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1 Bhadra, 1935 (Shaka)

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**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Friday, the 23rd August, 2013/1 Bhadra, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the Chair

### **REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**

#### **Killing of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the killing of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, a noted social activist, on 20th August, 2013, in Pune, Maharashtra.

A doctor by profession, Dr. Dabholkar served as a medical practitioner before dedicating his life to the cause of social welfare. He took up several social issues as his life's mission like 'One Village One Drinking Water Well', eradication of superstition, stopping water pollution and animal sacrifice.

Dr. Dabholkar founded the 'Committee for Eradication of Superstition in Maharashtra' and vigorously campaigned for it. He was the founder member of a Rehabilitation Centre in Satara, Maharashtra. He also served as Vice- President of the Federation of Indian Rationalist Associations (FIRA) and was the editor of a renowned Marathi Weekly, '*Sadhana*'.

In the passing away of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, the country has lost a noted social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 201. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, महाराष्ट्र में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 201. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... That is a Zero Hour matter. We have admitted your issue in the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... महाराष्ट्र में एक लेडी जर्नलिस्ट के साथ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. We will take it up in the Zero Hour. Look, if we start mentioning all the Zero Hour matters now, we are cutting into the Question Hour time. It has been admitted. It has been announced in the morning meeting. ...(*Interruptions*).. It will be taken up. Now, question 201, Mr. Sabir Ali. Yes, let the question be answered.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Deletion of names from Voters' List in Delhi

\*201. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that names of 14 lakh voters have been taken off the Voters' List in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the precautions taken to ensure that the names of genuine voters are not deleted; and

(d) the details of the persons who have represented against deletion of their names and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. 13.58 lakh voters were deleted from the voters list after conducting House to House survey and following due process of law.

(b) On the direction of the Election Commission, a House to House survey was conducted in the month of July-August, 2012 to identify voters enrolled in the voter list who were reported to have either shifted, expired or replicated (whose names appeared more than once in the electoral roll either in the same constituency or in different constituency). On the basis of House to House survey conducted by Booth Level Officers 15,58,229 voters were found to have either shifted, expired or replicated as per details given below:

Shifted - 13,38,970

Expired - 1,36,054

Replicated - 36, 205

(e) As per the information furnished by the Election Commission, following are the precautions taken by it so that the names of genuine voters are not deleted:-

1. Notice under section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 was issued to all 15,58,229 identified voters during the House to House survey who have either shifted/expired/replicated to give them due opportunity and to represent against the proposed deletion of their names from the voters list.
2. The list of these identified persons was also posted on the website of Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi *i.e.* [www.ceodelhi.nic.in](http://www.ceodelhi.nic.in) for information of general public.

3. Information to the general public was also provided through print media about proposed deletions of identified names from the voter list.
4. The list containing the names of persons identified for proposed deletion on the basis of House to House survey was also shared with all the national recognized political parties.
5. The process of deletion was also monitored (by way of sample checking) at various levels *i.e.* District Election Officer level, SDM (Election) level and Chief Electoral Officer's office (HQ) level to ascertain that due procedure, were followed by the Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) and due opportunities were given to voters concerned before deletion.
6. After proposed deletion of such voters in the electoral roll, all such voters whose names have been deleted were again intimated by the EROs concerned, informing them that their names have been deleted from the electoral roll and that if they are aggrieved with the decision, they can file an appeal/representation to the District Election Officer as per provisions under Rule 23 of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

(d) Out of the total electors numbering 15,58,229 who were issued notices for deletions on the above said grounds, the names of 1,99,989 electors were not deleted *i.e.* were retained as they appeared before the EROs in person or through their representatives or the EROs were satisfied that their names were not fit to be deleted.

**श्री साबिर अली:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने रिप्लाय देखा और आंकड़ों को भी देख रहा था। इन दोनों में फर्क इतना है कि मैं क्या बताऊँ।

सर, इस पूरी दिल्ली में एक करोड़, 12 लाख वोटर्स हैं उनमें से साढ़े 14 लाख वोटर्स के नाम डिलीट कर दिये गये हैं, तो लगभग 10 परसेंट वोटर्स के नाम डिलीट कर दिए गए हैं वह भी कैसे डिलीट कर दिए गए? ऑफिस में बैठ कर। मुझे यह कहने में कोई झिझक नहीं है कि उनमें से जो नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट में आसानी से चिन्हित किये जा सकते हैं, ये वे नाम हैं, जो माइनॉरिटी से हैं। यह बात मैं उदाहरण और तथ्यों के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। उन असेम्बली सेगमेंट्स में डिलीशन ज्यादा हुई है, जहां पर खासकर अकल्लीयत के लोगों की

आबादी है। सर, एक उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ओखला एक असेम्बली कांस्टीचुएंसी है। वहां की वोटर्स लिस्ट में लगभग एक लाख, 20 हजार से एक लाख, 60 हजार के बीच वोटर्स के नाम हैं। उनमें से 40 हजार वोटर्स चले जाएं, तो इसके पीछे क्या मंशा है? क्या सरकार ने इससे पहले कभी इस पर पहल की कि जो नाम डिलीट किए जाते हैं या जिन नामों का डिलीशन किया जाता है...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ...(व्यवधान)... लोगों का वह हाल है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री साबिर अली:** इस देश के हर नागरिक को एक ही वोट देने का हक है और यह उसका सबसे पहला हक है, चाहे वह इस देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र में हो और उससे वह हक छीन लिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वोटर्स लिस्ट से जिनके नाम हटाए गए और उन असेम्बली सेगमेंट्स में, जहां 10 हजार से ज्यादा वोटर्स के नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट से डिलीट किए गए, उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to tell the distinguished Member that this is done under specific provisions of the Representation of the People Act, Section 22 and Section 24. In terms of Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, a person's name can only be deleted after notice is given. There is a very detailed procedure under the Act in terms of which ultimately, at the time when a name is sought to be deleted, an opportunity is given. There are public advertisements, there are advertisements in newspapers and it is put on the website. Not only that, all those names that are sought to be deleted are given to all the political parties. So, every political party has a list of names in the constituencies which are likely to be deleted and political parties are also given an opportunity; they are given an opportunity to be heard as well. And this entire exercise is not done by the Government. In fact, the Government has nothing to do with it. It is an



exercise that is done by the Election Commission. If anybody has a grievance, there is actually a right of appeal provided. That right of appeal is provided in Section 24, which says that an appeal shall lie within such time and in such manner to the District Magistrate or the Additional District Magistrate or the Executive Magistrate or the District Collector from any order of the Electoral Registration Officer under section 22 of the Act. So, there is notice, there is an appeal provision, the exercise is done by giving notices on the website, and I think there is a detailed procedure which the Election Commission follows. And if there is any grievance, I think the Election Commission can be moved and told that these names have been wrongly deleted.

Sir, I have been actually looking in Delhi. The distinguished Member has mentioned about a particular constituency, but I was looking at the constituencies in Delhi and I find that almost in all constituencies similar number of names have been deleted. For example, in North-West Delhi, the total is 1,47,000, in North-East, it is 1,63,000, in South, it is 1,59,000, in Central, it is 1,31,000, in South-West, it is 1,23,000, in East, it is 1,62,000, in West, it is 1,53,000, in North again it is 1,31,000 and in New Delhi it is 1,85,000. In fact, in New Delhi it is the most and the total number of names that are deleted is 13 lakhs out of the 15 lakhs that were sought to be deleted.

श्री साविर अली: सर,\* ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपनी बातों को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साविर अली: सर, मैं अपनी बात वापस लेता हूँ, इसमें ज्यादा उत्तेजित होने की जरूरत नहीं है। It is a human error, प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि तकलीफ हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम है, मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है और इसके लिए बहुत सारे प्रोसीजर्स होते हैं, डिलीशन के लिए नोटिस भेजा जाता है। सर, हजारों नहीं, लाखों की ऐसी जो कम्प्लेन्ट्स आती हैं और उन्हें इलेक्शन कमीशन के ऑफिस में नोटिस बनाकर ठप्पे लगाकर रख दिया जाता है। जो जवाब दिया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका और वास्तविकता का कहीं दूर-दूर तक मेल नहीं है। इन्होंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के नाम गिना दिए और

\* Withdrawn by Hon. Member.

