदीप टम्टा जी, चुनीभाई गोहेल जी, आदरणीय मनोज झा जी, आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आदरणीय राकेश सिन्हा जी और डी. राजा

जी ने इस संकल्प पर अपने-अपने विचार रखे और सभी लोगों ने, एक तरह से पूरे सदन ने और सभी पार्टियों से मिलकर यह मत हुआ कि वास्तव में जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति या विमुक्त जातियां हैं, जो बिहार के लोग काम की तलाश में दिल्ली जाते हैं...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने अपनी पूरी बात कह दी है। अब आप इस resolution के बारे में बताएं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मैं वही कहने जा रहा हूं। इसमें सभी सदस्यों ने सहमति जाहिर की है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी RGA का हवाला दे रहे हैं कि RGA विरोध कर देती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रस्ताव भेजा था, श्री अखिलेश यादव जी ने प्रस्ताव भेजा था।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप पुनः बहस में न जाएं। आप यह बताएं कि resolution के बारे में आपके क्या विचार हैं?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने इस संकल्प पर बल देते हुए, माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको पास कराइए, यह जनहित में है। इस पर पूरे देश के लोग आपसे और सदन से आशान्वित हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि यह संकल्प पास हो, जिससे पूरे देश में इन जातियों को समान सुविधाएं मिलें और जो समनामी पुकारू जातियां हैं, जो वंचित रह गई हैं, उनको लाभ मिले। मैं सदन से और आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए। मैं इस पर बल देता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट रुकिए, माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने जो बातें कही हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अखिलेश जी की सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजा था, आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजा था, परंतु जब उसी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के पास RGA ने नेगेटिव रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसके बाद हमने फिर से राय मांगी थी, तब उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ही इसको withdraw भी कर लिया था। ये जो बहुत सारी समस्याएं खड़ी हुई हैं, वे इसी आशय के कारण हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I want to make a small intervention. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप चाहते हैं कि resolution वोट के लिए जाए? आप इसे withdraw कर रहे हैं या वोटिंग के लिए भेजना चाहते हैं?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मैं इसे withdraw नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं अपने संकल्प पर बल देता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वोटिंग कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution to vote. The question is:

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

"Having regard to the fact that:-

- (i) the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Denotified Castes are deprived of facilities and concessions and are being neglected because of the lack of a uniform reservation system in the whole country;
- (ii) the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Denotified Castes are facing certain problems, and particularly the people belonging to the fishermen community in many states of the country have to face the difficulties as they migrate to other States in search of employment due to lack of employment opportunities and settle there permanently due to which they are rendered ineligible for availing reservation benefits as they are issued requisite certificate by the State from where they have migrated;
- (iii) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and NCT of Delhi, the people belonging to fishermen community have been placed in the categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Castes and some of their castes having names that are synonymous and homonymous, whose food habits, customs and traditions and lifestyle are identical, have been deprived of reservation;
- (iv) as per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, in the list of Scheduled Castes with respect to the State of Uttar Pradesh, the caste of 'Beldar' is included at Sl. No. 18, but a sub caste having similar name 'Bind ' has been excluded and at Sl. No. 36 the caste 'Gond' has been included, yet the castes 'Godiya', 'Kahar', 'Kashyap', 'Batham', 'Raikwar', 'Dhuriya' have been excluded, at Sl. No. 53, the caste 'Majhwar' has been included but the castes 'Mallah', 'Kevat', 'Manjhi', 'Nishad' have been excluded, at Sl. No. 66, the caste Turaiha' has been included, but the castes Turha'. 'Dhivar' and 'Dhimar' have been excluded, at Sl. No. 65 'Shilpkar' Caste has been included, but the castes 'Kumhar', 'Prajapati' have been excluded, at Sl. No. 59 the Castes 'Pasi' and Tarmali' have been included, but the castes 'Bhar', 'Rajbhar' have been excluded, thus the synonymous sub-castes have been deprived of the facilities of reservation;

- (v) under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 issued by the Government of India, and in the Schedule - VIII of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, the caste of 'Manjhi' has been notified at Sl. No. 29 and the caste of 'Majhwar' have been notified at Sl. No. 30 as Scheduled Tribes throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh but the sub castes like Dhimar, Dhiwar, Kevat, Kahar, Mallah, Nishad, which are homonymous and synonymous to 'Manjhi' and 'Majhwar' have been left out due to which these sub castes are deprived of the facilities of reservation;
- (vi) in the NCT of Delhi the caste 'Mallah' has been entered in the list of Scheduled Castes, whereas the castes 'Kevat', 'Dhimar', 'Dhivar', 'Kahar', 'Kashyap', 'Nishad', 'Turha' and 'Manjhi', which are synonymous and homonymous to 'Mallah' have been excluded, due to which these sub-castes are deprived of the facilities of reservation;
- (vii) in the State of Bihar, the castes of 'Mallah', 'Dhivar', 'Dhimar', 'Kevat', 'Kahar', 'Khairwar', 'Tiyar', 'Manjhi', 'Khago', 'Bind', 'Nai', 'Rajbhar' and 'Dhanuk' have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in respect of which the State Government had sent a proposal to the Centre;
- (viii) in the State of Maharashtra, the caste 'Koli' is included in the list of Scheduled Castes, but its synonymous sub castes like 'Bhoi', 'Dhivar', 'Mahadev Koli', 'Kevat', 'Nishad', 'Mallah', 'Keer', 'Kirat', 'Gond', 'Kahar', 'Godiya Kahar', 'Pardesibhai', 'Rajbhoi', 'Dhimar', 'Koli', 'Dor', 'Malhaar', 'Koli', 'Dhangar Koli', 'Koine', 'Kolga Tokre', have been excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes;
- (ix) in Andhra Pradesh, 'Bestha', 'Besthar', 'Gangaputra', 'Gangavar Jalan', 'Pattapa', 'Pali', 'Banne Reddy', 'Pale Reddy' etc, have been excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes, and
- (x) in Gujarat, 'Bhoi' Caste is included in Scheduled Castes but its synonymous sub castes like 'Dhinvar', 'Mahadev Koli', 'Mallah Keer', 'Kirat', 'Gond', 'Kahar Godiya', 'Kahar', 'Pardesibhai', 'Rajbhoi', 'Dhimar', 'Koli', 'Malhar', 'Dhuriya Kahar', 'Godiya Kahar', 'Kolcha' have been excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes.

this House urges upon the Government to:—

- (a) provide uniform facilities, by amending the articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution to include the homonymous and synonymous sub-castes of

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the castes registered State-wise in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 in all the States, and

- (b) amend the Constitution so that the persons belonging to SC/ST category in one State may be treated as the person of that SC/ST category all over the country to get the benefit of the reservation."

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मैं division चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also want division, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, division. Let the lobbies be cleared. ...**(Interruptions)**... माननीय मंत्री जी, अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक और बार निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हम उनकी सोच और spirit से सहमत हैं, परंतु वहां की राज्य सरकार ने एक बार रिकमंड करके प्रस्ताव भेजा, दूसरी बार withdraw कर लिया, फिर यह कर दिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां जब-जब जैसा चुनावी वातावरण बना, तब-तब इसे भेजने का और वापिस लेने का काम चला है। अब मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति में वे वोट पर ज़ोर न दें। मेरा ऐसा अनुरोध है और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इसे मानेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, you have already said that the lobbies be cleared. अब यह division करवा दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन का मैं कुछ वर्षों से मेम्बर हूँ। सामान्यतः शुक्रवार को रिजॉल्यूशन पर डिबिज़न नहीं होता है। या तो आप अपनी बात कहिए, आप इसको विदड्रॉ करते हैं, सरकार आपकी भावनाओं से सहमत होती है, क्योंकि जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल आता है, उससे आप सदन को अपनी बात से अवगत कराते हैं और विषय के बारे में कहते हैं। आप डिबिज़न ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे अपनी बात तो कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि यह एक नई परम्परा डाली जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मालूम कर लें, यह एक नई परम्परा डाली जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसी सदन में श्री तिरुची शिवा का ट्रांसजेंडर से संबंधित रिजॉल्यूशन पास किया है और आप कहते हैं कि वोटिंग नहीं होगी! ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is wrong. It is absolutely wrong.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, वह ट्रांसजेंडर बिल था, संकल्प नहीं था। यह संकल्प है और वह विधेयक था। विधेयक पर तो वोटिंग होती ही है। मैं भी वर्ष 2012 से इस सदन में हूँ, संकल्प पर कभी वोटिंग नहीं हुई।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि संकल्प पर वोटिंग नहीं हुई, बिल पर वोटिंग हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्रांसजेंडर वाला तो विधेयक था, बिल था विधेयक पर वोटिंग जरूर होती है, लेकिन यह तो रिज़ॉल्यूशन है, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: ऐसा है कि जब मेम्बर्स ने प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है...

श्री उपसभापति: नियमों में ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है, जिसके तहत एक बार वोटिंग के लिए कहने के बाद उसे रोका जा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहूंगा कि हम आपका आदेश तो मानेंगे, परन्तु आपको जो जानकारी दे दी गई और उसके आधार पर आपने कह दिया, भविष्य में इस पर विचार करके नियम में कुछ न कुछ सुधार करेंगे तो कृपा होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: लॉबीज़ क्लियर हो चुकी हैं। वोटिंग की प्रक्रिया सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब कल बता चुके हैं। The Secretary General will now explain the voting procedure.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes : 32

Noes : 66

AYES-32

Acharya, Shri Prasanna
Ashok Siddharth, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Chandrashekhhar, Shri G.C.
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Ketkar, Shri Kumar
Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Raja, Shri D.

Rajaram, Shri

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Sahu, Shri Dheeraj Prasad

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yajnik, Dr. Ameer

Noes—66

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Alphons, Shri K. J.

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Baluni, Shri Anil

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Desai, Shri Anil

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa
Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Jadhav, Dr. Narendra
Jain, Dr. Anil
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Malik, Shri Shwait
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Mansingh, Dr. Sonal
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal
Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath
Muraleedharan, Shri V.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Netam, Shri Ram Vichar
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Oraon, Shri Samir
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandey, Ms. Saroj
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha
Rupala, Shri Parshottam
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.
Saini, Shri Madanlal
Shah, Shri Amit Anil Chandra
Shakal, Shri Ram
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap
Singh, Chaudhary Birender
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan
Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda
Sinha, Shri Rakesh
Soni, Shri Kailash
Suresh Gopi, Shri
Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vats, Dr. D.P.
Verma, Shri Ram Kumar
Yadav, Shri Hamath Singh

The Resolution was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The lobbies may be cleared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विद्य सिंह: * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया चेयर की तरफ देखें ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ यह नारे लगाने की जगह नहीं है, यह बात और संवाद की जगह है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: उपसभापति महोदय, अच्छा होता, अगर तीन तलाक पर उन बेटियों के पक्ष में ये लोग खड़े होते, जो आज उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज भी तीन तलाक हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर खामोश हैं, ये लोग राजनीति करते हैं, तीन तलाक का विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Resolution at Sl. No. 2 by Shri Tiruchi Siva — 'conducting a relevant study regarding the condition of the widows in the country and use the study report to take necessary steps for their welfare.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं हाउस में कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Message from Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; not allowed, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Message from Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA—Contd.

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018

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 Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2018."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS - Contd..**Bringing suitable legislation for welfare of widows in the country**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. It is very, very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have made it clear; not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, a point of order cannot be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, a point of order has to be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Prof. Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, in order to have order in the House, this point of order is very important. How can it happen? Incriminatory statements were made; we went for division because we wanted to convey a message. When we were going for division, suddenly certain mikes went on and incriminatory statements were being said. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is under Rule 238. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request you to expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please examine and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) according to the Census of 2011, the population of widows in India is 4,32,61,278 which accounts for 7.37 per cent of the female population in India, which is the largest population of widows in the entire world;
- (ii) widowhood in India is not an ideal social condition and remarriage of widows is a rare phenomenon as widows in India face problems on economic, social, legal and health fronts;
- (iii) most of the widowed women do not have any formal training or education and as a result they are not able to find any employment to earn their livelihood

- and the conditions are worse for those widows who belong to the unorganised sector, which constitutes 70 per cent of India's population;
- (iv) customs in the Indian society are still engrained in age old practices where death of the husband is a social phenomenon in the society which affects every aspect of the life of the widow and many of them suffer a social death;
 - (v) the old structures of joint family are being transformed into new structures of nuclear family which are not able to support the widows as around 72 per cent of the female population above the age of 60 years is dependent population;
 - (vi) around 60 per cent of the population of widows is in the age group of 70 -74 years, who require appropriate health care facilities, but contrary to that healthcare of widows is considered as a taboo and they do not have access to basic healthcare;
 - (vii) widows are given property rights under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, but most widows are unaware of these rights and they suffer from the conflicts for the inheritance of property;
 - (viii) a study conducted by the National Commission for Women in 2016 on the condition of widows in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal stated that 84 per cent of women who live in *Swadhar Greh* homes had no access to any family property and 15 per cent had no access because their children or other family members had taken away the property;
 - (ix) religious places like Vrindavan, Mathura, Varanasi, etc., have become home for a large number of destitute widows from all around the country who have been left by their kiths and kins and are solely dependent on the State for their food and shelter and do not have any means of livelihood;
 - (x) currently the Central Government does not have any specific scheme for the welfare of widows except for the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme whereas *Swadhar Greh* Scheme and Short Stay Home Scheme are not specifically meant for widows and cater to all categories of destitute women, and
 - (xi) there is no specific law or scheme addressing needs of the widows in the country, despite the fact that it has the largest population of widows in the entire world which must be recognised as a special category of destitute women, as they suffer from mental trauma and social pressures,

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

this House urges upon the Government to —

- (a) bring a suitable legislation for the welfare of the widows in the country, which is able to address their social security needs;
- (b) extend adequate financial assistance at par with current living standards to the destitute widows;
- (c) frame a policy that enables widows to get appropriate legal aid and health care;
- (d) initiate awareness programmes to make people more sensitive to the social pressures faced by widows in the country, and
- (e) conduct a relevant study regarding the condition of the widows in the country and use the study report to take necessary steps for their welfare."

Sir, a year before, I drew the attention of the Government to the pathetic conditions of widows in Vrindavan, but nothing concrete came to reality. So, I thought of resorting to some other means in this House that would actually bring a solution to the social discrimination that is being meted out to the widows in the country. Sir, though I live in Tamil Nadu and Vrindavan is in Uttar Pradesh, they are all our brothers and sisters. Wherever they be, they are the Indian citizens. More than one lakh widows are suffering or languishing in Vrindavan and they have got no asylum, no food and no shelter and they are left in the streets begging and their condition is quite worse. Sir, I got another statistics. When I went deep into it, I resorted to this Private Member's Resolution which would either bring a solution or the Government would come out with a solution with regard to this very sensitive issue. In our country, out of the total women population, 7.37 per cent are widows. It accounts to the largest widow population in the entire world. Their number constitutes about 4,32,61, 278. Some may say that because of population of our country and the proportionate women population, widow population should not be compared with the widow population of other countries. But, Sir, as far as my knowledge goes, nowhere in any part of the world a widow is being treated so badly as in our country. It is not something which they have desired for. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सदस्य अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is not an issue of a political party. This is a humanitarian issue. Sir, widows are of various ages. They may be above 70 years or in their 20s, from all the sections, but this is only in our country that this sort of social stigma comes along with widows. For example, shortly or precisely I would say, I am a widower. But I have no marks on me. But a widow has some marks on her. She should not be treated like this. So to say, this social discrimination which they are facing with lack of everything has led them to the worst situation and they have a very bad end in their life. Families are deserting them. What I heard is this. In UP and West Bengal, any woman who becomes a widow is immediately brought and left there to live on her own. Some NGOs give them some refuge; they are given just ₹ 8 per day. How can a person live with ₹ 8 today? It is not confined to Vrindavan only; it is across the country. That is why I said they are 7.37 per cent of the total women population in our country. So far, no Act is in place for their welfare. Sir, I would say that this Resolution has come up at a point of time when we have lost our beloved leader. This is the time to do something. I think it will be a real tribute to him because this widow issue was dear to his heart. Whatever our mentor, Thiru Periyar E. V. Ramasamy said, all were implemented when he was in power, especially for the welfare of the widows. Sir, I am proud to say that we are descendents of Periyar. We belong to a social reformation movement. We belong to a self-respect movement. Precisely, if I have to tell something about Periyar, apart from what you know and other Members in this august House know, Periyar used to say, "I don't have a nation, I don't have a religion, I don't have a community." "Then, what do you have", people asked him. He said, "I don't have anything on my own. But if a nation, which is powerful, is trying to imperialise a nation which is weaker, I would become the citizen of that nation and I would fight against that imperialist. And if some upper caste person in a country, tries to suppress a lower caste person, I would stand with the lower caste person and fight with that upper caste person. And if that lower caste person is running a factory and if he is depriving the rights of the labourers, I would be standing with the labourers and fight against that lower caste superior. And, if that labourer, with so many rights attached to him, if he tortures his wife at home, I would stand by the side of that woman and would fight against that man. So, ultimately, he came down to women. He said, "A man has got two hands - right hand and left hand. Nothing can be said superior or inferior and between two eyes, no eye can be discriminated. So also, in our human society, men and women are the same and should have equal rights. And, they should not be discriminated against or marginalised for any reason." At last, he went, especially

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

to the widows. Widows were denied access to public places. Sir, personally speaking, I don't hesitate to say that I lost my father when I was three months old and my mother was just 29 years old at that time. I have seen how she was not able to go around. She had to bring up her children. They were not allowed in marriage halls. Widows were not allowed in holy places. They were considered to be persons who cannot come out of the house. There still exists in some places that if a woman becomes a widow, her head is tonsured. In some places, they are compelled to remove their jackets. Sir, why should this sort of treatment be meted out to the women community in this world? Sir, the purpose of this Resolution is to bring forth a solution to them. We do not know where they are, who they are. But, I believe that if something concrete comes out of this discussion, this Resolution and after the Minister's reply, if the Government comes out with a very good solution, then, that will be a great solace and consolation to those women who are languishing across the country. That is what I am saying. Widows are everywhere, across the world, but discrimination is meted out to them only here for so many reasons. Here, we have got a caste hierarchy system. Someone is supposed to be higher and someone lower. So also, women are being destined to be like that. Someone has written in *Manusmriti*, the rituals or the customs that we have been following. But, we should come out of that. It is a grown up and developed society. We boast that scientific temper should be the Government's intention — the Constitution emphasises that scientific temper — but women are being treated as widows. Widows means, they have lost their better half. The man for whom, or, I should say, when a girl gets married and goes to the husband's house, what else she leaves behind! Whatever she takes with her is something like ornaments and things like that. What all she leaves behind are her parents, her brethren, her home, her relatives, her friends, her soil; everything she leaves and goes to a new man's house to live with him forever and wherever. Unfortunately, if that person dies, what is the fate of that woman? If that family is not prepared to take care of that lady and if she is sent away and deserted, the Government is, ultimately, responsible. So, whoever is not being taken care of...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): The lady will be accused that because of her marriage, her husband died. That is the mindset.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is what I told at the outset. This was not something invited. This was not something that she wanted. This came upon her because of the sad demise of her husband. Then, why should this woman be deserted? Her husband's family should treat her as the girl of that same family, whereas they don't. They make her to sit

in a corner. They treat her like a servant. And, in some places, as I said, in Vrindavan and many other places, people bring them to these places and leave them there. Go and see them. You will see what their condition is. I don't want to say what all they are involved into just for breadwinning. They not only resort to begging, they are being exploited by everyone. They have to survive, but they have no other means, no relatives, no one to take care of them.

Sir, we are living in the twenty-first century. We boast that we are the largest democracy in the world. We are a growing economy. Everything is there, but, at the same time, if the fellow sistren of our country are being let down in the streets like this with no one to take care of them, who will come to their rescue? It has to be the Government. So, Sir, our intention behind bringing this Resolution is only to sensitise the Government to act upon this issue. This issue might have come to the Government's knowledge, but other issues would have prevailed. Sir, we insist through this debate, and we want to sensitise the Government to come out with a legislation, which would bring solution to the problems faced by the widows in this country. That is the main purpose of my Resolution. And, Sir, I would like to say that around 60 per cent of the population of widows is in the age group of 70-74 years, who require appropriate healthcare facilities.

Sir, widows are given property rights under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, but most widows are unaware of these rights and they suffer from the conflicts on inheritance of the property because they are driven out. They do not know about this because they are illiterate. They cannot go to the court. They don't know that they have a claim over the property. So, the Government should come to their rescue. Awareness should be created. A study conducted by the National Commission for Women, in 2016, on the condition of widows in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, stated that 84 per cent of the women, who live in Sudhar Grih homes, had no access to any family property, and 15 per cent had no access because their children or other family members had taken away their property. As I said, religious places, like Vrindavan, Mathura and Varanasi, have become homes to a large number of destitute widows from all around the country. Currently, the Central Government does not have any specific scheme for the welfare of widows except the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, whereas Sudhar Griha and Short Stay Homes schemes are not specifically meant for widows and cater to all categories of destitute women.

Sir, the customs in the Indian society are still ingrained in age-old practices, as my colleague, Dr. Hanumanthaiah, told. They are ingrained in age-old practices and customs, which cannot be followed, which should be thrown out. Sir, as I mentioned in my initial

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

remarks that when our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, was the Chief Minister, he brought out so many rehabilitation schemes for the widows, like remarriage. I can say that in Tamil. If anyone cannot understand, I am also prepared to translate. In Tamil, widows were called as 'vidhavai, I think, in some other languages, they are called as 'vidhva' or something like that. He renamed it as 'kaimpen'. 'Vidhavai' means it has no dot on it. But, 'kaimpen' has two dots on it. He said that if a widow removes the tilak from her head, she will have two; one earlier and one now. They are entitled to get remarried. And, the children of the widows were given financial assistance for education, marriage and all. And, if a widow gets remarried, she is given reservation in employment. Our mentor, Thanthai Periyar, started the Self-Respect Movement and especially the self-respect marriage also. Now, it is there across the State of Tamil Nadu. And our beloved leader Anna, when he became the Chief Minister, the first Act he enacted was to legalize the self respect marriages and the first marriage which Periyar conducted was the marriage of a widow. So, Sir, if I am speaking here and moving the Resolution, it is not just because I am bringing up some issue to take the time of the august House. Sir, I belong to the movement which has a very great track record in the history. Sir, we have done a lot. Whenever we have been in power, for women, especially, widows and those who are deserted and destitute, our Government has evolved a number of social welfare schemes which cannot be said here at this moment, but we can be proud. Sir, if at all, Tamil Nadu is hailed to be high in these things and we have come out of all these animosities and atrocities of age-old practices, it is only because of the Dravidian Movement by Periyar, Anna and Kalaignar. That is what I said. I am a follower of them. For, whatever we get, the fellow citizen, whoever it may be, should be treated on par with us. There should be no discrimination. For any reason, nobody should be marginalized. That is why, whenever we raise our voice here, you can see that most of our emphasis would be on the marginalized people. Sir, earlier also, I brought the Transgender Persons' Bill and on other occasion, I spoke about Narikuravas, the women and now I am speaking for the widows. Even the concerned Minister would be happy to know that earlier my Resolution was about the domestic animals, which are now declining in numbers and we have to take care of them and protect them. So, all the issues which we take up are very sensitive and very essential. So, Sir, I think, some other Members are going to speak on this issue. In this situation, I would urge the Government to kindly take this issue very seriously. It is not something that some Resolution has been brought and is being discussed. Sir, there is no specific law or scheme addressing the needs of the widows in the country, despite the fact that India has the largest widow population in the world. So, it must be recognized as the special category of destitute women as

they suffer from mental trauma and social pressures. Widowhood in India is not an ideal social condition. Sir, it is a curse. It is not invited. No one relishes it. But it happens. It is considered to be a curse. Sir, it is not an ideal social condition prevailing in our country and remarriage of widows is a rare phenomenon as widows in India face problems on economic, social, legal and health fronts. Sir, when Tamil Nadu did so many reforms, Periyar was there. In Maharashtra, we speak about Phule, the great person, and Narayana Guru from Kerala. In Uttar Pradesh, we speak about Lohiya Ji. So many people have brought reforms but Periyar was the fore-runner of all these things. We have implemented a lot in Tamil Nadu. But it should not be confined to one State. India is a vast country, its population is exceeding 125 crores. In a few years, we are going to surpass China and going to be number one in population. How are we going to face the problems that are going to encounter us? The agriculture lands are diminishing. The agriculturists are going out of the farms. We have to look after the farms. Other than that, the prestige and the dignity of human is being demoralized and declining day by day.

Sir, a person can live without food but not with indignation. It is better to die than to tolerate that and get along with something. Nobody should succumb to humiliation, and, if it is meted out anywhere, not only the Government, every one of us, cutting across political parties, should come and stand and say that he should not be treated like this. That is what I expect. It is not the voice of one party. It is not the voice of one person. If a fellow person, whether a man or a woman especially these people who are deprived, if they are treated with indignity, let us all join hands and stand there to protect their rights; that is our foremost duty.

So, Sir, I urge upon the Government, through this Resolution, to extend adequate financial assistance on par with the current living standards to the destitute widows. They cannot live on ₹ 8 per day, that too, which someone is giving. What is the Government doing? Sir, so far, there are no legislations, no specific schemes especially with regard to widows. There are certain things but we need something pertinent and very particular about this issue. The Government should frame a policy that enables the widows to get appropriate legal aid and healthcare. The Government should initiate awareness programmes to make people more sensitive to the social pressures faced by widows in the country. The Government should conduct a relevant study regarding the condition of the widows in the country and use the study report to take necessary steps for their welfare.

Above all, I urge upon the Government to bring a suitable legislation for the welfare of the widows in the country; a legislation which is able to address their social security needs. Sir, with these words, I move the Resolution.

The question was proposed.

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम निर्देशित): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलना चाहती हूँ। अच्छी बात तो यह है कि हमारे पुरुष प्रधान समाज में आज एक पुरुष ने पहल की है और इस बात को इतनी जोर से यहां रखा है। श्री डी. राजा साहब कह कर गए थे और उन्होंने तिरुवल्लुवर को उद्धृत करते हुए कहा था कि all men are born from women only. Not only all men, all women and all girls are born from the female, the divine feminine जिसे हम देवी कहते हैं। हमारे यहां एक श्लोक है - "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता:" यदि हम विधवाओं को नारी नहीं मानेंगे, तो as if she has lost her dignity but also she ceases to be a human being, तो हम कहां जाएंगे?

महोदय, मेरे पास सिर्फ दो मुद्दे हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बोलना चाहती हूँ। एक CSR, जिसे Corporate Social Responsibility कहते हैं, उसमें इसे जोड़ा जाए। It is not only for sports and education, इससे बड़ी एजुकेशन मेरे ख्याल में और कोई नहीं हो सकती, जो सिखाए, समाज को जागृत करे और उसकी चेतना को संवारे कि हरेक स्त्री, चाहे वह परिणिता हो, विधवा हो या कुमारी हो, उसी आदर के लायक है।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि मीडिया में और टेलीविजन पर तरह-तरह के मुद्दों पर बहस होती रहती है, लेकिन मैंने इस मुद्दे पर कदाचित ही कोई बहस सुनी हो। यदि मीडिया भी अपनी responsibility समझने में सक्षम हो, तो शायद ज्यादा सामाजिक चेतना जागृत हो सकती है, क्योंकि टीवी और मीडिया का प्रचार-प्रसार बहुत-बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): Commodification कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सोनल मानसिंह: जी हां, जी हां।

महोदय, मेरे यही दो मुद्दे थे। मैं इनके समर्थन में यही कहना चाह रही थी। मुझे सुनकर अच्छा लगा और मुझे खुशी हुई। महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले का उदाहरण तो सबके सामने है ही। ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, जिन्हें बाहर लाना चाहिए और हमारे पाठ्यक्रम यानी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में भी इसके ऊपर एक पाठ होना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. First of all, I strongly join the views of Tiruchi Siva ji. He has come out with a very emotional point, which touches the Indian society today.

Yes, India has 40 million widows and it shows a very frightful picture of our society. They live in such desolate conditions, practically without any health care and also without any social security cover. These two important points have not been taken care of and we need a special place for them as far as legislation is concerned.

The Constitution of India has provided that women welfare may be a priority and they should get their rights. There is a Directive Principle of the State Policy also under which the State can frame a policy for the special kind of women, who do not receive

any attention. But when we are talking about these women, they range from the age of 14 to 74 and they are in huge number in all sections of the society. Sir, as for our talk about pension schemes pertaining to destitute women, there are almost 28 per cent who are entitled to pension, but only 11 per cent are getting this pension. So, the reach of the Government, or the schemes, is not being seen as far as these pension schemes for widows are concerned. I am talking about the majority section of women who do not get any help from the Government, and that is why we need a special legislation for them. There is no special carved-out legislation for them from where the Government can reach them and give them all these facilities. We talk about social reforms. We also should inculcate social reforms when we bring up this kind of legislation for them. As far as health care facilities are concerned, yes, they should have health care card. When Mr. Siva mentioned about legal aid, I think we brought the National Legal Services Authority Act in 1996 whereby every woman is entitled to free legal aid. But how many women in the country know about this? How many women can access this legal system or go to the High Court legal system or the district-level legal system to get any help? Where is that footwork being done by lawyers where they can reach these women or these widows and get them this help? Sir, these three important aspects by way of social security cover, I would say, that there should be a legal aid component very, very specifically mentioned. We have four important components in our administrative structure. We have the State Commission for Women; we have the State Human Rights Commission; we have the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and we also have other small, Government-aided NGOs. Where are they? Why are these women, in such huge numbers, as helpless as small kids in the shelter homes? They do not know where to go. They are at such a stage and age in our social structure they do not know that their plight is so sad, and there is nobody to give a helping hand to these women. So, this is the right time we come out, the Government comes out, with a special legislation for them and empower them. I would not say 'empower' because when you talk about widows, I think they are already in such a situation that we cannot talk about their capability-building. We just have to see that they get their due in society; they get a little bit of care; they get some kind of health system which they can readily avail. In most cases, women, who are entitled to pension, have to go every nine months, show their face to the statutory authority and say, 'yes, I am alive; please give me my pension of this month.' So, these things should not happen. This needs a very, very immediate action on the part of the Government. And they should look at this especially from the angle of social security because these women cannot access the systems on their own. So, a helping hand to stretch out their hand is required at this moment in time. We are talking of a very young nation. We are also talking about

[Dr. Ameer Yajnik]

development. But, Sir, let me tell you, fifteen years back, studies were conducted and there were only few old-age homes. Today, I find hundreds of old-age homes which speak a lot about what kind of development we have gone into. We are also showing the ugly face of society where women are just sent to old-age homes. They require some kind of health care in those homes also.

So, Sir, I really join with the views of Mr. Siva and I also request the Government to see that these aspects are taken into consideration, some special legislation is brought about and these women are taken care of. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आदरणीय भाई तिरुची शिवा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही दुखता हुआ जखम खोला है, वैसे तो कोई इन चीजों को खोलता नहीं है। मैं उन लोगों को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिन लोगों ने बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही हैं। शायद इससे कोई रोशनी निकले, शायद उन लोगों की तकलीफें कुछ कम हो। हम लोग जिक्र कर रहे हैं कि हिंदुस्तानी समाज के अंदर एक ऐसा तबका भी है, जिसकी स्थिति दरअसल, अभी जो घुमंतू जातियों और दलितों की बात हो रही थी, सिन्हा जी बता रहे थे, उससे भी बदतर है, मतलब उनकी पशुओं जैसी स्थिति है। जिस गाय का दूध छोड़ा जाता है और जिस तरीके से वह गाय लाचारगी में रखी जाती है, इन महिलाओं को भी उसी लाचारगी में रखा जाता है, क्योंकि उनसे मतलब निकल चुका है। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि यह हमारे हिंदुस्तानी समाज का बहुत ही काला चेहरा है कि हम अपने बुजुर्गों को कैसे ट्रीट कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हम सबमें इतना साहस, इतनी हिम्मत होनी चाहिए कि हम अपने आपको आईने में देख सकें और उसके लिए रिजॉल्व कर सकें कि नहीं, इनके लिए कुछ करने की जरूरत है और हम इन्हें अकेला नहीं छोड़ सकते। सर, हमारी जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, जो सिस्टम है, उसमें बड़ा अजीब सा पहलू है कि अगर जिन्दा रहना है, तो काम करना जरूरी है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि आदमी यहां पर मेहनत से चार पैसे कमा सकता है, मुश्किल होती है बच्चे पालने में, मकान बनाने में, लेकिन यहां पर तिकड़म से और चार सौ बीसी करके अरबपति बनना बहुत आसान है। पिछले दिनों में हमने यह देखा है। जिस तरीके से इस समाज का वह तबका असुरक्षित हो रहा है, असहाय हो रहा है, वहां एक-एक रुपए का अभाव महसूस हो रहा है, उसके बाद उसकी जिन्दगी का स्तर निरंतर गिरता जा रहा है। हम लोग खुश हो जाते हैं कि यह निगाह के सामने नहीं है, तो सब ठीक है, लेकिन यह निगाह के सामने है। चूंकि हमने तय कर लिया है कि हमें नहीं देखना है, तो बात खत्म हो गई।

सर, जब मैं यहां पर सांसद बन कर पहली बार लोक सभा में आया था, तो जब मैं यहां enter कर रहा था, तो मैंने ऊपर एक चीज लिखी देखी थी।

"न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धा,
वृद्धा न ते यो न वदन्ति धर्मम्।
धर्मः स नो यत्र न सत्यमस्ति,
सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति॥"

सर, यह सवाल द्रौपदी ने पूछा था। ऐसा ही सभा भवन था, यही धरती थी। उसने पूछा था, गुरुओं से भी, राजाओं से भी, महान लोगों से भी, विद्वानों से भी कि बताया जाए कि मैं कौन हूँ, मेरी हैसियत क्या है, मैं अपने पति की बराबर की सहचरी हूँ या उसकी सम्पत्ति हूँ? सर, तब भी यह सवाल अनुत्तरित रह गया था। सदन के अन्दर विद्वान लोग बैठे हुए थे, लेकिन किसी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया था और उस महान महिला का निरादर सभा भवन में हुआ था। क्या लगता है कि आज हालात बदले हैं बहुत? मैं बहुत ज़िक्र नहीं करूंगा, चूंकि कहानी लंबी हो जाएगी, मुझे टाइम भी कम दिया गया है, लेकिन हमारे आसपास जो कुछ भी घटता रहा है, जिन चीजों पर हम चर्चा करते रहे हैं, अगर वे हमारे दिमाग को झकझोर सकती हों, तो मेहरबानी करके याद कर लीजिएगा कि हमारा लक्ष्य क्या है, हमें करना क्या है और हमारा resolution क्या होना चाहिए।