कहा कि सभी जगह आलमोस्ट सेम है। वह पेपर इत्तफाक से मै भी निकाल कर लाया हूँ। अगर 8 हजार और 35 हजार की तुलना सेम है, अगर से आंकड़े मंत्री जी के अनुसार सेम हैं, तो यह शायद इनकी मैथमेटिक्स हो सकती है, मेरी मैथमेटिक्स नहीं हो सकती है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, यह जवाब इस सदन में दिया गया है और असमें इन्होंने कहा कि ऑलमोस्ट सभी constituencies में अतना ही डि्लीशन है। अगर चार हजार, सात हजार, आठ हजार, पैंतीस हजार और चालीस हजार सेम हैं, अगर इनका यह मैथमेटिक्स है कि चार हजार और पैंतीस हजार में फर्क नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए न।

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, इस सदन में जवाब दिया जाए और अगर वह जवाब सही न हो, तो इसमें आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब में गलती प्वाइंट आउट कीजिए।

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, ये 70 constituencies के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं और उनमें जो डि्लीशन्स हुए हैं, उनमें हर जगह के डि्लीशन में जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। मंत्री जी ने अभी प्रोसीजर की बात कही है, अब एक गरीब आदमी एक वोट के लिए अदालत में जाकर हाजिरी नहीं दे सकता है, वकील नहीं रख सकता है, उसकी उतनी ताकत नहीं होती है। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि अभी तक जिन लोगों का नाम डि्लीट किया गया है, क्या सरकार अपनी तरफ से इलेक्शन कमीशन के साथ समन्वय बनाकर उनका नाम जोड़ने के लिए कोई प्रावधान या कोई तरीका अपनाएगी?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, I would like to mention on the floor of the House that it would be entirely inappropriate for the Government to start coordinating with the Election Commission on who is an elector and who is not an elector. In fact, it will amount to interference by the Government in an institution which is given independence under the Constitution. I don't think that we should even attempt to do that. However, I just want to also clarify that the deletion of names comes under three categories. For example, if a person has shifted his residence from one Assembly constituency to another, his name will be deleted. He will still be there, but he will be an elector in another constituency. Or, that his name is replicated. He

may shift his residence, but the name in the electoral roll remains in the old constituency and it entered in the new constituency. So, one of them will have to be cancelled. And the third case is when he is expired. These are the only three categories under which the names are actually deleted. So, if there is any individual grievance, I think, the distinguished Member should ask those who are aggrieved to actually move the Election Commission and point out the deficiency. May I also point out that they are otherwise also entitled to go to the Electoral Registration Officer and say, "Register us"? Assuming their name is deleted, it does not prevent them from getting registered. They can go to the Electoral Registration Officer and ask for registration. May I inform the Member, through you, Sir, that there are 6,44,105 members who have asked for being included in the electoral roll between 5th of July and the 2nd of August? As you know, the electoral roll is being brought up to date. That is a dynamic continuous exercise. It is frozen as of first of any given year. Throughout the year, the electoral roll keeps on changing. So, if those individuals whose names have been wrongly deleted, they can still go to the Electoral Registration Officer and say, "Please include us. This is our address. We live here. You wrongly deleted it", and that dynamic list will be corrected.

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का और चुनाव आयोग का एक विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ। अभी 2011 की जनसंख्या की एक प्रोविजनल सूची सामने आई है और 2012 तक एक वोटर्स लिस्ट भी सामने आई है। दिल्ली हो या देश की हो, उसमें सेन्सस लिस्ट और वोटर्स लिस्ट में 7 परसेंट की कमी है, यह जानकारी में आ रहा है। दुसरे, 18 से 24 साल की आयु के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना अभी भी बाकी है, यह चुनाव आयोग की जो सूचनाएं मिल रही हैं, उससे जानकारी में आ रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पुछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चुनाव आयोग कोई एक स्पेशल, मंत्री जी ने सही कहा कि आज भी प्रोविजन है कि आप जाकर अपने नाम का दाखिला करा सकते हैं, रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकते हैं, क्या चुनाव आयोग इतने बड़े गैप को निबटाने के लिए एक मोबाइल रजिस्ट्रेशन एनरोलमेंट केम्पेनिंग चलाएगा? यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है।

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I am sure that there are already provisions under the Act and I am sure if the distinguished Member and those who are aggrieved move the Election Commission, ways will be devised by the Election Commission to ensure that dynamic list is updated as of January 1, 2014.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Election Commission arbitrarily deletes names from the electoral rolls. We have seen it in cases of persons who are working in Gulf countries for one year or one-and-a-half years or who are on board a ship, where they don't have permanent residence. Their names were deleted because they were found absent in their respective houses. And, the Election Commission made the House to pass an amendment to restore their voting rights when it was not absolutely necessary. The Election Commission could have been approached by the Government and could have been told that you are interpreting the provisions wrongly. They do not cease to be the ordinary residents of their respective houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, it took three years for the House to pass the amendment to give them their valuable voting right. Why is this procedure adopted? Why could not the Government of India convince the Election Commission that it was doing a wrong thing?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is not the task of the Government of India to start convincing the Election Commission. It is the Election Commission that decides it. And I am very happy that the House passed that resolution to ensure that those names are included in the electoral rolls.

श्री राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, यह सवाल मतदाता सूची से नाम delete किए जाने से संबंधित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार अंतिम मतदाता सूची प्रकाशित होने के बाद निर्वाचन के समय उत्तर प्रदेश में दर्जनों जगह देखा गया कि मतदाता जब वोट डालने गया तो उससे कहा गया कि प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर को जो वोटिंग लिस्ट दी गई थी, उसमें लाल स्याही से उसका नाम delete कर दिया गया है। वहाँ मतदाताओं के नाम बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे delete कर दिए गए। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का कोई समाधान है? जब अंतिम मतदाता सूची फाइनल है और उसमें कोई चेंज नहीं किया जा सकता, तो क्या कोई रिटर्निंग या प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर लाल स्याही से लाइन खींचकर डिलिटेड लिख दे और मतदाता को मतदान से वंचित कर दे? इस समस्या का सरकार के पास क्या समाधान है?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I think the distinguished Member has asked a very important question. I am aware of the fact that sometimes when the voter goes to

vote—and his name is in the electoral roll that he possesses—he finds there that his name has been deleted and so the officer does not allow him to vote, and that is a matter of great concern. Several names actually have been found *en masse* deleted and I am aware of this fact. That is a problem and, I think, we must address that and we must inform the Election Commission, and we will do so. But now I think this problem is more or less resolved because now in Delhi—I have got data only for Delhi—99 per cent of the electors have a photo identity card. Against the voters' list, there is a photo identity card and that then resolves most of these issues. Because once you have a photo identity card, nobody can say no to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर भी मना कर देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम गोपाल यादव: कह देते हैं कि आपका नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट में नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I agree. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आईडेंटिटी कार्ड के बावजूद वोट नहीं डालने देते। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But that is something ...(*Interruptions*)... That is an issue that we must address ...(*Interruptions*)... The Commission must address that issue. And I will certainly inform the Commission that this is the sentiment of distinguished Members and some procedure should be adopted, so that at the last minute it should not be changed and, if it is changed, reasons must be provided as to why it has been changed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a very important point. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very small point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have finished with three supplementary questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a 50-year old law ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter altogether. ...(*Interruptions*)... No.

...(Interruptions)... Mr. Goyal, please. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the issue at the moment. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: A proposal is given to the Government by the Election Commission. They are not acting on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take it separately with the hon. Minister.

### **Storage capacity of FCI**

\*202. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total covered storage capacity of foodgrains in the country belonging to or hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 30th June, 2013;
- (b) the additional storage capacity being planned by FCI for 2013-14; and
- (c) the funds sanctioned by Government/Planning Commission for additional storage capacity of foodgrains in the country in 2013-14, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) The total covered storage capacity for foodgrains available with FCI both owned and hired was 355.19 lakh MTs (Owned 129.96 LMT and Hired 225.23 LMT) as on 30.06.2013.

(b) For creation of additional storage capacity in the country, Government of India/ FCI has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for guaranteed hiring by FCI. In the year 2013-14, against target of 60 Lakh MT capacity creation under PEG Scheme, 3.36 lakh MT has been completed upto July 2013. FCI's owned storage capacity created under PLAN Scheme is to be increased by 73,260 MT (53,260 MT in North-East areas and 20,000 MT in areas other than NE) during the year 2013-14.

(c) Under Plan Scheme, the Budget allocation by the Ministry of CAF and PD for construction of godowns in the year 2013-14 is Rs. 45 crores (Rs. 42 crore for NE and Rs. 3 crore for areas other than NE).

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the Government is very keen to usher in the Food Security Bill, which will provide food to 70 per cent of India's population. But, unfortunately, it seems that they are in such a hurry to garner votes that no attention is being paid for the infrastructure.