सर, एक महिला विवाह करके परिवार में आती है। वह family का hub बनती है, वह नई generation देती है नई सन्तति देती है और उसको अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के लिए basic education देती है। यह जो उसका रोल है, क्या हम उसको आर्थिक क्रियाओं के रूप में नहीं देख सकते हैं? हमारे समाज में बहुत से लोग काम करते हैं, कुछ आर्थिक क्रियाएं हैं, कुछ अनार्थिक क्रियाएं हैं। जो महिलाएं हमारे समाज को जिन्दा रखी हुई हैं, परिवार का स्तर उठा कर चल रही हैं, उसका status maintain की हुई हैं या जो नई generation दे रही हैं, बच्चों को अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के लिए घर के अन्दर basic education दे रही हैं, उनकी इन activities को हम economic activities क्यों नहीं मान सकते? यह संसद इस बात से ऊपर resolve क्यों नहीं करती? व कैद हो गई हैं हमारे बीच। आज बार-बार यह ज़िक्र हो रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 73 परसेंट पूंजी एक परसेंट लोगों के हाथ में चली गई है। कैसे जिएगा हिन्दुस्तान? कैसे जिएंगे ये लोग? कैसे जिएंगी हमारी माताएं और बहनें? उनकी सेवाओं का आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करिए और उसको GDP में add करिए। शायद यहीं से वह रास्ता निकलेगा कि हमारी वे बहनें, वे माताएं, जो widow हो रही हैं, लाचार-बेसहारा हो रही हैं, यह स्टेट है, यह राज्य उनकी मदद करने के लिए बाध्य हो। उनको सम्मानपूर्वक जिन्दगी देने के लिए इसे बाध्य किया जाए। हम अपने देश के अन्दर, अपने समाज के अन्दर महिलाओं की ऐसी स्थिति बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, हमें करनी भी नहीं चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपसे केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं का दर्जा लगता है कि धीरे-धीरे उठ रहा है, लेकिन वस्तुतः यह गिर रहा है। अगर हम वैदिक समाज से तुलना करते हैं, तो वहां पर महिलाओं को बराबर का हक मालूम था, अधिकार मालूम था और वे निर्णय लिया करती थीं। आज का जो पूंजीवादी समाज है, जिसके बारे में अभी हमारी आदरणीया बहन जी कह रही थीं कि महिलाओं को मीडिया के माध्यम से महत्व मिलना चाहिए। यह मीडिया! इसने तो महिलाओं का commodification करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। एक कोई व्यक्ति सेंट लगा लेगा, तो लड़कियाँ उसके पीछे मारी-मारी घूमेंगी! हम ऐसी चीजों को कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आज अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से समाज में जो schooling चल रही है, महिलाओं के प्रति, बच्चों के प्रति, लड़कियों के प्रति, वह उस schooling को बंद करने का काम भी करे। आज इसकी अपरिहार्यता है।

सर, बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, शिवा जी ने कह दी हैं। इसका एक assessment होना चाहिए, एक स्टडी होनी चाहिए, मैं भी मानता हूँ।

5.00 P.M.

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सरकार विधवाओं के लिए एक पॉलिसी बनाए, ताकि वे एक respectable जीवन जी सकें, मैं भी यह बात मानता हूँ। उनके लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा का सही प्रावधान हो और इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट की फंडिंग भी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स रिजॉल्यूशन पर चर्चा का समय खत्म हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी 5.00 बज चुके हैं और प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स रिजॉल्यूशन पर चर्चा का समय खत्म हो गया है, इसलिए जो पहले से लिस्टेड बिल है, 'The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018', अब उस पर चर्चा होगी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will it resume in the next Session? Debate is on.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is an important Resolution. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please continue it. It can be concluded. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जी हाँ, sense of the House यही है, इसलिए हम इसको आगे भी take up करेंगे।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P.P. Chaudhary to move a motion for consideration of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill 2018.

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): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to mention about pre-insolvency regime and post-insolvency regime. During pre-insolvency regime, the mindset of the company and the mindset of the debtor was clear that it is the headache of the financial creditor to recover the loan. But, in post-insolvency regime, now, it is the headache of the company, it is the headache of the debtor to repay the loan. This is a drastic change. Now, this is the vision of our Prime

Minister. During the pre-insolvency regime, loans of lakhs and crores were taken, but the companies were not paying. Earlier, law for recovery of loan was fragmented. It may be under SICA; it may be under SARFAESI Act; it may be by invoking the provisions of DRT Act. But, most of the cases were stuck in courts either due to interim orders or some other reasons. The companies were so ill that finally they went into liquidation and the financial creditor was not able to get anything.

Sir, this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted and very soon, after seeing its working, the First Amendment in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted in the month of January, 2018. I extend my thanks to the Members who participated in the debate on First Amendment to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is also here. I would like to repeat his speech in a few words. Shri Jairam Ramesh stated and I quote, "I am sure that this is not the first Amendment Bill that will be coming forward because we are in uncharted territory. For the first time, we have an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and we are learning doing, and I am sure, over the next few months, there will be more such Ordinances and more such Amendment Bills." Now, Sir, this is the spirit. I thank the hon. Member. Not only this, but, at the time of the first Amendment, the hon. Member, Shri P. Chidambaram, had also raised certain issues with respect to the working of the Code. He suggested that Section 29A basically is overinclusive and practically, it is excluding all resolution-applicants; and for that purpose, apart from this, he also stated that the punishment of two years should not be a general one, that it should be made applicable to the specific Act with respect to financial and economic offences and it should not be a general one. Thirdly, he also made it clear that under the Section 29A, the Provision of enforceable guarantee in favour of the creditors and corporate debtors will keep out large potential investors. Not only this, so far as the MSME and home buyers are concerned, the issue was also raised with respect to them because MSME is the backbone of our country. A large number of employment is provided by the MSME. So, that issue was also raised because these promoters have been excluded in view of the mandate of Section 29(A) as the defaulter is not permitted to participate in the bid proceeding and resolution process. Therefore, the issue was raised that the MSME should be exempted from the operation of Section 29(A) so that they may also participate.

Secondly, it was also pointed out that a large number of people do not come to bid for MSME. Apart from this, the home buyers also faced a lot of problems. Some of the home buyers also filed petition before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has also observed that the home buyers should also be granted relief by way of amending the

[Shri P.P. Chaudhary]

relevant provisions. Not only because the home buyers were not treated as the creditor, they were not permitted to sit in the committee of financial creditors. Therefore, certain protections were required to be given to the home buyers also. So, in view of all these provisions, some objections were also raised. Mr. Jairam Ramesh had also raised the point that the Section 29A required fine tuning. So, keeping all these factors in view, we have come before this august House by way of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Sir, if you see the complete eco-system of the Bill, it is basically market driven. The decision is not required to be taken by the judiciary. The decision is not required to be taken by anybody other than the financial creditors. Therefore, the committee of creditors, because they are expert in their business, they are required to take the decision. That is why, so far as the business decisions are concerned, the committee of creditors have to take the decision. So far as the judicial decision is concerned, the NCLT is required to take the decision. So far as the resolution plan is concerned, the insolvency professionals are required to vet the same. Sir, I would also like to make it clear that this Bill is incentive compliant. Earlier, thousands of crores were due but nobody could invoke. Nobody could trigger the resolution process. Only under the civil remedy or recovery remedy, it may be surpassed or it might be DRT only, which was available. Even if there is a due of ₹1 lakh or more, then the process can be initiated by any financial creditor. That is why we see that if you come early and it is decided early, then, it can be hundred per cent realization. So, this is the reason कि पहले 50,000 करोड़ का, 56,000 करोड़ का लोन था। 10,000 करोड़ की कम्पनी थी और 9,900 करोड़ का लोन उसको दे दिया गया और 900 करोड़ का debt उसके ऊपर हो गया, लेकिन उसकी recovery का जो system होना चाहिए, वह वहां कुछ भी नहीं था। तो हमने यह देखा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो vision है, उस हिसाब से हमने इसको लिया है। सर, इसके बाद, I would also like to inform this august House that we have a time-bound resolution process. We have provided 180 days to complete the process for resolution plan and all this. If required, then the maximum period can be extended upto 270 days. But, Sir, in such a short period, if you prepare a resolution plan, then the realization is more. This complete insolvency framework is there. Now, it is one of the biggest reforms for the stakeholders. I can say that it is basically a game changer for our economy and people all over the country, all over the world, welcome this legislation. I would also like to say that the Supreme Court has also observed that this is basically a paradigm shift. Our experience has also worked very well. It is implemented very fast. As I have stated, in 2016, we came with the

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. In, January, 2018, we came with the First Amendment and now the Second Amendment. So, we do not want to wait because the business decisions are not required to be delayed. Sir, I have referred to the speeches made by the earlier speakers in this House. Those were valuable inputs and I extend my thanks to all of them. All of those valuable speeches were taken into consideration. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law Committee asked for the recommendations and various recommendations were taken into consideration. Only one recommendation, which was about fast-track process, was omitted. The Government declined to do it because if both the parties agree to go in for fast-track, then how can we deny them of that opportunity? We wanted that if the fast track process is there, if the realisation is immediate, then we should give an opportunity to them. That is why that recommendation of the Insolvency and Law Committee was not accepted by the Government. Other than that, all the recommendations as well as all valuable inputs given by the learned Members of this august House were taken into consideration while bringing this Second Amendment Bill. Sir, so far as the-implementation part is concerned, all these things are in place like corporate insolvency resolution process. Different sets of regulations have already been framed, like, fast-track resolution process from 180 days to 90 days if both the parties agree, and the corporate liquidation process. All the regulations have been framed. In case the company wants to go for voluntary liquidation, that process is also in place. Apart from this, then there is the issue of insolvency professionals. That was one of the biggest challenges because this is a new law. So we had to train so many people. For insolvency resolution professionals, the regulations are there. For Insolvency professional agencies, we had asked to frame the regulations within such a short time. Apart from this, then there is the information utility. That is also in place. This was a very short period in which the Government has acted and it is my duty to inform this august House how the Government is functioning so far. Apart from this, we have created a complete ecosystem comprising 12 branches of NCLT situated all over the country. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India is also there and they are framing the regulations and all the regulatory measures are being taken. Then, three insolvency professional agencies are also there. Apart from this, 1,800 insolvency professionals are in place. One information utility is there and then, eight Registered Valuer Organisations are also in place. The complete ecosystem is there in place and that is why it is working so fine. Sir, keeping in view this ecosystem, about 1,000 corporate debtors admitted into the resolution process and about 225 companies going for voluntary liquidation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने देखा कि समय मिला है तो मैं उसका उपयोग कर लूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बोलना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी बात संक्षेप में कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, he has taken half an hour in the beginning and now he will take another half an hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I will be brief. I will complete it in ten minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, Sir. In terms of Ease of Doing Business Ranking by World Bank, in insolvency parameter, we have jumped from 136th place to 103rd place. And this is the reason for that. These marks are basically for theory and the marks for the practical of one-and-a-half years are due and we are expecting more jump in that. Sir, I will compare it. This is as per the World Bank ranking. Earlier, the time taken was 4.3 years but now the time taken is seven months. Earlier, the percentage of recovery was 26, but now it is 55.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Earlier, the cost of recovery was nine per cent, but now it is less than one per cent. If you compare the liquidation value, it is 237 per cent. Apart from this, all the rights have been given to the MSMEs, home buyers...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, अब conclude करिए।

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, all the rights have been given to the home buyers. Sir, we have reduced the voting threshold on the basis of the experience worldwide. The voting threshold is reduced from 75 per cent to 66 per cent for important decisions. And from 75 per cent to 51 per cent for the less important decisions. It is because in USA and other countries, the voting threshold is of the same nature, that is, 66 per cent, and in UK, the voting threshold is only 51 per cent. With this, Sir, I request the House to pass this Bill.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. Hon. Members, you should keep in mind that we are on the last day. So, try to help so that we can finish it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: The Minister should have thought about that. We have only one hour for this. He has taken half- an- hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no need to reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I thank the Minister for leaving some time for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. See how Jairam Ramesh will articulate in a crisp manner. Everybody should follow him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I obviously rise to support this Bill which is converting an Ordinance into a legislation, and as I have said earlier, and which the Minister has quoted, this is the second occasion. There will be other occasions as well, because we are learning, as we are going along, because this is new territory for us. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been a major shift from past practice, and therefore, new experiences, new problems, new challenges, and I welcome the fact that these changes are being introduced. Sir, I have five very specific and very pointed questions to the hon. Minister. Some of these questions he may not be able to answer. Some of these questions the officiating Finance Minister may, perhaps, consider for answering. Sir, the first point is, in the last two years, there are about 700 cases that have been admitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Out of these 700 cases, only three per cent have been resolved, twelve per cent have gone into liquidation, and ten per cent have been closed. In other words, out of 700 cases, over 500 cases are active. Now, the court says, within 270 days, the process must be complete. So, my first question to the hon. Minister is this. Is not this a very high proportion of cases that are still on-going? This is not meant to be a criticism because a lot of this has got stuck in liquidation. But, we, as Parliament, have passed a law which says that in 270 days, the whole process will be complete. But, here we have over 75 per cent of the cases which are still going through some process or the other, and I would urge the hon. Minister to pay close attention to this.

The second point is, I have looked at 35 of these cases, and I find that the recovery rate for the banks is about 40 per cent. Now, I don't want to use the word 'haircut' which is used by the Finance Ministry very frequently because this is a very ugly word. It is actually recovery. We are talking of recovery of public money by banks. The recovery, I find, in these 37 cases, is about 40 per cent. Now, this 40 per cent is also a very optimistic figure because this includes recovery in steel industry, and steel, as the hon. Minister knows, is cyclical, and now, the steel industry-is looking up, and therefore, they are getting very healthy recoveries, suspect that the recovery that the banks are going to get out of this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is not going to be more than 30 per cent. This is not a very healthy figure, and i would urge the hon. Minister to pay close attention to the fact that while there may be one or two cases where the recovery is very good, those happen to be in the steel industry. If you leave the steel industry aside, the recovery rates are not looking very, very healthy. Sir, there are some cases where the bid value is lower than the liquidation value. This is very, very disturbing, Sir. The bid value should be

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

higher than the liquidation value. The Ministers have access to more information than I, as I have access only to public information. In some cases, I have found that the bid value is lower than the liquidation value. This is not something that we should accept for a long period of time.

Sir, my third point is directly pointed to the officiating Finance Minister. On the 12th February, 2018, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular on stressed assets. Sir, what this circular says is that even if you have defaulted by one day, that asset becomes a stressed asset. I welcome that circular. The circular then goes on to say that if within 180 days a resolution plan is not finalised, you are then considered a defaulter. Sir, I welcome this Reserve Bank of India circular. But, I am amazed that the Government of India has challenged the Reserve Bank of India circular in the Allahabad High Court. The hearing was held on the 2nd August. The Government of India, obviously the Finance Ministry has given an affidavit, or has given some statement in the court which actually dilutes the Reserve Bank of India circular. Sir, this is an extraordinary situation. The Reserve Bank of India is issuing a circular on stressed assets which is being challenged not by industry, it is being challenged by the Finance Ministry; it is being challenged by the Government of India! The situation that I find is extraordinary. I would like the officiating Finance Minister to clarify what is the exact position on this circular because this has a bearing on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I want an urgent clarification because he is such a learned colleague of mine. Can there be an officiating Minister? Cabinet Minister is a Cabinet Minister. Please, Sir, I need a clarification on this. Under our system, when a Cabinet Minister is allocated a portfolio, do we have a Minister officiating? I have heard this word for the first time. I want to know on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a word used by the Member. There is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was talking about this circular. I would like a clarity from the Minister concerned, who is looking after the Finance Ministry now temporarily, as to what is the Government of India's position on this circular because this was issued by the Reserve Bank of India; it defines what a stressed asset is; it defines what a default is. This has a grave implication for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. This is my third point.

My fourth point, Sir, is that it appears to me that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code benefits the bank, obviously; it benefits the secured creditors, obviously; it benefits the operational creditors, and at some period of time; it benefits the economy. We welcome it. But, what about the promoters who have actually led to the asset being a default or an NPA in the first place? It should not be the case that the promoters go away scot-free. There are legitimate promoters who have gone into trouble because of economic cycles. But, there are also promoters, we know, who have defaulted wilfully. Yesterday, the news came that the Serious Frauds Investigations Office has actually apprehended one particular promoter, whose name I would not take. But, I do believe that this is a very important point if Serious Frauds Investigations Office has taken the step; I welcome and applaud that step. I believe that we should use the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to call wilful defaulters to book. While we are recovering for banks and secured creditors, we should not allow wilful defaulters to go away scot-free.

Sir, in this context, I want to repeat a suggestion I had made the last time when this Amendment Bill came up. Last time, the Amendment was made through an Ordinance. It defined who the promoter is, very broadly. But if we are talking of the MS ME sector, Sir, in the MSME sector, it is only the promoter, who is actually going to be in a position to revive the MSME. So, this is a difficult situation to be in and the hon. Finance Minister at that point of time had acknowledged this point and said that he would come back with some elucidation on this. I would urge the Finance Minister to revisit this issue because the MSME sector accounts for a large proportion in terms of numbers; in terms of rupees-crores, it may be a small number, and if we are going to debar MSME promoters, we are not going to be able to get a revival of the MSME sector. I am not speaking on behalf of any wilful defaulter, but I believe, Sir, that in most cases the MSME sector has become a stressed asset or an NPA because of market conditions and not because of wilful default. Sir, my final point is that recently the Finance Minister announced a new programme called Sashakt. Now I don't see what the need for this Sashakt was when you have the RBI Circular of the 1*2th of February, 2018 and when we have the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which we are amending from time to time as we gain experience. So, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to give us some clarity as to how Sashakt actually contributes to the objectives of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Sir, these are my comments. I support the amendments, I support the conversion of the Ordinance into the legislation and I expect that in the months ahead, as we gain more experience in the implementation, we will continue this process of fine-tuning both of IBC as well as the GST, which has been very much on the anvil. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar. Please keep the time in mind.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सभापति जी, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि यह बिल एक नया कानून बनेगा और उस नये कानून में लगातार आवश्यकता के अनुसार संशोधन होते जा रहे हैं और यह आवश्यकता भी है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि विपक्ष के नेताओं के द्वारा भी जो सुझाव दिए गए, उन सारे सुझावों को भी इस प्रस्ताव में समाहित किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब हम धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह बिल देश में एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति लाएगा, जो कि व्यापार से संबंधित है, उद्योग से संबंधित है। चूंकि जहां भी क्रेडिट का एक्सपोजर होगा, वहां पर कुछ risks होंगे, वहां पर कुछ bad loans होंगे, वे bad loans willful defaulters के भी हो सकते हैं और natural process से भी हो सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस क्रम में पहले तीन सुझाव देना चाहूंगा, जिन पर हो सकता है कि सरकार विचार करे। इसमें घरेलू खरीददारों को सरकार ने संरक्षण देने का काम किया है। चूंकि घर के मामले में जो भी प्रमोटर्स होते थे, उनको बैंकों से पैसा मिलता था, लेकिन बहुत बड़ी संख्या में उनको वैसे लोगों से भी पैसा मिलता था, जो घर की बुकिंग करते थे। उनके संरक्षण के लिए सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन यह भी एक तथ्य है कि बहुत बड़ी फेक्ट्रियाँ जब बन्द होती हैं, तो उनमें जो बहुत सारे MSMEs enterprises होते हैं, उनके पैसे भी फंस जाते हैं और अभी जो प्रावधान हैं, उसमें waterfall mechanism के द्वारा उनको secured credit नहीं माना गया है, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह होगा कि उनके लिए भी भविष्य में कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, resolution plan में जो छोटे-छोटे, minority और retail investors हैं, उनके बारे में भी लगता है कि अभी तक कोई चिन्ता नहीं की गई है और शायद कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान भी नहीं है, जिससे इस तरह के इन्वेस्टर्स को कोई अलग वर्ग माना जाए, लेकिन यदि कुछ गड़बड़ हुई है, तो उसमें कहीं न कहीं उनका कोई दोष नहीं है। जब हम retail investment में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को involve करना चाहते हैं, तो उनके लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान करने चाहिए।

महोदय, जैसा जयराम रमेश जी ने अभी कहा कि बाजार में अभी स्टील मार्केट में अचानक बदलाव आया, जिसके कारण कई resolutions में अच्छी प्राइसेज मिलने लगीं, तो ऐसी स्थितियाँ और सब मार्केट्स में भी आ सकती हैं। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं एक प्रावधान होना चाहिए, जिससे बैंकों को नुकसान कम हो और हेयरकट बोलें या जो भी बोलें, वह कम हो। उसके लिए भी हम कुछ बदलाव कर सकें और बीच में ट्रेक चेंज करने की सुविधा भी हमें मिल सके।

महोदय, इन प्रावधानों के अनुसार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस कोड में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि संपत्ति का अधिकतम मूल्य प्राप्त हो। हम यह बहुत दिनों से देख रहे हैं कि जब कोई कम्पनी बीमार हो जाती थी, एक जमाना था कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाता था। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद उस कम्पनी को चलाने के लिए कम्पनी की जितनी कीमत होती थी, उससे बहुत ज्यादा पब्लिक मनी बरबाद होता था। अंत में क्लोजर के द्वारा ही उसकी परिणति होती थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सरकार ने एक अच्छा निर्णय लिया कि हम चाहे कुछ भी करें, यदि कुछ नुकसान भी तात्कालिक रूप से सहना पड़े, तो हम नुकसान सह लेंगे, लेकिन कारखाना चलता रहेगा, एंटरप्राइज़ चलता रहेगा

और लोगों की सुरक्षा और देश की संपत्ति का अच्छा उपयोग होता रहेगा। इसमें एक प्रावधान था, जिस कारण दिक्कत हो रही थी कि ऑपरेशन क्रेडिट्स को भी वित्तीय संस्थान से प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति, जैसे बहुत सारे जो फॉरेन के लोग थे, ऑपरेशनल क्रेडिट्स थे, उनका बैंक अकाउंट यहां नहीं था, तो उनको बैंक से सर्टिफिकेट लेने की जो बाध्यता थी, वह बाध्यता के कारण उनको दिक्कत हो रही थी, अभी जो संशोधन है, उसमें इस तरह की जो दिक्कतें हैं, उनको दूर कर दिया गया है। महोदय, अब तक Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process में कई और बाधाएं थीं, जैसे मतदान या यह था कि किसी भी प्रपोज़ल को 75 प्रतिशत वोट की रिक्वायरमेंट जरूरी थी, अब उसे घटाकर 66 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने ठीक ही ऑब्जर्व किया है कि बहुत सारे विलम्ब हो रहे थे, लेकिन इन विलम्बों के कारण ये सब थे। अब ये सब जो एक-एक दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, जब हम उनके रिजॉल्यूशन के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, तो उसमें टाइम में कमी आएगी।

महोदय, अभी एमएसएमई के बारे में बात की गई। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर भी बोल सकता हूं, सही बात है कि एमएसएमई का गर्द, उसकी पहचान और उस यूनिट के रिवाइवल की संभावना उसी प्रमोटर के द्वारा होती है। इस संशोधन के द्वारा अब प्रावधान कर दिया गया है कि जो ओरिजिनल प्रमोटर होगा, वह डीबार्ड नहीं होता, उसको भी मौका मिलेगा और वह भी उस यूनिट को रिवाइव कर सकता है।

महोदय, कुल मिलाकर मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों ने यह बहुत क्रांतिकारी व्यवस्था की है और मैं समझता हूं कि जीएसटी की तरह यह भी एक संशोधन के द्वारा धीरे-धीरे, सुधरते-सुधरते स्वीकार्य हो जाएगा। इसमें आने वाली सारी अड़चनें दूर हो जाएंगी।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम सब The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018, का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ शंकाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं कि जनवरी में एक ऑर्डिनेंस आया, फिर क्या जरूरत पड़ गई कि जुलाई में जब सदन चलने वाला था, तो जून में ही यह ऑर्डिनेंस लाया जाए। इससे लोगों के बीच आशंकाएं पैदा होती हैं। जब आपको मालूम है कि जुलाई में सदन चलेगा, तो इतनी क्या जल्दी थी कि उसके लिए ऑर्डिनेंस लाया जाए। इससे शंकाएं पैदा होती हैं कि यह क्यों किया जा रहा है। शंकाएं निराधार नहीं होती हैं, जब शंकाएं होती हैं, तो कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ जरूर होती है, हमें यह लगता है। अगर मैं गलत हूं, तो हमें वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं, क्योंकि मैं अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूं, जैसे जयराम रमेश जी हैं। हम साधारण व्यक्ति हैं, हम लोग जो पढ़ते हैं, वह हम लोग जान लेते हैं। एक कंपनी आलोक इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, हमने जो सुना है, मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उस कंपनी ने 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोन लिया और एक बहुत बड़ा घराना उसको 5 हजार करोड़ में खरीद लेता है। इससे क्या पता चलेगा?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): वह हेयरकट में चला गया।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं तो पहली बार सुन रहा हूं, क्योंकि हम लोगों को हेयरकट नहीं पता, हेयरकट हो रहा है या मुंडन हो रहा है, यही नहीं पता चल रहा है। ऐसे किसी बड़े घराने को, यहां एमएसएमई की बात की जा रही है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह बड़े घरानों के लिए किया गया है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को उन्हें कम दामों पर दे दिया जाए। तो ये आशंकाएं पैदा होती हैं। इसके बारे में

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

वित्त मंत्री जी को लोगों के बीच में बताना पड़ेगा कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। वही सब भूषण स्टील का भी है, बिनानी सीमेंट का है। कई ऐसी कंपनियां हैं, जिनका हो रहा है, वह क्यों हो रहा है? अभी जो बताया गया कि जो पहले 75 परसेंट वोट चाहिए थे, अब उसको कम करके 66 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। यह क्यों किया गया है? जो हम लोग सुन रहे हैं, यदि मैं गलत हूँ, तो आप उसको सुधारिएगा कि किसी कंपनी को खरीदने के लिए उसको 72 परसेंट वोट मिलें, उस परसेंटेज को ही कम कर दिया गया है। किसी एक घराने के लिए, किसी एक उद्योगपति के लिए यदि यह काम किया जा रहा है, तो यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और इसका जवाब आप लोगों को लोगों के बीच देना पड़ेगा। कुछ चीजों में तो इसे 51 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जब वित्त मंत्री या वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें तो हम लोगों को जरूर इससे लाभान्वित कराइएगा कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है। यह कहना कि अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में किया जाता है, तो क्या यह आप पहले नहीं जानते थे? जब आप 2016 में इसका बिल लाए, तब आपको पता नहीं था कि अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में 51 परसेंट है, हमें वह करना चाहिए? अमरीका और इंग्लैंड का उदाहरण देना ठीक नहीं है। भारत, अमरीका या इंग्लैंड नहीं है, भारत, भारत है। भारत के कानून भारत के हिसाब से बनने चाहिए। अपने भाषण में ये कहते हैं कि वहां होता है, तो इसलिए यहां भी होगा, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को ऐसे बहुत-सी चीजें बदलनी पड़ेंगी।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले यह था कि एक कंपनी एक के लिए ही बिड कर सकती है। अब कंपनियों को यह कह दिया गया है कि आप कितनी भी कंपनियों के लिए बिड कर सकते हैं, जो इसके अंतर्गत आएंगी। उससे तो यह साफ-साफ लगता है - जो बात अभी हमारे रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी कह रहे थे - कि इस देश के जो लोग एक परसेंट में आते हैं, वे 73 परसेंट संपत्ति के मालिक हैं और आप लोग यह चाहते हैं कि अगले साल कुछ सालों में वे 99 परसेंट की संपत्ति के मालिक हो जाएं। इससे यही साबित होता है और कोई चीज नहीं है कि सारी चीजें कुछ लोगों के हाथ में आ जाएं। हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस लॉ का सही तरीके के इस्तेमाल हो। ऐसा न हो कि हम लोगों के देश में बस कुछ लोगों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कानून बनाया जाए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है और होता आ रहा है। हम लोगों को इसको रोकना होगा। मैं सबसे बड़ी बात माइक्रो, स्मॉल और मीडियम एंटरप्राइजेज के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। ये कहां रह जाएंगी? आज जो हाल है इन एमएसएमईज का है, इनको आप क्या सुविधा दे रहे हैं? इस तरह से तो सारी छोटी-छोटी एमएसएमईज खत्म हो जाएंगी, इनको बड़ी कंपनियां ले लेंगी, ये सब खत्म हो जाएंगी। तो आपने उनको खुश करने के लिए इस बिल में उनको डाल दिया, इससे इनको कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं फिर से आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि बार-बार ऑर्डिनेंस लाकर लोगों के बीच शंका पैदा मत करिए। मुझे यह लगता है कि भारत, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, ऐसी ही जगह ऑर्डिनेंस रह गया है। आज आप कह रहे थे अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में है। मेरे ख्याल से वहां तो ऑर्डिनेंस नहीं है। जब आप सदन में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, तो ऑर्डिनेंस ले आते हैं। मुझे पता है कि अगले कुछ दिनों में एक और ऑर्डिनेंस आएगा। आप इससे बचिए, कानून बनाइए, सदन में आइए। आप कानून बनाइए और उसको लागू करिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the insolvency and Bankruptcy (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

In effect, this Bill replaces the Ordinance promulgated by the Government on 6th June, 2018. The hon. Finance Minister has said that in order to fine-tune the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, an Insolvency Law Committee was set up by the Government to suggest amendments to the IBC. Based on the recommendations of the ILC, this Bill has been brought before Parliament. It seems to me that this Government has a liking for issuing Ordinances.

The IBC (First Amendment) Bill, 2017, also, essentially, replaced an Ordinance promulgated by the Government on 23rd November, 2017. No: only this, the Government amended the Banking Regulation Act on 5th May, 2017, by issuing an Ordinance, authorising the Reserve Bank to issue directions to any banking company to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default under provisions of the IBC. It is common knowledge that the Ordinance route to legislate is resorted by the executive to meet certain exigencies. Since the Bill under discussion, basically, gives effect to recommendations of the Insolvency Law Committee, what compelling circumstances forced the Government to issue an Ordinance when it could have easily waited for the Monsoon Session which was hardly a month away?

Last month, in one of the resolution cases concluded under IBC, banks have taken a huge 83 per cent haircut on the sale of Alok Industries bagged by Reliance Industries-JM Financial ARC combine for just ₹ 5,000 crores! M/s Alok Industries owed to its creditors an amount of about ₹ 30,000 crores.

The resolution plan of Reliance was put to vote before the Committee of Creditors of Alok Industries on 20th June, 2018, and received the assent of 72 per cent of the total creditors. It is very interesting to note that the voting threshold required to pass a resolution was lowered to 66 per cent from 75 per cent on June 6th by issuing an Ordinance. Sir, it is just 14 days before the date when the Committee of Creditors of Alok Industries was scheduled to meet to approve the resolution plan submitted by Reliance.

This plan to get Alok Industries at a throwaway price of ₹ 5,000 crores was rejected by the same Committee of Creditors at its meeting held on 13th April, 2018, especially in view of the fact that this company has an asset base of about ₹ 32,000 crores as per the latest available balance-sheet. A perception has built up that the Government is working for the benefit of some corporate that the resolution of Alok Industries was facilitated with

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

assistance of the Government by amending the IBC with such alacrity which otherwise is rarely seen. It is apparent that the IBC was amended in such haste with an objective to allow Reliance to take over Alok Industries and, in the process, banks took a massive haircut of 83 per cent. I urge upon the Government and the hon. Minister that, in the name of NPA clean up, the Government should not be seen promoting crony capitalism.

Sir, in my State of Tamil Nadu, there is a practice of having two separate agreements between homebuyers and builders for land and apartment which gives customer the status of a secured creditor. Maybe, the Government can take cue from this.

In a big relief to the MSME sector, a new Section 240A is proposed to be inserted in the Code. The new proposed section enables the promoter of MSME to bid for his enterprise by undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, provided he is not a wilful defaulter and does not attract other disqualifications not related to default. It is good that the Government has realised, sooner than later, that MSMEs form the backbone of the Indian economy in terms of employment generation and economic growth.

Sir, Section 231 of the Code is proposed to be amended to bar jurisdiction of civil courts/authorities in matters under jurisdiction of the adjudicating authority and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India. The IBBI is a regulatory body having regulatory oversight over the insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies, insolvency professional entities and information utilities. The IBBI is not a judicial body. It is very strange that the Government proposes to put the matters under IBBI beyond jurisdiction of courts. This is not a tenable proposition and is liable to be struck down by the judiciary.

Therefore, I propose the hon. Minister to seriously reconsider this clause in this Amendment Bill.