Sir, to provide food security to our people, you need to have storage facility in the country. It is a matter of regret that as on 1st July of this year, in Punjab alone, twelve-and-a-half million tonnes of foodgrains were lying in the open, what they call CAP, and another six million was lying in Haryana outside in the open. In Punjab, out of that twelve-and-a-half million tonnes, two-and-a-half millions were not just lying in the open, but it was not even on CAP, it was just lying in the field. Obviously, it will rot. I just want to quote for a minute what the CAG has to say on this. He says, "Internal audit and physical verification conducted by the FCI was largely inadequate."

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I am coming to my question. If we have to feed our people there has to be storage facility. The hon. Minister in reply to my question says that only six million tonnes storage capacity would be added this year. It is completely illogical when just in two States 18½ million tonnes of wheat is lying in the open, why is the Government only going to construct or hire storage capacity for 6 million tonnes during this year? My question is: Today, what is the total food stock in the country; and how much is lying under cover; and how much is lying in the open?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, when the Food Security Bill is going to be implemented, what we need is 62 million tonnes of foodgrains per year. Last year we have procured around 82 million tonnes of foodgrains. Our transportation and storage loss was less than 0.07 per cent. Sir, five years back our storage capacity was to the extent of 55 million tonnes. Now it has gone up to 74 million tonnes. It is

true that some quantity is being kept in CAP and katcha storage. Sir, CAP storage is a scientific storage for wheat and not for rice. Rice is always kept under cover. Even in major wheat producing countries a large quantity of wheat is kept in CAP covered and filled. What the hon. Member said was about the katcha storage. Because of the huge procurement during the season, we have to keep some quantity in the katcha storage. But first we will evacuate the quantity from the katcha storage. For example, in Punjab, the opening balance of low quality wheat was to the tune of 5,95,407 tonnes as on 1-6-2013. After evacuation it has now come to 2.95 lakh tonnes. So, this is the usual procedure that takes place. It is a seasonal thing. In two or three weeks some large quantities come. The States of Punjab and Haryana are wheat producing States. They do have a mechanism. This is always being watched before the season starts. We have a discussion with all wheat producing States on how much storage capacity is required, how many bags are required and all these things are done. Fortunately, storage and transport losses have come down. I would like to inform the House that the Government has taken adequate measures to create storage facilities.

Another thing is that we have requested the State Governments to have intermediate storage capacities for the four months of the PDS requirements. It is about four lakh tonnes. Some States have gone ahead; and some States have not yet started. But we are giving financial assistance to the States. So, these are the procedures being adopted. We are not worried. I agree that we have to build up adequate storage facilities. No doubt about it. If the Food Security Bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament we can go ahead because we have got enough stocks.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, almost Rs. 1,00,000 crore additional money is going to be spent on food security. It is illogical what the Minister is saying that we do not have enough covered capacity today nor are we planning it. At least certain percentage of what we are going to spend on food security should be put aside for food storage. If the Government does not have funds, why not involve the private sector. The world over all the wheat producing countries are moving towards silos. We are the only country which is not taking enough steps to move towards silos.



There was a proposal before the Government to invite the private sector. My specific question is : As was done in the case of the power sector guaranteed minimum return on investment was promised. Would the Government of India consider such a scheme for building silos in the country also?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the subsidy, when the Food Security Bill is implemented, will be to the tune of roughly Rs. 1,25,000 crores. Already, our present subsidy on the ongoing PDS is to the tune of Rs. 1,09,000 crores. That is on the basis of 2001 Census and 1992-93 poverty data. Now it is 2013. Even if there is no Food Security Bill, our subsidy will go to Rs. 1,13,000. Now, when the Food Security Bill is implemented, which includes many schemes, like the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and other schemes for women and children, all these things together, the subsidy will come to about Rs. 1,25,000 crores. The Government is confident that it can be managed. Secondly, we are adding more capacity through the PEG Scheme, Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme. Already, we have approved 60 lakh MT, and after that already 30 lakh MT has been built. Now so far as silos are concerned, this decision was taken when Shri Sharad Pawar was the Agriculture Minister, we have decided to have about 20 lakh MT. The scheme has been approved. It has been allocated to the States. For example, Punjab is getting 4 lakh MT. Silos have been allocated. The process is going on and we think the process can be finished within another one-and-a-half years.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in the answer that the total covered storage capacity for food grains available with FCI both owned and hired was 355.19 lakh MTs, out of which owned is 129.96 LMT and hired is 225.23 LMT. So far as targetting is concerned, you kept a target of 60 lakh MT under PEG Scheme, out of which only 3.36 lakh MT has been achieved. For FCI, you have kept a target of 73,260 MT, but you have not mentioned about how much target has been achieved. What is the policy of the Government? We usually understand hiring is to supplement our own strength. I would like to know whether the supplementing amount will overwhelm your own facilities. Is that the policy of the Government that too on a crucial matter of ensuring the administration of food security in a befitting manner? I would like to

know whether your own capacity, your own control, will be overwhelming by the so called PPP and you will be going by hiring, ultimately boiling down the whole institution of FCI to a supervisor of the hiring arrangement. Is that the policy of the Government?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, FCI has its own capacity built up of about 129.96 LMT. Now during the season, we have to procure a very large quantity. So depending on the arrival, with the assistance of the State Governments—there are State agencies; we make use of them—we hire for one year. So, it depends on the arrival and we are encouraging SWCs, CWCs to construct more godowns. We are giving them financial assistance. One major problem we face is in regard to Jammu and Kashmir and North East. Nearly, Rs. 503 crores have been allocated to these places. But because of the terrain problems and other problems, it is not going on as per schedule; otherwise, all other projects are going on as per schedule. We are watching the situation, as I said. States need intermediate godowns for three to four months PDS requirement for which also we are giving financial assistance. So this has to be made use of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mungekar,

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no supplementary on supplementaries.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But my supplementary has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you raise that matter separately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want to know the basic policy of the Government. Do you go by hiring? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, is there a policy? Will you please amplify?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, our policy is to encourage the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations, and also, whatever money we get from the Planning Commission for the FCI every year, we make use of that. But, sometimes, there is a huge inflow. For example, one year back, we had to

procure about 823 lakh tonnes, which was unprecedented. This year it is only 72 lakh tonnes. So, we have to watch the situation. Only when it is needed, do we hire it. But our policy is to help SWCs and CWC. These are State Government and Central Government institutions for building up capacities.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I hope the Parliament will pass the ambitious Food Security Bill very early. In view of this, the Planning Commission and the Government have allocated, in the current year, only Rs. 45 crores for creation of additional storage capacity. The reply given by the hon. Minister is totally unsatisfactory. The Food Security Bill, once it is passed, will be requiring an annual distribution of minimum 62 million tonnes of foodgrains. And, a minimum of 15 million tonnes or 16 million tonnes should be the buffer stock. Now, 72 million tonnes of foodgrains will be stored at a particular point of time though it will be staggering. And, during the last ten years, the Government, miserably, failed to successively create additional storage capacity. Now, the Government has launched Private- Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme for guaranteed hiring by the FCI. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether this amount of Rs. 45 crores, which is the fund for additional creation capacity, is adequate. Also, what are the incentives for private entrepreneurs to create this storage capacity?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we have got the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme, which is, that apart from CWC and SWC, we will have guaranteed private WCs. This is decided by a State-level Committee in which the Food Secretary of the Government is the Chairman. They have got some norms by which this will be decided. So, the PEG Scheme, at the State level, is decided by State-level Committees. Then, it comes to the Central level Committee for which the Chairman of the FCI is the Chairman. So, we take decisions on the PEG Scheme, namely, how much quantity should be there, what should be the hiring charge, etc., by a scheme by which States have got their own say and, in a way, the Central Government also has control over it. So, Sir, we have got a mechanism by which this has been going on. As regards the next part, as I said, last year, our procurement went to 82 million tonnes. But, this year, it is less than that. For example, in case of wheat, last year, it was 38 million tonnes. But this year, it is 25 million tonnes. This depends on the

season. Similarly, it also depends on how much private trade comes to the field. Two years back, the private trade was not ready to come to the field. So, we had to procure a large quantity and had to supply to the private people under OMSS. So, we send a signal so that private traders do not think that the Government will procure any quantity. As for this season, even though the production was quite good, private traders intervened, and 38 million tonnes of wheat, which were procured last year, came down to 25 million tonnes. So, we can only have it depending on the situation. But we have handled 82 million tonnes very successfully.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, whoever may be responsible in the Government of India, somehow, we, as a country, were not able to provide adequate storage facilities. That being the case, if you go through the reply, Sir, it states that under the Planned Scheme, the Budget Allocation is Rs. 45 crores. Out of these, Rs. 42 crores are for the North-East and Rs. 3 crores for the rest of the country of nearly 20 States. That means that we get some fifty lakhs of rupees! My suggestion is that the Government must have a two-pronged approach. No. 1, year-wise, increase the Budget allocation; secondly, also rope in private entrepreneurs by giving them needed incentives, and then, have a time-table as to by what time the Government of India plans to achieve the needed target of total godown facilities. Sir, for the success of food security, godowns are very much essential. This is part (a) of my supplementary. Part (b), Sir, is this. Is there a scheme with the Government, or, will the Government consider setting up rural godowns in every Panchayat cluster so that the food can be stored there itself and can also be disposed there itself thereby avoiding huge transport costs?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Plan scheme for the construction of godowns, which is provided by the Planning Commission, is mainly for the North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir. That is why that amount has been mainly used for the North-Eastern States. The other States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra, etc., which are the major producing States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Why not Uttar Pradesh? ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Uttar Pradesh is also there.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You mentioned only Punjab and Haryana. You are avoiding Uttar Pradesh.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Uttar Pradesh is also given very recently. Punjab, Haryana and Andhra were the first States which came up. Now, Uttar Pradesh has come up. We are giving to Uttar Pradesh also. As the production increases, we are giving. In respect of Uttar Pradesh also, we are giving the assistance. In the Food Security Bill also, Uttar Pradesh is the only State which is getting the largest assistance. Uttar Pradesh is getting more than Rs. 9,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the State Governments to come forward. We will give them the financial assistance. There are a large number of schemes like NABARD, which States can make use of and have the construction. Our aim is not the private people; our aim is the State warehouses and Central warehouses. The State Governments, through cooperatives, should construct the godowns, intermediate godowns of small size.

**Protecting interests and security of e-mails of citizens**

\*203. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government would take steps to protect the interests and secrecy of e-mails of Indian citizens in view of Governments of some countries intercepting e-mails exchanged by citizens of other countries;

(b) whether Government would initiate steps to set up enough servers and other accessories in the country and other measures for this purpose; and

(c) whether in view of Internet offering a new medium for exchange of opinions and ideas, Government would extend the same support for the protection of rights of people using different opportunities provided by internet?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Taking note of the disclosure by foreign media reports in June 2013 about extensive electronic surveillance programmes deployed by the U.S. agencies to collect internet and telephony data, Government has expressed concerns over reported U.S. monitoring of internet traffic from India. The violation of any of Indian laws relating to privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizens by such programmes is unacceptable. It would be a matter of concern for Government if intrusive data capture has been deployed against Indian citizens or Government infrastructure. Government has clearly conveyed these concerns to the U.S. Government.

Government is working to enhance its capacity to protect data and information flows by building better cyber and telephony infrastructure and by evolving new cyber and telecom security practices. Government is promoting Indian players in the Information Technology field to develop and offer Internet Services by having their servers located in India, in order to protect the interests and secrecy of communication of Indian citizens. Already Rediff and Indiatimes have set up servers and accessories in the country to provide email and other services to Indian citizens.

Further, Government is also working with international fora for promoting the evolution of better international internet governance-norms, through ongoing discussions. In this direction, India is actively involved in the deliberations of United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE) on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security. UNGGE is focusing on various issues including building cooperation for a peaceful, secure, resilient and international security and norms, rules and principles of responsible behavior by States.

(c) Government is committed to protection of citizen's right as enshrined in the Constitution of India irrespective of the media used for communication.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, there have been reports in newspapers that under PRISM, the US Government has been collecting information from Facebook, Google and other agencies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हम लोगों की तरफ भी देख लिया कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, आप इधर भी थोड़ा-सा ध्यान कर लें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: From Facebook, Google and other agencies, the US Government has been collecting information regarding mails and telephone conversations of Indian citizens. My question is: Has the Government of India sought information regarding the individuals; associations and institutions, whose mails and conversations have been intercepted by the US Government under PRISM? What are the data that is available? If the Government has not so far sought such data, is the Government intending to do that?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, through you, I wish to inform the distinguished Member of this House that this issue has been raised very seriously by us with the US Government. The Secretary of State came here. Mr. John Kerry was here on 24th of June, 2013. The issue was raised with the Secretary of State. The explanation given by the US Government and the agencies is the following. The PRISM access is in respect of meta data and not in respect of content at all. This is the explanation given. They said that what they do through the servers is that they figure it out. Suppose there is a telephone conversation. If they look at the graph and they find that in one particular area, somebody has made 300 calls from one destination to another, they will know what time the call was made, they will know what time the call ended, they will know the origin of the call, they will know the destination of the call, but they do not access the content of the call. So, once they get this meta data, they are then able to figure out whether there is any unusual activity. That is part of the US Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which is called FISA under which they collect this meta data. If they have to collect individual information, then they have told us that they have to go to a US court and give reasons as to why they need to access the content. In that context, only when the US court passes an order that the content is accessed. So, in response to the question raised by the distinguished Member, I might say that there is no information with us. Neither have we any evidence nor have the US ever said that they have accessed any content of

any conversation by Government officials or by individuals in the private sector. So far we have no information, but certainly, we are opposed to anybody accessing content of our conversations and if there is any evidence that is available to us, we will take the matter further with the US Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Sen, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my second supplementary is this.

Sir, Facebook, Google and other companies have been giving data to the US Government when it sought regarding mails sent within the country, not only in our country but also in other countries as well. So, in order to protect mails and other data sent and received within the country, we have to ensure that we have our own servers.

Now, my question is: Whether the Government will put up its own servers to protect Government data and data relating to national interest which will not be accessible to US or other Governments and interested parties.

Along with that, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether we will have any association with private interests here to, put up servers and protect information exchanged by citizens of our country.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to e-mails also, the Meta Data that they access is the origin of e-mail, destination of e-mail but, they say, not the content. However, I think, the distinguished Member has raised a very important issue on which I would like to inform the distinguished Members of this House that if you use Google or yahoo, the servers are all located in the USA. Consequently, if you use those servers, people can have access. Therefore, the way out is to set up servers in India. Sir, Rediff and the Times Group have set up two servers in India. But, those servers will only protect e-mails within India. The problem is that they will protect e-mails only within India. For e-mails outside India, you will still have to use foreign servers. So, the problem is that it does not resolve the issue. But,



however, having said that, we, in India, have decided that the Indian Embassies abroad will use NIC servers installed in the Embassies which are directly linked to a server in India. So, those will not be able to be accessed. Hence, the Government information will be safe. And, I can promise that we will make sure that happens. We are also—I can share this with the House—now wanting to introduce, and we are going to make it mandatory, a Policy called E-Mail Policy of the Government of India from my department. It is going to be released very soon. We are stating in that Policy that it is mandatory for the Government of India officials stationed at Embassies or working in Missions abroad, deputationists to only use static IP Addresses, Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), One-time Password for accessing Government of India e-mail services. It is imperative in view of the security concerns that exist in other countries. What this will do is that our e-mail will be encrypted and that encryption will only be known to us. So, nobody else will be able to access it. That information we are going to put in place. This is going to be a Policy that is going to be announced very soon.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you very much hon. Chairman.

I am very delighted to hear the hon. Minister assuring the House that the Government data will be secured. But, I am more concerned about the data of private individuals in India by the Government agencies within India. We have a case in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition himself been snooped upon. Is there any dialogue, during the Secretary of State's visit, between Indian Government agencies and are there any plans to set up an organisation like NTRO or introducing technology to snoop on Indian citizens with regard to data that goes through Google, Facebook and all other agencies? There is credible information available that the Indian Government has sought, through NTRO and other agencies, to have a dialogue while the Secretary of State was in India to snoop on Indian citizens and our privacy using the offices of the American Government to influence people like Facebook and Google. I would request the hon. Minister to respond and give a categorical assurance that no such dialogue took place and there is no effort of the Government to get data of the Indian citizens from the foreign agencies to snoop on our e-mails and our telephone conversations.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I really respect the distinguished Member and I think the distinguished Member has every right to ask any question that he wants, but any insinuation that the Government of India is in conspiracy with another Government to snoop our own data is something that reflects upon the integrity of this country and reflects upon the integrity of this Government. I would request the distinguished Member not to make such insinuation unless he has firm evidence in his hand. However,... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I take back the insinuation. But give us a categorical assurance in this regard.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I don't think it augurs well for our democracy. Thank you very much for taking back the insinuation. I can assure the hon. Member that we will never be in dialogue with any nation in the world to jeopardize our own independence. That is the firm statement that I wish to make. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no question of allowing any foreign agency in collaboration with us to snoop on Indian citizens. That will never be.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: What about Indian agencies snooping on Indians?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Your question was that we are collaborating with the US to snoop on Indian citizens. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: ...We are asking the US to help us to snoop on Indian citizens.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I again request the distinguished Member not to make that insinuation unless he has some evidence on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, मेरा सवाल है कि कुछ इश्यूज़ के ऊपर सरकार इंडियन सिटिज़न्स के इंटरैस्ट को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करती है, इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं पूछना चाहूंगा। The Chinese had a similar problem. Now, they have taken certain steps. They have been penalized. They blacked out Google also for some time. They have penalized them now. So, they have taken some steps. Can't we take similar steps to protect the interest of our citizens? Sir, with this, I want to ask a further question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; one question, please.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, it is related to my supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put just one supplementary. You just phrase it as one supplementary!