With these observation and clarifications, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। जब इस बहस की चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो नीरज शेखर जी ने कुछ आशंकाएं जताईं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या आप उनकी आशंकाओं को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे? वह इसलिए कि जब कोई गरीब, मजदूर, किसान, बुनकर, लोन लेता है और जब वह लोन की राशि वापस नहीं कर पाता है, तो उसे प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। इसके कारण वह किसान या तो आत्महत्या कर लेता है या फिर उसके

घर के दरवाजे और चौखट तक खोल लिए जाते हैं। कुछ आशंकाएं ऐसी भी हैं कि यह बिल पूंजीपति लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए लाया जा रहा है। सरकार 'सबका साथ और सबका विकास' का नारा देती है, तो वह अमीरों के भी साथ है और गरीबों के भी साथ है, यह बात सरकार को साफ करनी होगी। दिवाला निकालने वालों की दिवाली लद गई, इस बिल से यह साफ करना होगा। जो दिवालिया घोषित होकर दिवाली मनाते थे, इस बिल के आने के बाद वे दिवाली नहीं मना पाएंगे। 19 जुलाई, 2018 All India Bank Employees' Association ने भी इस बात की चिंता जताई है, उसका समाधान करने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे मन में एक चिंता आ रही है कि जब कोई कंपनी मालिक अपने आपको दिवालिया घोषित कर देता है और वह दूसरी कंपनी अपने रिश्तेदारों के यहां से चलाता है, तो ऐसा भी होता है कि बैंक में आने पर वह कह देता है कि हम दिवालिया हो गए हैं और हम कर्ज अदा नहीं कर पाएंगे। वह बैंक दूसरी गाड़ी में बैठकर आता है और वापस चला जाता है। बैंक कर्मी भी कहते हैं कि हम इन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि गाड़ी इनके नाम से नहीं थी। एक तरफ वे अपने आपको दिवालिया बताते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब वे बैंक आते हैं, तो इतनी अच्छी-अच्छी गाड़ियों में आते हैं कि बैंक कर्मी भी देखकर परेशान हो जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस पर भी आप सख्त कानून बनाएं। बहुत लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो जानबूझकर अपने आपको दिवालिया बताते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जो स्वाभाविक रूप से दिवालिया हो जाते हैं। आपको यह भी पहचान करनी होगी कि जानबूझ कर अपने आपको दिवालिया घोषित करने वाले कितने लोग हैं? अगर किसी छोटे व्यापारी ने व्यापार के लिए लोन लिया है और वह लोन वापस नहीं कर पा रहा है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उसके लिए हमको थोड़ी मर्सी करनी होगी। मैं आपके इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं और अपनी बात को यहीं पर खत्म करती हूं।

† محترمہ کہکشان پروین (بہار) : سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں دیوالا

اور شوڈھن اکشماتا سنہتا (دوسرا سنشوڈھن) ودھینک، 2018 پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑی

ہونی ہوں جب اس بحث کی چرچہ شروع ہونی، تو نیرج شیکھر جی نے کچھ آشنکائیں
جتائیں، میں مائنے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہوں گی کہ کیا آپ ان کی آشنکاؤں کو دور
کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے؟ وہ اس لئے کہ جب کوئی غریب، مزدور، کسان، بنکر،
لون لینا ہے اور جب وہ لون کی راشی واپس نہیں کر پاتا ہے، تو اسے پرتائٹ کیا جاتا
ہے۔ اس کے کارن وہ کسان یا تو خودکشی کر لیتا ہے یا پھر اس کے گھر کے
دروازے اور چوکھٹ تک کھول لئے جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ آشنکائیں ایسی بھی ہیں کہ یہ بل

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

پونجی-پتی لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے لایا جا رہا ہے۔ سرکار 'سب کا ساتھ اور سب کا وکاس' کا نعرہ دیتی ہے، تو وہ امیروں کے بھی ساتھ ہے اور غریبوں کے بھی ساتھ ہے، یہ بات سرکار کو صاف کرنی ہوگی۔ دیوالا نکالنے والے کی دیوالی لد گئی، اس بل سے یہ صاف کرنا ہوگا کہ جو دیوالا گھوشت ہو کر دیوالی مناتے تھے، اس بل کے لانے کے بعد، وہ دیوالی نہیں منائیں گے۔ 19 جولائی، 2018 میں آل انڈیا بینک ایمپلائز ایسوسی ایشن میں بھی اس بات کی چنتا جتانی ہے اور یہ خبر اخباروں میں بھی آئی ہے۔ بینک ملازمین کے ذریعے جو آشنا جتانی گئی ہے، اس کا سماधान کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مانیور، میرے من میں ایک چنتا آرہی ہے کہ جب کوئی کمپنی مالک اپنے آپ کو دیوالیہ گھوشت کر دیتا ہے، اور وہ دوسری کمپنی اپنے رشتہ داروں کے یہاں سے چلاتا ہے، تو ایسا بھی ہوتا ہے کہ بینک میں آنے پر وہ کہہ دیتا ہے کہ ہم دیوالیہ بن گئے ہیں اور ہم قرض ادا نہیں کر پائیں گے۔ وہ بینک دوسری گاڑی میں بیٹھ کر آتا ہے اور واپس چلا جاتا ہے بینک کرمی بھی کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ان پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، چونکہ گاڑی ان کے نام سے نہیں تھی۔ ایک طرف وہ اپنے آپ کو دیوالیہ بتاتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف بینک جب آتے ہیں، تو اتنی اچھی اچھی گاڑیوں میں آتے ہیں کہ بینک کرمی بھی دیکھ کر پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس پر بھی آپ سخت قانون بنائیں۔ بہت لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو جان بوجھ کر اپنے آپ کو دیوالیہ بتاتے ہیں۔ بہت سے ایسے لوگ ہوتے ہیں جو سو بھاوک روپ سے دیوالیہ ہو جاتے ہیں، آپ کو یہ بھی پہچان کرنی ہوگی کہ جان بوجھ کر اپنے آپ کو دیوالیہ گھوشت کرنے والے کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ اگر کسی چھوٹے ویپاری نے ویپار کے لیے لون لیا ہے، اور وہ لون واپس نہیں کر پارہا ہے تو سو بھاوک روپ سے اس کے لیے ہم کو تھوڑی مرسی کرنی ہوگی۔ میں آپ سے اس بل کا سمرنہن کرتی ہوں اور اپنی بات کو یہیں پر ختم کرتی ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Kahkashanji. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, not here; Shri Narain Dass Gupta, not here; Shri Vijayasai Reddy, not here; Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Sir, I am of the view that this Bill is to help the corporate houses. So many changes have been made in the Insolvency Act frequently; all these are to help defaulters. I am very frank and straightforward. All these attempts are to help defaulters. What should be the priority of the Government? It should be to recover huge and bad loans. But, the Government wants to bail out defaulters. Banks are forced to sacrifice huge amounts. Several Members have raised this issue. In Bhushan Steel case, banks lost ₹ 21,000 crores. If I am wrong, the Finance Minister can always correct and challenge this fact. In Bhushan Steel case, banks lost ₹ 21,000 crores. But a corporate house gained this amount. I do not wish to take names; everybody knows which that corporate house is. Mr. Singhal of Bhushan Steel has been arrested yesterday for cheating the banks. That is what I found from newspaper reports. But under this Insolvency law, he would be relieved of his loans. That is what we should take note of. Why this soft corner for defaulters? Government must answer this. Government should bail poor people out of poverty. That should be the priority. Government should make efforts to bail out the poor. Instead of doing that, Government is helping the rich corporate houses. This is not fair, Sir.

On behalf of the people of India, the toiling masses of India, I make an appeal to the Minister. This is not fair. In this Bill, you are reducing the voting limit, from 75 per cent to 66 per cent, to sanction a bail-out. This is only to help one particular corporate house. You too know which that corporate house is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude. We have one more Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding.

This corporate house is allowed to purchase Alok Industries, the amount of loan due was ₹ 30,000 crores, but it was sold to one particular corporate house, the same corporate house, for just ₹ 5,000 crore. Banks lost 83 per cent of the loan given. So, the Bill is meant for helping corporate defaulters. Please do not support cheaters and looters of the country.

So, Sir, I am compelled to oppose this Bill.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the Government of India has brought this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons what has been stated is this. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted in order 'to consolidate and

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time-bound manner...'

Now, the Government talks about those who are into insolvency and bankruptcy. This is true in our country, particularly in my city, Kolkata, and Mumbai, Ahmedabad and other big cities. There are so many big organizations. In Bengal, there are a large number of Indian industries. At least, 12 of them have been closed down and 32 industries are in an extremely bad situation. What is the reason? Now, before declaring insolvency and taking any punitive measure, the Government adopts two methods. Let us say a bank decides to give a loan of ₹ 4 crore to a particular company, they make a payment of one crore rupees in the first instalment. A person takes that money, starts his factory, but even after two, three or four years, the bank does not pay the remaining three crore rupees. What is the reason? There is something being played inside the banks, among the bank officers and employees.

Sir, today I had been to a meeting of the IDBI Officers' Association. IDBI Association was saying to me very clearly that when they point out to the management that this is happening and you take action, unfortunately it is not being done. Hon. Minister is not here. Suppose four, five or six companies make a consortium. The State Bank is the main bank and other banks are not main banks. Suppose the State Bank agrees that the insolvency reasons are correct. Sometimes the banks compromise and tell them to pay this amount in different installments. But, unfortunately, other small banks say that it is possible. Why is it not possible? On the one side, the Government is trying to build up new industries, on the other side there are no reasonable-arrangements for supplying the inputs, etc. The Minister has come. Now, I would like to know from him one thing. What happened exactly in different industries in Bengal, particularly in Kolkata? One industry wanted money and the bank promised that it would pay this amount. But, ultimately, it did not pay. As a result, the company is now in insolvency. So, what can be done about this thing? What is the most important criterion for the Government? Now the Reserve Bank has said — I was told that the Reserve Bank has said so — one day late हो जाएगा, तो punitive measures लागू हो जाएंगे। Why? Is it correct that even one day lapse is actionable? If it is so, why? How will the industries come up? Sir, as a Finance Minister, you know how difficult it is to set up an industry. How difficult it is to set up a medium-scale industry! They have -to go from pillar to post and then they come to you. Here, arrangement is beautiful. I remember a company in Durgapur. Your predecessor Minister agreed that it has to be compromised

6.00 P.M.

because the Government bank said that 45 करोड़ रुपए देंगे, लेकिन बाद में देखा, तो पता चला कि 45 करोड़ रुपए नहीं, बल्कि बहुत कम रुपए दिए। The Minister said that it can be compromised but, unfortunately, nothing was done. Now, I am happy to learn that they are moving the file and possibly they will do something. My submission to you is that during the consideration and passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Amendment, 2018 in Parliament, a consensus has emerged that further fine-tuning of the Code would be required. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सदन का समय कार्य पूरा होने तक बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। Agreed.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: The Government constituted an Insolvency Law Committee. Who are the members? What are the criteria of members?

And I tell you, hon. Minister, this Committee itself is a wrong. Those who are the Members of the Committee, there is no member from judiciary. The retired high bank officials are also not members of this Committee. Then, who are the members of this Committee? The members are only those who have retired recently. They are coming and they have been inducted into the Committee. Sir, I want to know from the Minister, who are the members of the Committee. Today, I would like to know this from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Pradipji.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: And, Sir, you will be surprised to know how this Committee is sponsoring and how this Committee is functioning. Sir, I tell you that if the Minister can go into details, he will say that, "I will correct this thing". This is wrong and this cannot be done. The time has come for the Government to think over this. Sir, all over in my State, not only in my State in Eastern India but in all the States, you will find small-small token materials, type of छोटा-छोटा materials which are practically prepared by the lower middle class people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Pradipji. You have to conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: They are the middle class people, who are working in cottage and small scale industries. Now, what will be the fate of cottage industries? That is the important question because for these cottage industries people took money from the banks. So, here the same question carries up as to who will be guilty and who will not be guilty. That should be finalized by the Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Veer Singhji. वीर सिंह जी, आपके पास दो मिनट हैं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी धन्यवाद, मैं "The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018" पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, यह विधेयक, "दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016" का और संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है। संहिता के लागू होने से बाजार में काफी सकारात्मक परिणाम देखने को मिले हैं। जैसे छोटे-छोट व्यापारियों को, जिनका बड़ी कंपनियां समय पर भुगतान नहीं करती थीं, उनको संरक्षण मिला है और बड़ी कंपनियाँ उनकी बकाया राशि का समय पर भुगतान करने लगी हैं। अब बड़ी कंपनियों को इस कानून का डर सताने लगा है। महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक, में धारा 5 में किसी किसी संपदा परियोजना के अधीन किसी आवंटी से प्राप्त रकम को उधार के रूप में माना गया है, जिसका वाणिज्यिक प्रभाव है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है। लोग बचत करके अपना घर बुक कराते थे, लेकिन रियल एस्टेट कंपनियां समय पर मकान नहीं देती थीं। यदि वह दिवाला हो गई हो, तो मकान बुक कराने वालों का पैसा डूब जाता था। अब इस संशोधन द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्ति, जिनका वाणिज्यिक प्रभाव है, वे अपना पक्ष रख सकेंगे, रेग्युलेशन प्लान में शामिल हो सकेंगे, उन्हें वोटिंग का अधिकार होगा, परंतु मेरा मानना है कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी जीवन भर की पूंजी मकान की बुकिंग में लगा दी है, उन्हें प्राइयोरिटी कैरेक्टर की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

महोदय, देश में विशेषकर दो वर्ग कर्ज लेते हैं। एक तो आम आदमी है, जो ईमानदारी से कर्ज लेता है, व्यवसाय करता है और ऋण का भुगतान बैंक या सोसायटी को समर्पित करता है, वहीं एक दूसरा वर्ग है, जो करोड़ों रुपये का कर्ज लेता है और दिवाला घोषित कर पैसे की लूट करता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से ऐसी लूट को रोकने की व्यवस्था करें, क्योंकि आज एनपीए एक बड़ी समस्या हो चुकी है। वह चाहे बैंकों का हो या सोसायटी का, इन बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर पाबंदी लगाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे एनपीए की समस्या कुछ हद तक कम हो सके। आज कर्ज से मुक्ति के लिए तमाम कानून हैं, परंतु उनका ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से आम आदमी को संरक्षण देने का काम किया जाएगा। आज देश में लगभग 15 लाख करोड़ एनपीए है। लोग बैंकों में घोटाले करके भाग रहे हैं, कोई अपनी फर्म का नाम बदल रहा है। यह खेल बरसों से हो रहा है। ऐसे में इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से सकारात्मक प्रयास हो रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन धोखेबाजों या भगोड़ों से पैसा वसूलने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यापक प्रबंध कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू वीर सिंह जी।

श्री वीर सिंह: मान्यवर, भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति न पैदा हो और इसके लिए बैंक की व्यवस्था में हमारा विश्वास बनाए रखने और अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ करने हेतु क्या प्रबंध किए जाएंगे? माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने इंडस्ट्री और कार्गो सेक्टर में जितना मिलना चाहिए, उतना देने की बात की है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप किसानों के लिए कुछ करें, क्योंकि कृषि आज बहुत घाटे में जा रही है और किसान खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए किसानों के लिए कोई one-time settlement programme हो या लोक अदालतों के द्वारा उनके मामलों का निपटारा हो, जिससे किसान कर्जमुक्त हो जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: जैसे आप Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 लेकर आए हैं...

श्री सभापति: वीर सिंह जी, कृपया आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जैसे आप Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 लेकर आए हैं, क्या इसी तर्ज पर सरकार किसानों को कर्ज मुक्त करने के लिए, उनके सारे मामलों का निपटारा करने के लिए कोई ऐसा mechanism ला रही है या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बना रही है? आज देश में किसान खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है, यह आप सब जानते हैं। हमारे देश में इतना विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि ऑटो आदि में सबका बैंक का कर्ज माफ हो जाएगा, लेकिन आज किसान खुदकुशी के रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं। हमारे कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के रास्ते बंद हो रहे हैं और उन्हें defaulter declare कर दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उनके लिए तत्पर कोई बिल लाने का प्रयास कर रही है?

इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप अपना जवाब संक्षेप में दें।

रेल मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; वित्त मंत्री; तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): सभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात संक्षेप में ही करूँगा और जो issues उठे हैं, उन्हीं के बारे में बताऊँगा। माननीय वीर सिंह जी ने शुरुआत में इस विधेयक को बहुत अच्छी तरीके से समझ कर explain किया और वास्तव में इसका हेतु यही है कि छोटे लोगों के लिए इस विधेयक से उनके resolution के लिए समर्थन मिले और बड़े लोगों पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई हो।

आज दो-तीन प्रमुख मुद्दे निकले हैं, जैसे माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने बताया कि कई केसेज में बहुत कम resolution हुआ है। उसमें एक तो आपने स्वयं कहा कि कोर्ट्स की वजह से काफी केसेज उलझन में पड़ गए, उनकी समय सीमा बढ़ गई, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से हम दो तरीके की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक तो हम NCLT benches की strength बढ़ा कर NCLT के number of courts, Judicial Members, Technical Members बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं और हमने दूसरे तरीके से एक ग्रुप बैठाया है, जो देखता है कि NCLT में जो करीब 40 हजार केसेज हैं, अगर उनमें से कुछ केसेज बहुत सरल रूप के हैं, जो compoundable हो सकते हैं, penalty लगा कर, non-discretionary penalty लगा कर आसानी से खत्म हो सकते हैं, ताकि NCLT का भार कम हो और resolution तेज़ गति से हो सके।

मैं इस संबंध में आपकी एक जानकारी थोड़ी ठीक कर दूँ। आपने बताया कि resolution के माध्यम से सिर्फ 40 प्रतिशत पैसा आया है। अगर हम अभी तक के केसेज देखें, तो resolution के माध्यम से जो लगभग 32 केसेज अभी तक resolve हुए हैं, उनमें यह करीब 55 प्रतिशत recover हुआ है। जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी, चौधरी साहब ने बताया, अच्छी बात यह है कि पहले जहां average 4.3

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

साल लगते थे, वह अब लगभग एक वर्ष के अन्दर आ गया है। जहां पहले खर्च 9 प्रतिशत होता था, वह अब एक प्रतिशत खर्च में resolve हुआ है। पहले recovery rate 26 परसेंट था। स्वाभाविक है कि जब बहुत वर्षों के बाद recovery होगी, तो ब्याज के ऊपर ब्याज चढ़ता जाएगा, तो recovery rate कम होगा। इससे आगे चल कर recovery और सुधरेगी।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): But, what is the percentage of haircut?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: There is no haircut in this. What you recover is the best thing you can get because liquidation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, everybody has to seek the permission of the Chair. Otherwise, no question; no answer.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Liquidation value, in most cases, is less than what we have been able to recover. वैसे आप इसको जितना निलंबित करेंगे, तो ब्याज के ऊपर ब्याज, penal interest चढ़ा कर आप इसको इतना बढ़ा देंगे कि लगेगा कि 5 परसेंट recover हुआ है। पर वस्तुस्थिति यह नहीं है, इसके माध्यम से अच्छी recovery हो रही है।

आपने एक विषय के बारे में टिप्पणी में कहा कि Ministers may have more access to information. मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा कि न मेरे पास कोई information है, न अधिकारियों के पास है। इसको पूर्ण रूप से स्वायत्तता है। NCLT का process independently चल रहा है। हम इसमें ज़रा भी interfere नहीं कर रहे हैं, न हमने इसमें दखलअंदाजी का कोई scope रखा है।

आपने 12 फरवरी के रिज़र्व बैंक के एक सर्कुलर के विषय में काफी व्यापक रूप से बात की। अगर आप माननीय भट्टाचार्य साहब की बात सुनें, तो एक प्रकार से दोनों में contradiction है। स्वाभाविक है, हम भी चाहते हैं कि resolution fast हो। जब तकलीफ़ शुरू हो, initial signs मिलें, तो हम विषय को जल्दी आगे करें। दुनिया भर में ऐसा चलता है और उससे recovery सुधरेगी, क्योंकि नए-नए केसेज़ होते हैं, और उनमें बहुत ज्यादा ब्याज add नहीं होता है। There is still some juice in the jug and we will be able to recover it. पर दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि जो केस है, वह सरकार ने नहीं किया है। 'Association of Power Producers' नाम से कोई independent organisation है, जिसने इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में केस किया है, जिसके बाद कोर्ट ने इसलिए संज्ञान लिया, क्योंकि काफी ऐसी कंपनीज़ हैं, जो लगभग तैयार हो चुकी हैं। कई कंपनीज़ तो power generate भी कर रही हैं। लेकिन क्यों वह कंपनी sick हो गई, क्यों परेशानी में आ गई, इस चीज़ की गहराई में जाए बिना अगर हम सभी कंपनीज़ को एक ही झटके में NCLT में ले जाते, तो उनसे जो मूल अपेक्षा है कि Resolution हो, वह खत्म हो जाती। हमारी अपेक्षा Liquidation नहीं है, हमारी अपेक्षा Resolution है। Insolvent करने से देश को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। सैंकड़ों करोड़, लाखों करोड़ रुपये के assets देश के काम आएँ, उनसे जो बिजली बने, वह देश के काम आए, इसीलिए कोर्ट ने यह निर्देश दिया कि एक कमेटी बने, जो Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Law वगैरह सबको स्टडी करके, इसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट दे। इस तरह इसकी एक independent report बनी और उसके आधार पर

Ministry of Power ने कोर्ट को अपनी रिपोर्ट सब्मिट करते हुए अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इस तरह हम स्वयं कोर्ट नहीं गए, लेकिन वह निर्णय कोर्ट का ही था कि हम इसमें गहराई से जाएं। महोदय, आखिर अगर किसी ने power-plant लगाया है और कोर्ट के द्वारा उसका coal block ही cancel हो जाए, तो वह power-plant बिजली कैसे बनाएगा? अगर कोई DISCOM समय पर पैसा नहीं दे, तो power-plant अपना account कैसे regular रखेगा? कुछ genuine difficulties के कारण कोर्ट ने इसको थोड़ा स्थगित रखा और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक दूसरा विषय है। भट्टाचार्य दादा ने सही कहा कि इस पर हम सबको और गहराई से विचार करना पड़ेगा। हर मामले में, एक-एक चीज में प्रमोटर ने बर्झमानी की हो, ऐसा नहीं होता है, यह आपने भी स्वीकार किया है। We have to separate the grain and the chaff. Willful defaulters के ऊपर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई हो, जिसके बारे में आपने कल भी देखा है। श्री वीर सिंह जी ने सही कहा कि सभी प्रमोटरर्स, जिन-जिन ने गलत काम किए हैं, आज उन लोगों के मन में भी डर बैठा है। अब पहली बार बड़े लोन लेने वालों को भी जवाबदेह ठहराया जा रहा है और उनको लोन वापस देना पड़ रहा है। पहले छोटे borrowers के ऊपर तो लोन वापस देने की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी थी, लेकिन बड़े लोग यह सोचते थे कि हमारे लिए तो कोई प्रॉब्लम ही नहीं है, लोन वापस लेना तो बैंक की समस्या है। यह इक्वेशन आज चेंज हुई है, इसलिए हम इस सर्कुलर का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं। 'सशक्त' इस सर्कुलर के तहत ही बना है। There is absolutely no forbearance in Sashakt. It has been made by the bankers themselves, we have not interfered. I only took a report from them, and, wherever I found that they were looking for some dispensation, either from the RBI or Government, we stopped that. We said, "Bring it totally aligned to IBC, totally aligned to RBI, totally aligned to Government Regulations". Sashakt is an effort to recognize what Pradip ji said, and to bring all bankers on the same page.

एक विषय यह भी निकला कि voting को इसे 66% क्यों किया? इस बारे में कुछ गलत आरोप लगाने की कोशिश भी हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि 66% की जो शुरुआत हुई, वह दूसरे हाउस में हुई, क्योंकि वहां पर एक विषय निकला था कि अगर आप इसे 75% रखते हैं, तो दुनिया में तो इतना हाई threshold कहीं भी नहीं है। 25%-26% lenders can hold the whole resolution process to black mail. दूसरे सदन में यह विषय माननीय विपक्ष के सांसदों ने ही उठाया था। You are giving an opportunity to 26 per cent to hold Resolution to ransom. यहां भी चर्चा हुई थी कि इसमें कई विषयों पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। यह 'Insolvency Law Committee' की रिपोर्ट है, मैं आपको यह किताब ही दे दूंगा, यह 16 November, 2017 को set-up हुई, much before anything to do with the Company that you referred to. इसकी रिपोर्ट 26 मार्च, 2018 को आ गई और इस रिपोर्ट में page 43 to 45 में यह detail में explain किया गया है कि यह विषय कमेटी के सामने है। उन्होंने इसके लिए दुनिया भर के देशों को स्टडी किया। America and Canada में 66%, U.K. में only 51% है, वह भी present and voting केवल एक देश है, Singapore, जहां यह 75% है, लेकिन वह भी present and voting है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति न पहुंच पाए या न जा पाए, तो उसका वोट काउंट ही नहीं होगा। कोई home buyer रह जाए, पहुंचे नहीं, तो उस home buyer का पूरा इंटररेस्ट खत्म हो जाएगा। इस कमेटी ने 26 मार्च, 2018 को para 11.6 में recommend किया कि कोर्ट को इसे 66% करना चाहिए

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

और जो routine decisions हैं, वे 51% करने चाहिए। यह इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी। फिर आपने कहा कि उसमें judicial member नहीं थे, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें Shri Shardul Shroff थे, जो Shardul Amarchand Mangal Das & Co. के सीनियर पार्टनर थे। AZB & Partners के सीनियर पार्टनर, Bahram Vakil भी इसमें थे। ये दोनों ही बहुत प्रमुख legal luminaries हैं, जिनको मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब जानते हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त एक RBI के sitting Executive Director भी थे और एक Department of Banking and Corporate Affairs के अधिकारी थे। इसमें लोक सभा के former Secretary General, Shri T.K. Vishwanathan और चेयरपरसन, IBBI हैं, जो resolution के पूरे प्रोसेस को oversee कर रहे हैं। एक बड़ी अच्छी और सीनियर कमेटी है, जिसमें हर वर्ग को represent किया गया। Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and Cost Accountants के एक-एक प्रेज़िडेंट थे। हमने पूरे तरीके से सलाह-मशविरा करके किया। चूंकि इस कमेटी ने कहा, इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, अभी एक बिल और है, I have no problem but एक बिल और है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात आलोक के बारे में क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह रिपोर्ट 26 मार्च को आई। आलोक की वोटिंग 13 अप्रैल को हुई। After this, the Report had come out. तो इस रिपोर्ट का उससे भी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उसके बाद यह रिजेक्ट हो गई, तो COC ने इसकी liquidation का proposal दिया, परन्तु NCLT ने ऑर्डर किया कि COC पुनर्विचार करे। यह NCLT का ऑर्डर था। हमारा उसमें कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। यह कानून prospective है। यह कानून retrospective नहीं था, जब जून में लाया गया। इसमें urgency यह थी कि इसमें तो 270 days, clock is ticking. छोटे उद्योग, MSMEs को भी, promoters को debar किया गया था, जब सबने माना कि उनको तो promoters ही लेंगे, कोई और नहीं लेगा। तो जरूरी था कि और liquidation में नहीं जाता रहे, इसलिए इस ordinance को लाया गया और यह retrospective नहीं, prospective है। लेकिन NCLT ने employees की दरखास्त पर यह निर्णय लिया कि यह reconsider हो। वहां 25,000 direct employees हैं और लाखों की संख्या में लोग indirectly उसके eco-system में हैं। शायद उस कारण से, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि क्यों, परन्तु NCLT ने reconsideration का ऑर्डर किया, फिर भी विषय समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। कुछ लोग अभी भी कोर्ट में गए हैं और अब कोर्ट की 16-17 अगस्त को hearing है। तो ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि किसी को help करना है या किसी एक केस के लिए यह पूरा मामला किया गया है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लगभग सभी के प्रश्नों का आंसर इसमें कर दिया गया है। वीर सिंह जी ने पूछा था कि क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं, तो Fugitive Economic offenders Act, इसीलिए लाया गया है कि लोगों को फोर्स किया जाए। They should come and submit themselves to the law, नहीं तो उनकी सारी सम्पत्ति को ज़ब्त कर सकते हैं।

मैं पूरे सदन से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह इसको स्वीकार करे और इसको पास करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate
Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. आप समय को ध्यान में रखिए। वन्दे मातरम का समय 7 बजे है।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि वाणिज्यिक न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालय, वाणिज्यिक प्रभाग और वाणिज्यिक अपील प्रभाग अधिनियम, 2015 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मेरी आरम्भिक टिप्पणी 5 से 7 मिनट की है। सर, यह जो the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 है, इसका सार क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आप लोग बैठ जाइए। एक और बिल है। Bill के लिए will भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं इस सदन को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि Ease of Doing Business में 2016-17 में भारत का rank 130 था, जो 2018 में 100 हो गया है। आज हमारी कोशिश है कि हम अब 50 के अन्तर्गत आयें। यह इसलिए हुआ है, क्योंकि भारत भारत में पूंजीनिवेश हो रहा है, भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है और भारत दुनिया की एक सबसे तेज़ गति से बढ़ने वाली economy है।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

सर, इसी प्रक्रिया में commercial disputes हम कैसे settle करते हैं, यह भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह जो Ease of Doing Business है, इसमें वर्ल्ड बैंक का आग्रह था, अभी तक जो कॉमर्शियल कोर्ट में 1 करोड़ के विवाद जाया करते थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपके जो छोटे व्यापारी हैं, जिनका भी commercial dispute है, उनकी क्या स्थिति आयेगी। तब उन्होंने कहा कि कम से कम 3 लाख-5 लाख लोग हैं, इनको भी अवसर मिलना चाहिए। तो मूल रूप से इस बिल में हम यह कर रहे हैं कि 3 लाख तक के जो valuation के dispute हैं, उनके लिए भी हम Fast Track Courts के मुताबिक प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। दूसरे, जो अभी तक commercial court था, जिन-जिन High Courts में original jurisdiction है, जैसे दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चेन्नई आदि में High Court original jurisdiction में हैं, वहां यह लागू नहीं था। अब हमने क्या किया है कि वहां District Courts में भी यह लागू होगा। इसके लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं कि निचले स्तर पर District Courts में, छोटे Courts में भी केस जाएगा। उसके लिए Appellate Court district level पर होगा। जहां बड़े disputes हैं, वे मामले Appellate Court, High Court में जाएंगे। उनका एक Commercial Division भी है। इस बिल की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि alternative dispute mediation के माध्यम से हम इसे resolve करने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। इस बिल में compulsorily कहा गया कि अगर urgent relief चाहिए तो आप कोर्ट जा सकते हैं, वरना आपको mediation के लिए जाना पड़ेगा। जो हमारी National Legal Aid Authority है, जिसके पूरे देश में centres हैं, हम उनका उपयोग कर रहे हैं। तीन महीने के अंदर आपको mediation में जाना पड़ेगा। अगर वहां केस resolve नहीं हुआ तो फिर आप कोर्ट जाएंगे।

सर, इसे हमने emergency में क्यों दिया है - मान लीजिए किसी कम्पनी में दो partners हैं और एक partner पूरी सम्पत्ति को बेच रहा, कोई रिलीफ नहीं, तो ऐसे में आप injunction के लिए कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं, वरना suit file करने के पहले आपको mediation में जाना पड़ेगा। मुझे आपको बताते हुए बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि देश में अभी तक 11,027 mediators हैं, लगभग Area Centres 408 हैं, Mediation Centres 577 हैं, जिनकी training भी होती है तथा हम इन्हें और train करके, जिसमें Judicial Magistrates भी हैं, Judicial Officers भी हैं, इस system को और अच्छा बनाना चाहते हैं। Alternative Dispute Resolution के माध्यम से छोटे dispute settle होंगे और बड़े कोर्ट में जाएंगे। इसके माध्यम से business में हमें बड़ा स्थान मिलेगा। India will be shown to the world as a country where even commercial disputes of small denominations have a faster platform for redressal of grievances.

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं सदन से विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

श्री सभापति: अब श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता जी। इस बिल के लिए जो allocated time है, उसे मैं आधा कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Sir, I support this Bill, but I oppose the move of the Government of following the Ordinance route for this legislation. In a Parliamentary democracy, Ordinance route should be the last resort. I see that this Government is bringing Bills by Ordinance route very frequently, which I oppose. Sir, this Bill is a necessity with the liberalisation of our economy and with the huge investment that is coming into this country. Due to Foreign Direct Investment that is coming to this country, the proportion of financial disputes, which are under consideration in various High Courts and other courts, is very high. So, I support the Amendment that has been brought in this Bill because the court, as the Minister has very rightly said, used to make judicial consideration of very petty amounts or, to say, not very large amounts but with the liberalisation and development process, the proportion of financial disputes has gone very high. So, this is one of the necessities of the Bill.

Coming to the Bill, as has been suggested, the First Amendment is to reduce the specified value of commercial disputes from rupees one crore to rupees three lakhs. The Minister has said that minimum amount also should be under judicial consideration through this Bill. Sir, parties in dispute approach the lowest level of subordinate courts for speedy resolution. The Second Amendment is about enabling the State Governments to constitute commercial courts at the level of district judge in case of High Courts having original jurisdiction. At the level of District Judge, commercial appellate jurisdiction is given. Third is about enabling the State Governments to constitute designated Commercial Appellate Courts to exercise appellate jurisdiction over the Commercial Courts at the level of District Judge. Fourth is to provide compulsory mediation before institution of a suit. The last amendment is the most positive step in the suggested amendments. And I welcome it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kalitaji.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am not going to make a long speech, Sir. We have withdrawn our speaker also. So I am the lone speaker from my party.

Coming to the shortfall in the Bill, the Government is reducing the specified value of commercial dispute from one crore rupees to three lakh rupees. In that case, our courts will be flooded with petitions of commercial disputes leading to delay in other civil cases. So, I have some reservations about the spirit of the Bill. I think the Minister will clarify this.

Sir, I may mention here that pendency of cases in the Supreme Court and subordinate courts is very high. Arrears committees have been constituted in the Supreme Court and

[Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita]

24 High Courts to minimize the pendency of cases. While discussing pendency of cases in various courts, the executive and the legislature have to keep in mind that we are further overburdening the judiciary by making the amendments one after another. While we are making new legislations, we are not creating the proportionate judicial infrastructure. This is a matter of grave concern. The Government cannot really go in for such a legislation in the name of 'Ease of doing Business'. In such a scenario, the number of courts, the number of judges, etc., should be increased proportionately. Otherwise, it will be affecting the other pending cases adversely and these cases will be the cases of the poor people of the country. We have the juvenile courts of justice, SC/ST courts, family courts and many other courts, which will have to bear the burden.

Sir, finally, there is a word of caution for the Government. While pursuing the goal of 'Ease of Doing Business' to accelerate economic growth and improving the Indian justice delivery system, delivery of speedy and effective justice to other sections of society should not be compromised. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Sir, the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, had approved the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 for introduction in the Parliament.

With the rapid economic development, there has been considerable increase in commercial activities and consequently a steep rise in commercial disputes at domestic and international level. Increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and overseas commercial transactions has further contributed to a significant increase in commercial disputes. With a view to address the issue, faster resolution of matters relating to commercial disputes and to create a positive image, particularly among the foreign investors about the independent and responsive Indian legal system, it was enacted.