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, we have a very capable Minister to answer. सर, पिछले कुछ समय से बहुत से एसएमएस और अनसॉलिसिटेड कॉल्स आ रही हैं regarding IRBM. ...(*Interruptions*)... मेरा ख्याल है कि इनसे मेरे सभी कुलीम्स परेशान होंगे। आज भी सुबह 6.00 बजे से यह सिलसिला शुरू हो गया। IRBM भी आपका ही सब्जेक्ट है, आप जो इंडियन मेरेज ऐक्ट पास करवाने जा रहे हैं। उसके बारे में भी एक सीरियस प्रॉब्लम है, can't you stop it? I mean, it is not possible for a private citizen to go to the TRAI or somewhere. So, please tell us what can be done and what the Government is planning to do on this issue.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, on the first part of the supplementary...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one question.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, what is the problem? We have a capable Minister who can answer both the questions, and the whole House is interested in getting the answer from the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give this compliment outside the House. Okay; thank you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of blacking out Google, I don't think, will serve the interest of the people in India because the access to Google is an access to information that empowers our citizenry. I think that no distinguished Member of this House would like sites of that nature to be blacked out in this country. ...(*Interruptions*)... What we do and do and what we can do is that whenever on Google or Yahoo or any other network there is any content which has consequences on India, which can conflagrate tension in India, certainly, we intervene in that matter and ensure that that is taken off the record as quickly as possible. We have seen this happen in the past, and we want to make sure that it is

not repeated in the future. We have taken up the matter very seriously with the internet service providers. I assure the distinguished Members of this House that we will continue to make efforts that no such thing is repeated in the future as well.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the second part of my supplementary was about unsolicited calls and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Guptaji, please.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister is giving a beautiful reply. But one thing that we are avoiding is the attack of virus from foreign countries. I am a victim of that attack in Singapore. How can we protect our own machinery from the said attack? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any plan to stop it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, there are several virus programmes. There are malicious contents, hostile contents, abusive contents, etc., which are available on the net through which we are attacked from time to time. They are called virus, worm or Trojan-horse or spyware or botnet, etc. All these are there. Once we get to know that there is an attack by a particular virus, then our agencies start to work and make sure that the virus actually is dealt with. We are constantly on the job to do that.

#### **Cold storage-infrastructure**

\*204. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fruits and vegetables wasted due to lack of adequate cold storage facilities during the period 2008-13, year-wise;

(b) the current requirement and availability of cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables in the country;

(c) the steps being taken to increase cold storage infrastructure across the country; and

(d) whether the reason behind keenness of Government, on attracting FDI in retail is to help in developing back-end; storage infrastructure and not build the same by itself; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) As per the report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) (ICAR Ludhiana), published in 2010, based on nationwide sample survey conducted in 106 districts of India during 2005 to 2007, the value of annual wastage of fruits and vegetables was estimated at Rs. 13,309 crores at 2009 wholesale prices. The crop-wise wastages of fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 on Encouraging Investment in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storage for More Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million tonnes and the present capacity of cold storage at around 29 million MT in the country. The present gap is around 32 million MT.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the, Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, a component of the scheme of Infrastructure Development for food processing under which financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North-Eastern States is provided, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore; for creation of cold chain infrastructure in the country.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Ministry

of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce in the Government of India, and State Governments are also providing assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. The various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The investment of FDI in retails expected to help in; developing back-end cold storage infrastructure in the country. However, the Government efforts to develop cold storage infrastructure through its various programmes will continue to be there.

**Statement-I**

*Details of wastages of various fruits and vegetables*

Crop/commodity	Losses estimated (%)	Estimate of economic value of the losses at 2009 wholesale prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
<b>(i) Fruits</b>		
1. Apple	12.3	953.
2. Banana	6.6	1275
3. Citrus	6.3	839
4. Grapes	8.3	434
5. Guava	18	407
6. Mango	12.7	3298
7. Papaya	7.4	157
8. Sapota	5.8	74
<b>Total</b>		<b>7437</b>

1	2	3
<b>(ii) Vegetables</b>		
1. Cabbage	6.9	217
2. Cauliflower	6.8	308
3. Green Pea	10.3	562
4. Mushroom	12.5	15
5. Onion	7.5	587
6. Potato	9	2630
7. Tomato	12.4	997
8. Tapioca	9.8	556
<b>Total</b>		<b>5872</b>
GRAND TOTAL (FRUITS + VEGETABLES)		13,309

[Source: Study by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana]

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

*Details of various other incentives provided by the Government to the cold chain sector*

- Under Section 35-AD of the Income Tax Act 1961, deduction for expenditure incurred on investment is allowed if this investment is wholly and exclusively for the purpose of (i) setting up and operating a cold chain facility; and (ii) setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce. This deduction is allowed to the extent of 150% provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012.

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2. Government has extended Project Import benefits to cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty of 5%.
  3. All refrigeration machineries, and Parts used for installation of cold storage, cold room or refrigerated vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat under tariff Head: Chapter 84 are exempted, from Excise Duty.
  4. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including cold storages for such purposes are exempted from Service tax.
  5. Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.
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DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, the Government has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the cold chain storage. The Government was obsessed and still is obsessed regarding FDI. In that obsession, they have forgotten everything else. Everything has gone out of their hands, be it the LPG prices or the petrol prices or the price of the rupee and now even the price of onion. My specific question is that after the Government has allowed FDI, how much money has come in as FDI in cold chain storage.

श्री तारिक अनवर: जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि अभी तक एफ.डी.आई. inflow during 2012-13 in food processing sector was Rs. 2193.65 crores. लेकिन हम



लोगों को यह अपेक्षा है, उम्मीद है, एक्सपेक्टेड है कि आने वाले समय में एफ.डी.आई. के थ्रू हसमें और ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट हो।

**डा. कनवर दीप सिंह:** 2000 करोड़ रुपये ...(व्यवधान)... That proves our apprehension, Sir, that in spite of opposition against FDI, merely Rs. 2000 crores has only come. It is pretty small as far as we think for the country because all those hopes were on the FDI. Sir, as per the Government's reply, the wastage is to the tune of Rs. 13,309 crores for fruits and vegetables. Although as per the industry reports, this is to the tune of five billion dollars. In the current sliding rupee, we can take solace that instead of five billion dollars, it will be four billion dollars. Now the Minister himself has given a reply that only Rs. 2000 crores has come in. My question is as to what the Government is doing to stop this colossal loss which is happening to the fruits and vegetables. What specific things are you doing, Sir?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** If you have the figure which has been given just now regarding the total losses, these losses are essentially wastage of only fruit and vegetables. If we include cereals, wheat, rice, meat, milk, the losses go up to Rs. 44,000 crores annually. So, it is a serious issue. Here we are encouraging to set up cold storages. Unless and until we set up a big number of cold storages, it is not easy to resolve this issue. That is why the Government of India has decided to help the State Governments and help the individuals to set up cold storages. Money has been provided up to Rs. 10 crore for every project and out of that in the North East, 75 per cent will be the subsidy and for rest of the country, it will be 50 per cent subsidy.

From that angle our experience is that people are taking interest but that interest is essentially taken by certain States, for instance, Uttar Pradesh. If you go to Agra, you will find a number of cold storages and benefit has been taken by the farming community and others from Agra. There are certain States which are taking a lot of interest. In fact, I have called a meeting of the Food Processing Ministers of the States and I am going to insist that they should take advantage of it. We have also taken in confidence the NABARD and other financial institutions that they should make resources easily available for setting up these cold storages.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the hon. Agriculture Minister has introduced the National Horticulture Board and the National Horticulture Mission through which the production of fruits has amazingly increased in the country. Can the hon. Minister state that the cold storage capacity for fruits is in matching with the ratio of the production of fruits?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is a gap. In fact, between the total production, which is available in the country today, and the total demand, there is quite a big gap. That is the reason why we have taken up this programme.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the apple season in the hill States of India. We all know that Northern States, particularly, Himachal and Uttarakhand, suffered a natural calamity. As a result, in many apple-growing areas, the roads were washed away. The information is, Sir, that there has been a massive apple crop this year. Since the roads have been destroyed in many of these areas, it is just not possible to evacuate that fruit and bring it to the market. My question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. Is the hon. Minister aware of this development? Number two, what is the estimated quantity of fruits which are lying on the higher reaches of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh? And, Sir, what steps are the Government thinking or planning to evacuate that fruit from the higher reaches and bring it to Delhi market, so that the farmers who have grown these fruits are saved from disaster?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, recently, hon. Chief Minister of Uttarakhand met me and raised this particular subject. Here, the question is of roads having been washed. Sir, making roads is, ultimately, the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India is providing separate money just to help the State to save from this calamity. It is not possible that within one month or 15 days, we will be able to make all the roads in that area, but more money has been provided and details have been submitted to get more money from the State and sympathetic steps will be taken by the Government of India.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के जवाब में इस बात को स्वीकारा है कि फल, सब्जी के अलावा जो दूसरे खाद्यान्न हैं, उसमें लगभग 44 हजार करोड़

रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है, बर्बाद हो रही है। सरकार प्रयास भी कर रही है, परन्तु सरकार के प्रयास से कुछ फलाफल नहीं निकल पा रहा है। बिहार जैसा प्रदेश, जो बहुत पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, वह खास तौर पर खेती पर निर्भर करता है, गांव के किसानों पर निर्भर करता है, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर लोग फल और सब्जी का भी उत्पादन करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि..

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए। समय कम है।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, मैं सवाल पर आ रहा हूं। वहां जितनी तादाद में शीत भंडारण होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। तो जितने भी पिछड़े और गरीब प्रदेश हैं, ऐसे पिछड़े और गरीब प्रदेशों के लिए क्या आप कोई विशेष योजना चलाएंगे, जिससे वहां के किसानों के लिए कम लागत में शीत भंडारण केंद्र बनाए जा सकें और वे अपने फल, सब्जी और खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने की व्यवस्था कर सकें?

**श्री शरद पवार:** सर, जो स्कीम देश में आज है, वह नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए अलग है और रेस्ट ऑफ दि कंट्री के लिए अलग है। रेस्ट ऑफ दि कंट्री की लिस्ट में बिहार भी आ सकता है। यहां पर 50 परसेंट तक सब्सिडी, जिसकी सीमा 10 करोड़ तक है, वह बिहार के लिए भी एप्लिकेबल है।

#### मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा यूरिया तथा उर्वरक की मांग तथा आपूर्ति

\*205. **श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार से यूरिया एवं उर्वरकों के आवंटन हेतु की गई मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मांग की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित यूरिया एवं उर्वरकों के आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों की मांगानुसार उर्वरकों का आवंटन न किये जाने के क्या कारण है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मांग को पूरा करने के संबंध में 2013-14 के लिये कोई नीति बना रही है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

**रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीकांत जेना):** (क) और (ड) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष खरीफ 2013 (अप्रैल 2013 से जुलाई 2013) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में यूरिया और उर्वरकों की मांग (आवश्यकता), उपलब्धता (आवंटन) और बिक्री का ब्योरा क्रमशः संलग्न विवरण-1 और विवरण-2 में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ड.) मौजूदा नीतियों के अंतर्गत उर्वरकों की मांग को पूर्णतया पूरा किया जा रहा है। उर्वरक विभाग मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में सभी उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठा रहा है:

प्रत्येक फसल मौसम के शुरू होने से पहले कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (डीएसी) द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से प्रत्येक राज्य की माह-वार मांग का अनुमान तथा मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

इसके आधार पर उर्वरक विभाग स्वदेशी उत्पादन और आयात दोनों के जरिए राज्यों को उर्वरकों की उपेक्षित मात्रा का आबंटन करता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि कोई कमी न हो, तथा वेब आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली अर्थात् उर्वरक निगरानी प्रणाली (एफएमएस) के माध्यम से लगातार इसकी निगरानी की जा रही है।

राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्य सांस्थानिक अभिकरणों, जैसे मार्कफेड इत्यादि, के माध्यम से रेलवे रैंक की यथा-समय मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत करके आपूर्ति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उर्वरक उत्पादकों और आयातकर्ताओं के साथ नियमित रूप से समन्वय बनाए रखती हैं।

कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग (डीएसी), उर्वरक विभाग (डीओएफ) तथा रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य कृषि अधिकारियों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से नियमित साप्ताहिक वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस की जाती है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बताये गए अनुसार उर्वरकों को भेजने के लिए उपचारी कार्यवाई की जाती है।

## विवरण-1

वर्ष 2010-11 से 2012-13 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता, उपलब्धता और बिक्री दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(आंकड़े लाख मी. टन में)

वर्ष	आवश्यकता	उपलब्धता	बिक्री
<b>यूरिया</b>			
2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92
2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86
2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91
<b>डीएपी</b>			
2010-11	10.00	10.92	10.92
2011-12	10.95	11.00	10.57
2012-13	11.50	11.74	11.07
<b>एमओपी</b>			
2010-11	1.45	1.36	1.33
2011-12	1.65	0.93	0.75
2012-13	1.40	0.86	0.85
<b>एनपीके</b>			
2010-11	3.69	3.55	3.52
2011-12	4.05	5.32	4.67
2012-13	4.34	2.51	2.33

## विवरण-2

खरीफ 2013 (अप्रैल '13-जुलाई '13) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में माह-वार आवश्यकता, उपलब्धता और बिक्री

(आंकड़े लाख मी. टन में)

माह	आवश्यकता	आबंटन (आपूर्ति योजना)	उपलब्धता	बिक्री
<b>यूरिया</b>				
अप्रैल-13	52.50	121.30	129.24	61.01
मई-13	105.00	167.10	174.88	50.57
जून-13	187.50	190.39	300.53	206.13
जुलाई-13	112.50	117.83	282.52	239.24
<b>डीएपी</b>				
अप्रैल-13	19.80	63.80	80.09	2.24
मई-13	59.40	69.40	83.70	3.88
जून-13	165.00	148.40	146.09	70.72
जुलाई-13	108.80	161.80	165.16	91.72
<b>एमओपी</b>				
अप्रैल-13	5.40	6.00	7.34	0.00
मई-13	14.40	19.00	7.92	0.06
जून-13	40.50	52.50	19.54	12.02
जुलाई-13	16.20	61.50	24.96	8.33
<b>एनपीके</b>				
अप्रैल-13	15.40	18.80	33.40	0.12

माह	आवश्यकता	आबंटन (आपूर्ति योजना)	उपलब्धता	बिक्री
मई-13	59.40	44.50	44.50	0.62
जून-13	44.00	35.50	60.69	28.51
जुलाई-13	33.00	26.20	50.52	28.11

### Demand and supply of urea and fertilizer to Madhya Pradesh

†\*205. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT Will the Minister of CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand for urea and fertilizers made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of the allotment of urea and fertilizers made vis-a-vis the demand so made;

(c) the reasons for not making allocation of fertilizers to the States by Central Government according to their demands;

(d) whether Government proposes to frame any policy for 2013-14 with regard to fulfilling this demand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Statement showing demand (requirement), availability (allocation) and sales of Urea and fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and for current year Kharif 2013 (April 2013 to July 2013) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Demand of fertilizers is being met fully under the existing policies Department of Fertilizer is also taking following steps to meet the demand of all fertilizers for all the States and Union Territories including the State of Madhya Pradesh:-

The month-wise demand of each state is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.

On the basis of this, the Department of Fertilizers allocates the required quantities of fertilizers to the States both out of indigenous production as well as through imports to ensure that there is no shortfall, which is continuously monitored through web based monitoring system *i.e.* Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

The State Governments regularly coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like MARKFED etc.

Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments.