Sir, as mentioned before, some of the salient features of it are these. The Bill brings down the specified value of a commercial dispute to three lakh rupees from the present one crore rupees. Therefore, commercial disputes of a reasonable value can be decided by Commercial Courts. This would bring down the time taken, which is presently 1,445 days, in resolution of commercial disputes of lesser value and thus further improve India's ranking in the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The amendment provides for establishment of Commercial Courts at the level of District Judge and Commercial Division in High Courts. The Amendment will help the Commercial Courts to take up more cases and

reduce pendency in the long run. Sir, one of the points raised is that counter-claims will not be transferred. Previously, under the Act, if a counter-claim was filed on a commercial dispute of, at least, ₹1 crore in a civil court, the civil court could transfer the suit to a commercial court. The Ordinance removes this provision in relation to transfer of suits.

Sir, 'Ease of Doing Business' is an index of the World Bank which, *inter alia*, refers to dispute resolution environment in a country which facilitates investors in deciding for setting up of and operation of a business. This index has been created by the World Bank group and since 2002, it has been evaluating almost all the countries of the world. Sir, on 31st October, 2017, the World Bank released its latest annual 'Ease of Doing Business' report for the year 2018 in which India has emerged as one among top ten improvers and for the first time ever, as our Union Minister just mentioned, India has jumped 30 positions to reach 100th ranked country in terms of Ease of Doing Business amongst 190 countries. This manifests that India is fast adopting the best practices in regulatory framework for ease of doing business. Sir, with this, I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Harshvardhanji. Now, Shri Vijayakumar. You have to speak, not read.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 amends the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 which provides for commercial courts and commercial divisions of High Courts to adjudicate commercial disputes with a value of, at least, ₹ 1 crore. The Bill reduces this limit to ₹ 3 lakh.

Sir, the pecuniary jurisdiction of commercial courts, reduced from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 lakh, will lead to transfer of all commercial disputes above ₹ 3 lakh, which may overburden the commercial courts and defeat the objective with which they were established. The courts in India are over-burdened with high pendency of cases. As of April 2018, there are over three crore cases pending across the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the subordinate courts including district courts. Between 2006 and April 2018, there has been 8.6 per cent rise in the pendency of cases across all courts.

Increase in the pendency of cases for long periods has resulted in the increase of undertrials in prisons. There were about five lakh prisoners in jails. Of these, two-thirds were undertrials and the remaining one-third were convicts. The Government should take necessary steps to address this issue.

The Bill also allows State Governments to establish commercial courts at the district level, even in territories where High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction. In

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

areas where High Courts do not have original jurisdiction, State Governments may set up commercial appellate courts at the district level to consider appeals from commercial courts below the level of a District Judge. The Bill does not clarify whether the cost of setting up of new commercial courts will be borne by the Union Government or by State Governments or by both.

Sir, I would like to record in this august House that the overall vacancies of Judges have increased across all courts from 23 per cent in 2006 to 35 per cent in 2018. In the Supreme Court, it has increased from 8 per cent to 23 per cent; in the High Courts, from 16 per cent to 38 per cent; and in the subordinate courts, from 19 per cent to 26 per cent. The establishment of more commercial courts would require more number of Judges. If the Government appoints more Judges, it will also help the advocates.

Sir, the intention of the Government is very clear. It aims to transfer a large number of already pending cases and new cases of pecuniary jurisdiction to commercial courts from civil courts. At the same time, it is the prime duty of the Government to provide adequate number of Judges and to provide necessary infrastructure facilities to the newly-established commercial courts in the country and not burden the State Governments. Sir, I sincerely support the Bill on behalf of my Party. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur, two minutes.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह सरकार का एक अत्यंत ही सुविचारित कदम है, जिसके अंतर्गत वाणिज्यिक जिला न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालय में वाणिज्यिक प्रभाग का गठन कर वाणिज्यिक मामलों को शीघ्र निपटान की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ मध्यस्थता-तंत्र को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। यह मध्यस्थता-तंत्र विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 के अधीन गठित प्राधिकरणों को भी अधिकृत कर एक प्रशंसनीय कदम उठाया गया है, ताकि न्यायालयों पर बोझ कम से कम हो। जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस देश में लाखों की संख्या में प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालयों तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में प्रकरण लम्बित हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में यह विशिष्ट न्यायालय वाणिज्यिक मामलों में त्वरित न्याय प्रदान करेगा तथा इस फैसले से देश में निवेश करना भी आसान होगा। निवेश करने वालों को इस बात का अहसास रहेगा कि उन्हें अदालतों का चक्कर अनावश्यक रूप से नहीं काटना होगा और वे उत्साहपूर्वक तथा निर्भय होकर निवेश कर पाएंगे। इतना ही नहीं, अदालती कार्रवाई से पहले मध्यस्थता की अवधारणा इस अधिनियम में करने से उन्हें इसका भी अत्यधिक लाभ मिलेगा। इससे विकास की गति बढ़ेगी तथा लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे, क्योंकि वाणिज्यिक निवेश करने वालों की कठिनाइयां इन न्यायालयों के कारण शीघ्रता से दूर होंगी। इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, राम नाथ जी। Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, one minute please.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I will just take one minute and not more than that. I stand in favour of this Amendment on the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018. I just have a few observations. वर्ल्ड बैंक - सन् 1991 से हमने उनका दूध कई बार पीया है और उससे हम जले हैं, तो उनकी छाछ को भी हमें फूँक-फूँक कर पीना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि, — that is what I wish to place on record — I am hundred per cent convinced that pendency shall be checked. I think, the alternative mediation mechanism is going to serve in a long way.

My last observation is this, Sir. I was reading this Amendment Bill and the proviso, provided, notwithstanding etc. During UPA regime also and during your regime also, I believe, the Bills are so complicated that it is a treat for the lawyers. That is why, in all political parties, lawyers are very important and they occupy important position. Thank you so much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, one minute.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I was part of the Select Committee, which scrutinized the entire legislation. So, I pointed out at that point of time, why this one crore limit. Now, it has been brought to 3 lakhs. My only question is about the appointment of judges. We are creating exclusive courts for many purposes. There is a huge vacancy at all levels of judiciary. What is the strategy that Law Minister has got or the Government has got to fill up these vacancies and create these kinds of exclusive courts and where State Governments can appoint judges? That is what you should explain to the House. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं सारे सम्मानित सदस्यों का बहुत ही अभिनन्द करूंगा और अपनी कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करूंगा कि सबों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। कुछ जो टिप्पणियाँ आई हैं, उनका मैं उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। माननीय कालिता जी ने कहा कि ऑर्डिनेंस क्यों? ऑर्डिनेंस लाना कोई पाप नहीं है। भारत के संविधान की धारा 123 में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो आप ऑर्डिनेंस ला सकते हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, पिछली बार संविधान नहीं चल पाया था। किन कारणों से, यह मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तो क्या भारत वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने अपनी रैंकिंग को लूज करे, इसलिए हमें ऑर्डिनेंस लाना पड़ा।

माननीय मनोज कुमार झा जी, मैं आपको बहुत विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि हम बिल्कुल फूँक-फूँककर चलते हैं। हम वर्ल्ड बैंक से कभी प्रभावित नहीं होते, हम ऐसी अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनाते हैं

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

कि वर्ल्ड बैंक हमसे प्रभावित हो। यह काम हम करते हैं और हम आपको बहुत विश्वास से बताना चाहेंगे।

सर, कई विषय और भी आए। एक सवाल यह किया गया कि हम लोड क्यों दे रहे हैं? सर, यह बात मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार में छोटे व्यापारी को भी अपने विवाद के समाधान का वही अवसर मिलना चाहिए, जो बड़े व्यापारी को मिलता है और यह काम हमने बहुत सोच-समझकर किया है। Judicial Infrastructure के बारे में बहुत सारे सवाल किए गए हैं। मैं इसके बारे में उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक देश में 727 फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स हैं, जहां 5 लाख 10 हजार केसेज गए हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि हर जिले में कोर्ट बनेगा। राम गोपाल जी, हो सकता है कि आगरा में ही सभी कोर्ट्स को उस इलाके का लाभ दिया जाए। सरकार कर सकती है। यह प्रावधान दिया गया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): एक आगरा में बना दीजिए और एक रांची में बना दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने यह सरकार और हाई कोर्ट के ऊपर छोड़ा है, दूसरी बात यह है कि हम इस हाउस को बताना चाहते हैं कि infrastructure में एक Centrally-sponsored Scheme वर्ष 1993-94 से चल रही है। अब तक इसमें 6,302 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। इसका 42 परसेंट नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के चार साल में दिया गया है, जो 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए से अधिक है। हम यह सहयोग कर रहे हैं। बड़ी संख्या में कोर्ट हॉल बन रहे हैं, बड़ी संख्या में residential unit बन रहे हैं। हम और काम करेंगे। आपने ट्रायल की बात कही, सीआरपीसी में प्रावधान है कि अगर आपका 50 परसेंट कम्प्लीट हो गया, तो आपको रिलीज कर दिया जाए।

जहां तक judicial appointment की बात है, हम इस पर कई बार चर्चा कर चुके हैं, आगे भी चर्चा करने को तैयार हैं। मैं इतना बताऊंगा कि वर्ष 2014-15 में कम नियुक्तियां हुईं, क्योंकि National Judicial Commission था, कोर्ट ने स्टे दिया था। वर्ष 2016 में हमने 126 हाई कोर्ट केसेज बनाए, जो पिछले 30 साल का highest number था। अगले साल हमने 115 हाई कोर्ट जजेज बनाए। अभी तक हम 34 बना चुके हैं और 126 नियुक्तियों के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोलेजियम को भेज चुके हैं। इस साल के अंत तक आते-आते हम highest number of High Court Judges को बढ़ाएंगे। हमारी एक समस्या है, जो मैं हाउस के सामने साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोअर कोर्ट की 5 हजार वैकेंसीज हैं, उसमें न हमारी कोई पावर है, न ही राज्य सरकार की कोई पावर है। या तो हाई कोर्ट स्वयं परीक्षा कराता है, या उनके निर्देश पर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन करता है। जब परीक्षा होती है, तो सरकार का काम है, राज्यपाल के आदेशानुसार नियुक्ति के पद निकालते हैं। मैं बार-बार Judiciary को कह रहा हूँ कि All India Service होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि IAS और IPS की तरह होनी चाहिए। आज नेशनल लॉ स्कूल से अच्छे बच्चे आ रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वे उसमें आएँ। मेरी सरकार की पूरी इच्छा है कि उसमें एससी-एसटी और ओबीसी को हम रिजर्वेशन भी देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मैं इस हाउस को कहना चाहता हूँ, ताकि वहां से बच्चे एडीजे और डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज बनकर आएँ और फिर हम उनको हाई कोर्ट लाएँगे। मैं बहुत पीड़ा से कहना चाहता हूँ, बार-बार मैं judiciary को सम्मान से कहता हूँ कि एससी-एसटी के वकीलों को भी स्थान मिलना चाहिए। यह मेरा प्रयास चल रहा है और चलेगा। मेरी प्रामाणिकता है, मैं बार-बार हाउस को कहता हूँ कि महिलाएं, दलित वग के लोग अधिक से अधिक जज बरें, यह मेरी कोशिश है और मैं उसके लिए प्रयास करता रहूंगा।

सर, मैं एक बात कह दूँ कि कुछ हाई कोर्ट्स विरोध करते हैं, बड़े हाई कोर्ट्स हैं, उनके विरोध में मुझे कोई आधार नहीं दिखाई देता है। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि वे जब जज बनेंगे, तो आपके ही कंट्रोल में रहेंगे। हम उस पर कभी अलग से चर्चा करेंगे। यह बिल भारत को बदलने वाला बिल है। मैं सदन से बहुत विनम्रता से आग्रह करूँगा कि जैसे आपने समर्थन किया है, इस बिल को पास भी कराएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question on is:

That the Bill to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Regarding Demand for passing of Triple Talaq Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सारे बिल पास हो रहे हैं, तीन तलाक का बिल क्यों पास नहीं हो रहा है? मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए, अखबार में छपा है कि रोटी काली थी, तीन तलाक दे दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह क्या हो रहा है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: देर से उठी, तीन तलाक दे दिया, सब छपा हुआ है। क्या इनको न्याय नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह क्या हो रहा है? ये राजनीतिक मुद्दा उठा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मंत्री जी, यह बात गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोगों को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इस कमेटी में सेलेक्ट कमेटी के नाम पर लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह बहुत अनफेयर हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मुझे यह बताइए कि आपने यहां पर फांसी की सजा दी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर 12 साल से छोटी बेटा है, तो फांसी की सजा दी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस समय तो

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

आपने सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बात नहीं की। कांग्रेस पार्टी विरोध क्यों कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत पीड़ा की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश की बेटियों को राज्य सभा से न्याय मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेलेक्ट कमेटी के नाम पर जो कांग्रेस पार्टी विरोध कर रही है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, permitted Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप कृपा करके जैसे बाकी बिल पास हो रहे हैं, तीन तलाक का भी बिल पास होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, permitted Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Try to understand. I understand you agony. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप न्याय करिए। मैं पीड़ित महिलाओं की तरफ से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: पहले आपस में इस पर सहमति हो जाए, फिर देखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, permitted Special Mentions.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अगर दो बिल्स पास हो रहे हैं, तो तीन तलाक वाला भी हो जाए।

श्री सभापति: बिना सहमति मैं आगे नहीं बढ़ूंगा। आप लोग आपस में एकमत बनाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यदि रोटी जलाने पर तीन तलाक हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेट से उठने पर तीन तलाक दिया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि बाकी बिल पास हो गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आपने जो कहना था, कह दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह एजेंडा में है, फिर भी नहीं आ पाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What you are saying further, will not go on record. Shri Sanjay Raut, not present. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इन लोगों ने बलात्कार में कभी सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बात नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यही दोहरा चेहरा है। चैम्बर में कुछ बोलते हैं और बाहर आकर कुछ बोलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: एक बार बैठ जाएं, प्लीज ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. Shri S. Muthukaruppan, not present.
Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

**Demand to include Amahat Airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme and
to start commercial operation at Sultanpur Airport, Uttar Pradesh**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित सुल्तानपुर जनपद अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद, वाराणसी के मध्य में स्थित है। इस जनपद की जनसंख्या लगभग 37 लाख है। लखनऊ-सुलतानपुर-वाराणसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निकट सुलतानपुर शहर से सटे क्षेत्र अमहट में बहुत पुराने समय से हवाईपट्टी बनी हुई है। कुल 74.30 एकड़ क्षेत्र में फेसी इस हवाई पट्टी पर 1500 मी. 23 मी. का रनवे निर्मित है तथा 240 वर्ग मी. में टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग भी बनाई गई है। लाखों की संख्या में जनपद-सुलतानपुर एवं सटे हुए जनपदों के लोग अपने जीवनयापन हेतु दिल्ली एवं मुंबई में निवास करते हैं। हजारों लोगों का लखनऊ एवं मुंबई आना-जाना प्रतिदिन लगा रहता है। सुलतानपुर से निकटतम दूरी का हवाई अड्डा लखनऊ है, जिसकी दूरी सुलतानपुर से लगभग 150 कि.मी. है। ऐसे में सुलतानपुर एयरपोर्ट के प्रारम्भ होने से आस-पास के जनपदों के हजारों लोगों को फायदा होगा। अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अमहट सुलतानपुर स्थित हवाई अड्डे को रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम उड़ान के अंतर्गत शामिल करते हुए सुलतानपुर हवाई अड्डे के व्यावसायिक संचालन हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, not present. Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

**Demand to protect the trainees engaged in various companies under Seekho Aur
Kamao Yojana of Central Government from exploitation**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की "सीखों और कमाओ योजना" के कारण बहुत रोजगार मिल रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने "सीखो और कमाओ योजना" के नाम पर चलने वाली प्रमुख अनैतिक और गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों के बारे में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। देश भर में विशेष रूप से पिछले 6 वर्षों से एक करोड़ से अधिक प्रशिक्षु इस योजना के तहत नौकरी प्रशिक्षण पर हैं। प्रशिक्षण के बजाय उन्हें वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य के तहत रखा जाता है, जो अपरेंटिस अधिनियम, 1961 का पूर्ण उल्लंघन है। इस योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षुओं को पीएफ, ईएसआई और अन्य कल्याण लाभ आदि सभी वैधानिक लाभों से वंचित रखा जाता है। इस योजना के माध्यम से काफी रोजगार मिल रहा है, लेकिन जिन कंपनियों में ये प्रशिक्षु के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, वे कम्पनियां इस योजना से तत्काल लाभान्वित हो रही हैं, क्योंकि वे उन असहाय प्रशिक्षुओं से बंधुआ श्रम के रूप में काम करा रही हैं। प्रशिक्षुओं को कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण दिए बिना 3-4 साल तक प्रशिक्षण के नाम पर वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य का काम दिया जाता है।

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

कम्पनियां खुद सभी फायदे सरकार से ले रही हैं, लेकिन प्रशिक्षुओं को नहीं दे रही हैं। यह देश भर में सभी राज्यों में हो रहा है। श्रम मंत्रालय को अपरेंटिस अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत प्रशिक्षुओं के इस प्रकार के शोषण को रोकने के लिए तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, this is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Minister. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, not present. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

**Demand for rehabilitation policy for the slum dwellers on the lands owned by
Indian Railways**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): It is estimated that the Railways are India's single largest land owning agency with a total of 4,77,452 hectares of land, of which, 844.38 hectares, that is, 0.18 per cent, are encroached and 51,535 hectares, that is, 10.7 per cent, are vacant. In 2006, Railway Land Development Authority was set up to prevent encroachments and generate revenue from unutilised railway land.