**Statement-I**

*Statement showing Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers for Madhya Pradesh during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Requirement	Availability	Sales
<b>Urea</b>			
2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92
2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86
2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91
<b>DAP</b>			
2010-11	10.00	10.92	10.92
2011-12	10.95	11.00	10.57
2012-13	11.50	11.74	11.07
<b>MOP</b>			
2010-11	1.45	1.36	1.33
2011-12	1.65	0.93	0.75
2012-13	1.40	0.86	0.85
<b>NPK</b>			
2010-11	3.69	3.55	3.52
2011-12	4.05	5.32	4.67
2012-13	4.34	2.51	2.33

**Statement-II**

*Month-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales in MADHYA PRADESH during  
KHARIF 2013 (April'13-July'13)*

(Figures in 000' MTs)

Month	Requirement	Allocation (Supply Plan)	Availability	Sales
<b>UREA</b>				
April-13	52.50	121.30	129.24	61.01
May-13	105.00	167.10	174.88	50.57
June-13	187.50	190.39	300.53	206.13
July-13	112.50	117.83	282.52	239.24
<b>DAP</b>				
April-13	19.80	63.80	80.09	2.24
May-13	59.40	69.40	83.70	3.88
June-13	165.00	148.40	146.09	70.72
July-13	108.80	161.80	165.16	91.72
<b>MOP</b>				
April-13	5.40	6.00	7.34	0.00
May-13	14.40	19.00	7.92	0.06
June-13	40.50	52.50	19.54	12.02
July-13	16.20	61.50	24.96	8.33
<b>NPK</b>				
April-13	15.40	18.80	33.40	0.12

Month	Requirement	Allocation (Supply Plan)	Availability	Sales
May-13	59.40	44.50	44.50	0.62
June-13	44.00	35.50	60.69	28.51
July-13	33.00	26.20	50.52	28.11

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementary on this? No supplementaries. Question 206.

### **Implications of Food Security Ordinance**

\*206. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of financial subsidy given for poor people before the promulgation of Food Security Ordinance;
- (b) how many people were benefited, State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the financial burden after the Food Security Ordinance; and
- (d) the difference in amount and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### ***Statement***

(a) Financial assistance is not released directly to poor people on account of food subsidy. When foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) are released at price fixed by the Government, food subsidy is provided to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Decentralised Procurement (DCP) States. During the current financial year 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 46,348.92 crore (Rs. 41558.52 crore for FCI and Rs. 4790.68 crore

for States under DCP) has been released on account of food subsidy as on 20.08.2013.

(b) Under the existing TPDS subsidised foodgrains is released by Government of India based on accepted number of families and at present 652.03 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) families {including 243.998 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families} and 1151.75 lakh Above Poverty Line (APL) families are entitled to receive subsidised foodgrains. Detailed in this regard is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Annual financial burden after the implementation of National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO) is estimated to be Rs. 1,24, 800 crore (approx.) at the current cost.

(d) Annual additional financial burden on account of the implementation of National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO) is estimated to be about Rs. 23850 crore at the current cost. As per the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), 75% of the Rural and 50% of the Urban population at the all India level will be entitled to receive subsidised foodgrains under the TPDS. As regards State-wise number of beneficiaries, the Ordinance provides that within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the identification of households is to be done by State Governments in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by them. The difference in the number of beneficiaries, State-wise can be assessed only after finalization of the list of beneficiaries by the States as per provision of NFSO.

#### *Statement*

*Details indicating families accepted by Government of India under existing TPDS*

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTS	AAY	BPL	AAY + BPL	APL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	25.05	40.63	117.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.61	0.99	1.43

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Sl.No.	States/UTS	AAY	BPL	AAY + BPL	APL
3.	Assam	7.04	11.32	18.36	26.57
4.	Bihar	25.01	40.22	65.23	53.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	11.56	18.75	25.36
6.	Delhi	1.568	2.59	4.09	23.73
7.	Goa	0.184	0.34	0.48	2.72
8.	Gujarat	8.128	13.1	21.2	66.37
9.	Haryana	3.025	4.97	7.89	23.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	3.17	5.14	7.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.822	4.8	7.36	10.66
12.	Jharkhand	9.179	14.76	23.94	19.62
13..	Karnataka	11.997	19.91	31.29	63.08
14.	Kerala	5.958	9.58	15.54	45.56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	25.43	41.25	55.78
16.	Maharashtra	25.053	40.7	65.34	111.93
17.	Manipur	0.636	1.02	1.66	2.41
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	1.13	1.83	2.66
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.42	0.68	0.99
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.77	1.24	1.78
21.	Odisha	12.645	20.33	32.98	34.93
22.	Punjab	1.794	2.89	4.68	35.08

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Sl.No.	States/UTS	AAY	BPL	AAY + BPL	APL
23.	Rajasthan	9.321	14.99	24.31	64.36
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.27	0.43	0.62
25.	Tamilnadu	18.646	29.98	48.63	90.19
26.	Tripura	1.131	1.82	2.95	4.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	65.84	106.79	154.63
28.	Uttarakhand	1.909	3.07	4.98	7.21
29.	West Bengal	19.857	36.99	51.79	93.44
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.107	0.24	0.28	0.53
31.	Chandigarh	0.088	0.21	0.23	1.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.069	0.13	0.18	0.18
33.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.03	0.04	0.22
34.	Lakshdweep	0.012	0.018	0.03	0.08
35.	Puducherry	0.322	0.52	0.84	1.4
TOTAL		249.998	408.778	652.03	1151.75

Figures/data based on March 2000 population estimates

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मुझे सिक्युरिटी बिल के बारे में पूछना है। गरीब लोगों के लिए जो फाइनांशियल सब्सिडी है, वह कितनी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Safe storage of foodgrains**

†\*207. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI has constructed adequate godowns during the last two years for safe storage of foodgrains and the problem of wetting of foodgrains has been removed now and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the procedure FCI adopts in construction of godowns for storage of foodgrains; and

(c) whether construction of such godowns is the responsibility of Central Government or State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) It is the primary duty of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to undertake purchase, storage, movement, transportation, and distribution of food grains through the State agencies. These functions necessitate the setting up of storage facilities in different parts of the country, particularly in the procuring and the consuming states for holding operational and buffer stocks and also to be meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the other schemes undertaken by the Government of India. The FCI has a two-fold strategy to meet its storage capacity objectives. Firstly, godowns are constructed at strategic locations, well connected with rail/road network for which budgetary plan funds are provided by the Government of India in its Five Year Plan. Secondly, if the circumstances so warrant, FCI also hires covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) capacities from various agencies for temporary storage of wheat/paddy in the procuring/consuming states.

To meet the requirement of additional storage capacity in the country and safe storage of food grains, Government of India/FCI has formulated a scheme called

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI.

Under Plan Scheme, the procedure adopted by FCI for construction of godowns is through call of public tenders or through Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU)/State Public Sector Undertaking (SPSU)/Central Public Works Department (CPWD) as deposit work. Under the PEG scheme wherever CWC/SWCs have land and it is within the identified locations and storage gap approved by High Level Committee of FCI, CWC/SWCs may construct godowns using their own resources. For the locations/capacity where CWC/SWCs have no land for construction of godowns, tenders are invited from private entrepreneurs.

During the last two years *i.e.* 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, 15825 MT of FCI owned capacity under Plan Scheme and capacity of 67.92 lakh MT under PEG Scheme has been created. The targeted Capacity under PEG for 2013-2014 is 60 lakh MT.

#### **Health scheme for railway employees**

\*208. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a pilot project under the Railway Employees Liberalised Health Scheme on the line of the CGHS;

(b) whether Government seeks to replace this with a more broad-based Scheme;

(c) the likely time-frame within which the Medical Directorate of the Railway Board seeks to implement this Scheme; and

(d) whether Government presently has any system in place to provide medical benefits to railway employees since the pilot project ended in 2011 and the new broad based Scheme is yet to come into effect and if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c)  
Yes, Sir. A pilot project for providing cashless medical facility in an emergency for Retired Employees Liberalized Health Scheme (RELHS) card holders, in private recognized hospitals over National Capital Region was introduced by Northern Railway in 2008. The scheme was subsequently extended up to August 2011.

Based on experience gained during the pilot project, Ministry of Railways has decided to extend this scheme to RELHS beneficiaries in all Metros, State Capitals and Zonal Headquarters of Indian Railways. Zonal Railways have been instructed to implement the scheme. Depending upon the different local conditions and spread of retired employees over different Zones, all the beneficiaries are likely to be covered in two to three years. Further, extending the treatment facility in case of medical emergency to RELHS beneficiaries to all cities where hospitals are empanelled either with Central Government Health Scheme or with Railways, has been proposed in the Railway Budget 2013-14.

(d) Yes, Sir. Railway employees both serving and retired and their eligible dependants are provided health care services through Railway hospitals and health units spread across the rail network of the country. In addition, Private Hospitals have been recognized on need basis.

#### **Rise in prices of essential commodities**

\*209. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the wish lists of women groups to contain spiralling rise in prices of essential commodities;

(b) whether it is a fact that women groups have also made a demand to take stringent measures to control prices and also to ban forward trading of wheat and rice urgently;

(c) if so, whether Government has any plan to meet the demands of women groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As part of Pre-Budget Consultation meeting on different groups such as Agriculture Groups, Trade Union Group, Social Sector related Group (including NGOs), Economists Group, Industry and Trade Group, etc., the meeting with social sector related group was held on 4th January, 2013. In the meeting there was no specific mention on rise in price of essential commodities by the women/social sector group. However, in the pre-budget consultation meeting that was held on January 17, 2012, Social Sector Related Groups related to women gave suggestions for the inclusive growth and the need to focus on issues related to economic and social empowerment. The meeting also raised issues relating to revival of growth and containing inflation.