There are a total of 78 settlements on the railway land in Delhi, housing around 50,000 households as per the DUSIB. Similarly, some big cities like Mumbai, Patna and Chennai have significant number of slums on railway land.

In response to a Parliamentary Question dated 22.07.2016, as well as in reply to an RTI request, the Ministry of Railways has admitted that they do not have any policy for rehabilitation of slum dwellers on the railway land whereas they only resettle the families which are affected by their expansion projects where they acquire land.

Eviction of slums on railway land is planned throughout the country these days, with slums of Patna, Delhi, Guwahati, Chennai and Mumbai are receiving eviction notices, that too, without any rehabilitation plan. Similar action has been taken in the past and people have been left homeless in cities. The hon. High Court of Delhi, in the matter of Shakur Basti, ordered Railways to work in consonance with DUSIB to rehabilitate the slum dwellers. Also, in the Sudama Singh case, the High Court of Delhi said that the denial of housing is against Article 21, Right to Life, of the Constitution. Railways must initiate a rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers with the help of State Governments to ensure fair rehabilitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia, not present. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

**Demand for realignment of Bombay-Delhi Express Highway proposed under
Bharat Mala Project**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा एक महत्वपूर्ण economic corridor भारत माला परियोजना के तहत विकसित किया जा रहा है, उसके lot 4/पैकेज 4 (राजस्थान हरियाणा राजस्थान मध्य प्रदेश बॉर्डर) के द्वारा दिल्ली से हरियाणा के नुहँ एवं यहां से राजस्थान के अलवर, राजगढ़, सिकन्दरा, दौसा, लालसोट, सवाई माधोपुर होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश बॉर्डर तक जाएगा। इस रूट के alignment को राजगढ़ के सिकन्दरा के बजाय राजगढ़ से NH-11 पर जयपुर आगरा के मध्य स्थित महवा से जोड़ा जाना जनहित में होगा। महवा से जोड़े जाने से विश्व प्रसिद्ध ताजमहल एवं आगरा की दूरी मात्र 60-70 कि.मी. रह जायेगी तथा यहां से इसे प्रस्तावित रोड़ सिकन्दरा, दौसा एवं लालसोट, सवाई माधोपुर होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा तक ले जाया जा सकेगा। दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश एवं राजस्थान के मध्य बह रही चम्बल नदी के अति पिछड़े बीहड़ क्षेत्र का भी करौली से महवा पर सीधा सम्पर्क हो सकेगा तथा मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरैना, ग्वालियर के जरिए जबलपुर बॉम्बे रोड से जयपुर आगरा सड़क NH-11 महवा पर सम्पर्क हो जाने से बॉम्बे की दिल्ली से 400 कि.मी. की दूरी कम हो जाएगी। इस प्रकार उस alignment को राजगढ़ से महवा point पर ले जाने से करौली होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा की दूरी 200 कि.मी. कम कर देगा जहां पर NH पहले से बना हुआ है तथा महवा से सिकन्दरा, दौसा, लालसोट, सवाई माधोपुर होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर ले जाया जा सकेगा।

अतः जनहित में इस सड़क का alignment राजगढ़ से महवा तक जोड़ा जाए तथा यहां से सिकन्दरा, दौसा, लालसोट, सवाई माधोपुर के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा से जोड़ा जाए।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Shanta Chhetri, not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, not present. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

**Need to regularize various professionals engaged in field of education and to
discontinue regularizing the institution without financial grants**

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय को अविलम्बनीय चिंतन योग्य विषय पर सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, ज्ञान की सदैव और सर्वत्र पूजा हुई है और ज्ञान उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा व्यवस्था से समृद्ध होता है। यह सर्व-स्वीकार्य है कि शिक्षा समग्र विकास की जननी है, आधारशिला है। जो व्यक्ति, समाज या देश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समृद्ध है, वही वर्ग, विकास अथवा सम्मान की दृष्टि से अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़े हैं।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद शिक्षा की सदैव उपेक्षा का ही परिणाम है कि आज पूरा देश अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है।

[श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव]

महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तदर्थ व्यवस्थावाद के कारण प्राथमिक से लेकर विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा तक विद्यालयों को सवित्त मान्यताओं, नियमित शिक्षकों की भर्ती के स्थान पर संविदा पर निहायत अस्थायी तौर पर शिक्षकों की भर्ती तथा वित्तविहीन मान्यताओं ने शैक्षिक वातावरण को बुरी तरह से दूषित कर दिया है।

महोदय, बीसियों साल से देश भर में अति अल्प वेतन अथवा मानदेय पर शिक्षामित्रों, अनुदेशकों, प्रेरकों, तदर्थ शिक्षकों, विषय विशेषज्ञों आदि के नाम से लाखों की संख्या में शिक्षक सेवारत हैं। जो सरकारी अथवा निजी विद्यालयों में तीन-चार हजार से दस-बारह हजार तक वेतन/मानदेय पर सेवा करने को विवश हैं।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हुई तदर्थवादी/अल्पकालिक व्यवस्थाओं को रोकना चाहिए। शिक्षामित्र, अनुदेशक, प्रेरक, तदर्थ शिक्षक, विषय विशेषज्ञ आदि नामों से जाने वाले शिक्षकों को नियमित शिक्षक बनाने का मार्ग खोजना चाहिए तथा उन्हें मिलने वाला वेतन, भत्ता आदि समस्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर सरकार को चिंतन करना चाहिए। साथ ही विद्यालयों को वित्तविहीन मान्यता देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अतः इस व्यवस्था को भी रोकना अपेक्षित है।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T. Rathinavel, not present. Shri Sanjay Seth, not present.
Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

Demand to rejuvenate the textile industry in Kanpur

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एक समय में कानपुर एशिया का मानचेस्टर कहा जाता था। कानपुर में सैकड़ों कपड़ा उत्पादन की मिलें थीं और हजारों श्रमिक इन मिलों में काम करते थे। कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश की औद्योगिक नगरी कहा जाता था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद कपड़ा मिलों की स्थिति निरंतर दयनीय होती चली गई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग धारीवाल और लाल इमली अपने उत्कृष्ट उत्पादन के कारण सारी दुनिया में अपनी पहचान बने हुए थे, परन्तु इन उद्योगों के बंद होने से हजारों श्रमिकों के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई। विश्व व्यापार संगठन समझौते के बाद यह आशा जगी थी कि कानपुर का वस्त्र उद्योग पुनर्जीवित हो सकेगा, लेकिन यह धारणा निर्मूल साबित हुई। निजी क्षेत्र के वस्त्र उद्योग तो बंद हो ही गए और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के बंद होने से गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हुआ। प्रदेश की औद्योगिक उत्पादकता पर भी इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। सार्वजनिक उद्योग की कपड़ा मिलों के पास बहूमूल्य अचल संपदा है। बड़े भूभाग में फैले हुए इन उद्योगों की अतिरिक्त भूमि को बाजार मूल्य में बेचकर दुबारा पुनर्जीवित किए जा सकते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश अपनी खोई हुई पहचान वापस ला सकता है। मैं लोक महत्व के इस अविलंबनीय प्रश्न को अपने माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाकर सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस संबंध में कोई वृहत्तर कार्य योजना बनाई जाए, जिससे कि श्रमिकों के अंधकारमय भविष्य को संवारा जा सके और कपड़ा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में प्रदेश अपनी महती भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सके।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present.

Demand to increase honorarium of Aanganwadi Workers

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और सहायकों को दिया जाने वाला मानदेय पर्याप्त नहीं है। जिस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विशेष कामों में उनकी सेवाएं योजित की गई हैं, उसके अनुरूप मानदेय के बजाय उनकी आजीविका को सम्मानजनक चलाने के लिए वेतनमान और महंगाई भत्तों के साथ इस तरह के सरकारी कामों में कार्यरत लोगों के समान ही वेतन सुविधाएं निर्धारित की जाएं। केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए शीघ्र समुचित प्रावधान कर, इनकी बहुप्रतीक्षित मांगों को पूरा करें।

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... रामदास जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आप कह रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप मंत्री हैं, आपका कहना उचित भी नहीं है।

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, as the monsoon session of Parliament concludes today, it is time for us to take stock of what this august House could do and could not during the session. Of the 18 scheduled sittings, the House decided to take leave on the occasion of Guru Purnima day and so, we had 17 sittings at our disposal. On another day, the House was adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, late Dr. M. Karunanidhi after making obituary reference.

Going by the trend of the previous two sessions, the media forecast for this session had been that this too would be a washout with election fever setting in. I am glad and so would all of you that for once, media has been proved wrong. I compliment all of you for the same, though it is not to my full satisfaction.

South West monsoon is very critical for the economy of our country and it has been by and large normal with only about 5 per cent deficit in rainfall so far. And the Monsoon session of Parliament also brought new tidings marking a break from the last two sessions much to the delight of all those who have a stake in our Parliamentary democracy.

With productivity of more than 73 per cent, measured in terms of the functional time against the total time available, this session proved to be about three times more productive than the last budget session whose productivity was only about 25 per cent. This is a remarkable improvement and the credit goes to all of you. Still, I am not fully happy.

[Mr. Chairman]

As far as the legislative output is concerned, this august House has passed 14 Bills during this session, while only 10 Bills could be passed during the last two sessions put together. This in effect means, legislative performance during this session has been 140 per cent of the previous two sessions combined. Still, I am not happy.

During this session, the hon. Members could collectively address a range of issues with far-reaching implications. These include positioning the cause of social justice on a higher pedestal by conferring Constitutional status on the National Commission for Backward Classes and restoring the original statutory position in respect of prevention of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by addressing judicial impediments. I compliment all the sections of the House for unanimously passing these two historic Bills. I would have been much happier if we had passed these earlier.

This august House also demonstrated its resolve to check corruption by passing the pending Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill and more importantly, enabling hot pursuit of economic offenders, who swindles resources and leaves the country, by passing the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill. A few other Bills sought to address issues related to easing the hurdles to economic activities were also passed.

In summary, this august House could address some issues of socio-economic justice during this session, which is the mandate and sacred duty of Parliament. This session has proved that a performing Parliament can deliver on its mandate and let us always be reminded and guided by this principle for the future as well.

Hon. Members, it is pertinent to know as to how this session proved to be different from the previous ones. Deeply pained by the state of affairs during the last two sessions, I thought it necessary to sit with leaders of various parties and did so a day before the start of this session. At that meeting, I could clearly sense a certain intent and commitment to ensure a productive Monsoon Session. A message has been sent out that "Enough is enough. Two sessions have been wasted and the standing of legislators and the Parliament has taken a massive hit and it can't repeat during this session. I felt very assured by this new conscience and was very sure of the outcomes. I am glad that this intent and concern has resulted in positive results. On this occasion, I would like to particularly compliment the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad for effectively articulating the growing public concern over dysfunctional Parliament on more than one occasion. While the productivity of this session at more than 74 per cent is a welcome relief, let us remind ourselves of the 26 per cent deficit. That is why I said that still I am not happy. Going

by the indications, I am sure that this deficit would be wiped out soon as we continue to walk on the path of this realization. I once again compliment all sections of the House for this turnaround. I need to say a few words about myself on this occasion. I would like to share with the hon. Members on this occasion that during my daily meetings with the leaders of different parties, some leaders said more than once that I am getting very emotional and sentimental about whatever is happening or not happening in the House and should not be so. Out of their concern for my health, some of the leaders even personally advised me not to take it so seriously and personally. They perhaps meant that disruptions are a part of parliamentary democracy and even strategy. I am grateful to those leaders for their concern about me and my health. I am asking them to be more concerned about the health of the Parliament and the nation. My problem is that I can't take whatever happens inside the House as a matter of *deja vu*, which means that it is not new and was happening earlier too, though it may be a fact also. I know that Parliament, to some extent, is a political institution resulting in heightened tempers and altercations at times. But there cannot be a pattern to it. The pattern of disruptions is a matter of serious concern and I am glad that there has been a perceptible change this time around. I do hope that it further improves and stays like that. All that I like to stress is that our Parliament is more a constitutional institution and the weighty responsibilities cast upon all of us should outweigh the political considerations, if any. Functioning of Parliament should not be seen as a mere ritual of meeting thrice in a year irrespective of the outcomes. As was stated in the morning by the Leader of the Opposition that each session, which I also hope, should sit for more days. That is possible only if we utilize the Sessions that are available in a constructive manner and then I can also take up the matter with the Government for more extended session. My emotional attachment is because the supreme legislature has deep connect with the future and fortunes of 130 crore Indians. That is the short point. Hon. Members, Parliament sometimes sits longer than the usual time. That means we are all concerned. Today also, we are sitting beyond the non-official day. The reason is that we are all concerned that we must make up the losses that have occurred. I like to go beyond giving a statistical summary of the number of Bills passed, time lost, gained etc., though they are important and necessary. Any session of Parliament, in my view, is, our constitution and our polity at work. At the end of each session, we need to know whether we were able to make these two work in convergence or in divergence. We need to aim at ensuring convergence of these two by minimizing divergence. I am glad that this Monsoon session has demonstrated our collective intent to maximize the convergence and the results are there for all of us to see.

7.00 P.M.

Hon. Members, let me now give a statistical summary for public consumption also because we are at the concluding part of this session. As a barometer of its productivity, this august House has recorded a productivity of more than 74 per cent as against about 53 per cent of Winter Session of last year and 25 per cent of Budget session this year. Against the time lost of 27 hours and 42 minutes during this session on account of disruptions, the House sat beyond the scheduled time on four days, gaining about three hours. Fourteen Bills have been passed, including five pending Bills, while only 10 Bills could be passed during the last two sessions. Of the total 17 sittings held, there were no disruptions of any kind on five days. I was so happy on those days. We had only seven such disruption on three days during the last two sessions. We had Question Hour on 12 days during this session, as against the total number of eight such days during the last two sessions put together. A total of 91 oral questions were taken up in this session, as against the total of 51 during the last two sessions put together. Members made a record 120 Zero Hour submissions as against the total of 67 during the last two sessions; and 61 Special Mentions were made as well, against the combined 68 during the earlier two sessions. A total duration of 27 hours was spent on discussing Bills accounting for about 38 per cent of the total time. This comes to more than two hours discussing each Bill.

A total of 146 reports by various committees have been presented to the House. One Calling Attention Notice on the issue of misuse of social media and the need for checking the same was taken up. One Short Duration Discussion on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act and another special discussion on the issue of National Register for Citizens in Assam were also taken up. We need to improve upon this.

In all, a total of 496 members have spoken on various issues under different windows like Zero Hour, Question Hour, Calling Attention Motion, Short Duration Discussion, discussion on Bills, including Private Members Bills/Resolutions, Special Mentions etc. I feel sorry that we could not discuss agriculture which is a very important issue. We could also not discuss about the state of economy which I had admitted. We could not discuss these two motions for a variety of reasons which are known to all of you.

I am also happy to share some unique features of this session. Twelve questions were taken up for oral answers one day during this session. That means if you all cooperate, we can operate better.

Submission of different kinds of notices online i.e. e-Notice has been introduced.

A total of 102 e-Notices have been received during this session from 22 Members. Shri Ram Vichar Netam has got the distinction of being the first member to submit Zero Hour/Question notice online.

The first-time member, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, has presided over the Question Hour, becoming the first to do so and within seven minutes into Question Hour, she asked a minister to be to the point so as to give chance to members to speak, which ever the experienced hesitate to do normally. Sometimes the chair hesitates to stop a minister. She seems to have followed me. I am happy about it.

Simultaneous Interpretation Service has been made available in five more languages, *i.e.* Dogri, Kashmiri, Konkani, Santhali and Sindhi making such service now available in all the 22 scheduled languages. I am very, very happy about this.

For the first time, on behalf of this august House, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Senate of Rwanda for promoting bilateral exchanges. Earlier, that used to be signed by the Speaker. But this time we have taken the initiative that Rajya Sabha also can have direct Understanding of Memorandum with other countries.

The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and former Deputy Chairperson, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla received the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards; and, of course, Shri Harivansh has been elected as the Deputy Chairperson of this house.

I am also happy to inform that the two-days' Orientation Programme organized by the Secretariat for the benefit of new Members was very well received. I was skeptical about the attendance, but after I attended the inaugural function I felt very happy. Many of the new Members had turned up and they showed keen interest in the two-days' Orientation Programme. They all enjoyed it. I could also find one Minister, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, sitting through the entire two-day proceedings setting an example. Normally if one becomes Minister, they think they have full knowledge, but this Minister was available for two days in the Programme and also inquisitively followed up the proceedings. About 35 new Members have taken advantage of this Programme.

I compliment the Government, the Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of various parties and all the members for the new-tidings during this session. I also compliment the Secretary-General and his team for their hard work. I also thank the media for their sustained interest in the proceedings of the House. Still, I am not happy because the media is supposed to give more coverage to the august House, *i.e.* Elders' House, which is discussing vital issues of national importance.

The Monsoon Session has been good and so is the Monsoon season.

Let us look forward to the Winter Session with these happy memories ringing in our minds. Till then, hon. Members, I would like to thank you all. It is the completion of one year of my tenure in the office of Chairman as well as Vice-President of India.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "*Vande Mataram* ", was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned sine die at
five minutes past seven of the clock.*