In so far as futures trading is concerned, an Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Planning Commission that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (foodgrains and sugar) in pre-futures and post-futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading. There is no proposal to ban futures trading in wheat. Futures trading in rice is suspended since 27/02/2007.

Rise in the prices of essential food products are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply relative to demand, rising transportation cost, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits as well as insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

Controlling inflation, particularly of essential commodities has always been a priority with the Government. Government has resorted to several measures on the price front to improve the availability of essential commodities such as allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on their exports, prescribing stock holding limits under

Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The steps in operation by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The Steps in operation inter-alia by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities*

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- Reduced import duties to zero—for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.
  - Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
  - Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2013 and in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2013.
  - Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
  - Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad and tur.
  - Set the MEP of onion at USD 650 per MT.
  - Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS.
  - The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended up to 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg for import up to 10 lakh tones of edible oils for this period.
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**Shortage of staff under southern railway**

\*210. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of train drivers and railway staff is the reason for delay in launching new projects under Southern Railway;

(b) the details of the shortfall in railway personnel; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recruit more staff under Southern Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The vacancy position of Southern Railway as on 01.04.2013 is as under:-

Loco Pilots : 219

Other Safety Category : 7452

Non Safety Category : 6291

(c) In a large organization like Railways, there will be certain vacancies at any point of time. However, there is no compromise made in the railway services including the operation and safety of trains. In the Financial Year 2012-13, total 6495 panels/persons were given to Southern Railway. Further, new indents for 8848 posts have been placed on the recruitment agencies by Southern Railway.

**Farmers shifting to other professions**

\*211. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farming has become an un-remunerative/unviable profession and a large number of farmers in the country have shifted to other professions/ areas, and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether any survey on farmers' population has been conducted by the Registrar General of India;

(c) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make agriculture a profitable profession and to motivate farmers and the new generation for taking up agricultural activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) According to the Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers 2003 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), cultivation was the most important source of income of farmer households in rural India. As per Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.0 million (118.7 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011.

(d) Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve the conditions of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements.

#### **Central projects in Gujarat**

\*212. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of original cost, commencement date, proposed completion date and revised cost along with revised completion date of projects taken up for implementation by Central Government and its agencies in Gujarat;

(b) the status of implementation of these projects and due date for commissioning;

(c) whether any project is running behind schedule, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in view of the CWG fiasco, the steps taken by Government to ensure timely and corruption free completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. As on 1st June 2013, a total of 22 on-going Central Sector Projects being implemented in Gujarat were on the monitor of this Ministry. Details of these projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). A total of 5 Projects reported delay. Details of these projects is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of projects include rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of the infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; setting up of Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to review and monitor the implementation of major projects, including issues relating to clearances/approvals; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

**Statement-I***Project-wise details of ongoing projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Project	Date of Approval	Original date of commissioning	Anticipated date of commissioning	Original cost (Rs. crore)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Atomic Energy</b>						
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project-3 and 4	10/2009	12/2015	11/2016	11459.00	11459.00
<b>Petroleum</b>						
2.	Construction of 6 ETPs	03/2009	09/2012	09/2013	302.26	240.95
3.	Ahmedabad Redevelopment	11/2010	12/2014	12/2014	1916.10	1916.10
4.	Mehesana Redevelopment	11/2010	04/2015	04/2015	3823.00	3823.00
5.	Ankleswar Redevelopment	11/2010	12/2014	12/2014	2189.63	2189.63
<b>Power</b>						

6.	Transmission System for Connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	12/2011	02/2014	02/2014	552.44	552.44
7.	Transmission System for Establishment of 400/220 Kv Gis Substation at Magarwada in Ut Dd	01/2012	01/2014	01/2014	259.28	259.28
<b>Railways</b>						
8.	Ahmedabad Himmatnagar-Udaipur (WR)	04/2008	03/2013	03/2013	394.14	404.39
9.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification (doubling) (WR)	04/2008	03/2014	03/2014	1389.62	1389.62
10.	Bhuj-Naliya (GC) with extension from naliya to Vayor (WR)	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	318.24	468.62
11.	Bhavnagar-workshop facilities for 50 BG coaches POH per month (WR)	04/2006	03/2011	N.A.	117.36	196.95
<b>Road Transport and Highways</b>						
12.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border Surat-Hazira Port Section	03/2010	09/2012	12/2013	1509.10	1509.10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	4 Lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	12/2010	06/2013	06/2013	1008.50	1008.50
14.	4 Lanning of Godhara to Gujarat/Mp Border	03/2011	08/2013	08/2013	785.50	785.50
15	Kandla - Mundra port	01/2011	07/2013	06/2014	953.88	953.88
16	Samaikhiali - Gandhidham	09/2010	03/2013	12/2013	805.39	805.39
17	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	01/2013	12/2015	12/2015	2125.24	2125.24
18	Samaikhiali Gandhidham	09/2010	12/2013	12/2013	805.39	805.39
<b>Shipping and Ports</b>						
19	Construction of berthing and allied facilities off Tekra near Tuna Kandla Port Trust	04/2005	02/2011	12/2012	882.00	1060.00
20	Construction of 13 and 14 Cargo Berth at Kandla	12/2005	03/2011	03/2013	702.00	755.50

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21	Modification and Strengthening of Existing Berth No. 1 to 6	06/2010	03/2012	03/2012	277.00	277.00
22	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch on BOT basis	02/2011	05/2013	05/2013	830.00	621.53

**Statement-II***Project-wise details of delayed projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Project	Date of Approval	Original date of commissioning	Anticipated date of commissioning	Original cost (Rs. crore)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crore)	Time overrun in months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Atomic Energy</b>							
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project-3 and 4	10/2009	12/2015	11/2016	11459.00	11459.00	11
<b>Petroleum</b>							
2.	Construction of 6 ETPs	03/2009	09/2012	09/2013	302.26	240.95	12
<b>Road Transport and Highways</b>							
3.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	09/2010	03/2013	12/2013	805.39	805.39	9
4.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border Surat-Hazira Port Section	03/2010	09/2012	12/2013	1509.10	1509.10	15
5.	Kandla-Mundra port	01/2011	07/2013	06/2014	953.88	953.88	11

**World class railway stations**

†\*213. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the announcements made by Railways regarding construction of World Class railway stations and providing basic facilities at railway stations have remained limited to paper only;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of railway stations in Madhya Pradesh which are being contemplated upon for being developed as World Class railway stations as per the announcements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the announcement made in the Railway Budget 2012-13, a dedicated organisation *viz.* Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) has been set up to undertake redevelopment of stations into world class stations. IRSDC, which has started functioning from 2012 itself, has been initially entrusted with redevelopment of five stations *viz.* Chandigarh, Habibganj, Bijwasan (Delhi), Shivaji Nagar (Pune) and Anand Vihar (Delhi). Detailed Consultancy studies for feasibility, financial viability, etc. have been taken up by IRSDC for all these 5 stations. Basic facilities have been provided on all the stations on Indian Railways. Improvement/augmentation of amenities at the stations is a continuous and ongoing process.

(c) Bhopal and Habibganj stations have been identified for development as world class stations in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

**Unsolicited commercial calls and SMSes**

†\*214. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the menace of Unsolicited Commercial Calls (UCC) and SMSes has increased during the last six months;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether telemarketers are sending UCC and SMSes during the night time also causing a lot of inconvenience to the general public; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to impose heavy penalties on such telemarketers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Sir, through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI has also issued various amendments to these regulations and a number of directions to make the regulatory framework more effective.

It is observed that average complaints per month related to unsolicited commercial communications and SMSes have increased during last six months. The details of the complaints received with the Access Service Providers during the period 27.9.2011 to 14.2.2013 and 15.2.2013 to 14.8.2013 are as follows:

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Total complaints received during the period 27.09.2011 to 14.02.2013	3,76,884 (Average 22,169 complaints per month)
Total complaints received during last six months (from 15.02.2013 to 14.08.2013)	2,41,741 (Average 40,290 complaints per month)

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(b) and (c) Sir, the TRAI regulation, *inter-alia*, stipulates that commercial communication including SMSes is sent to a customer only between 0900 Hrs to 2100 Hrs *i.e.* no commercial communication should be sent during night time. Therefore, if a telemarketing call/SMS is made by a telemarketer during night time causing inconvenience to general public, this would be violation of regulation. There is also a provision of deducting penalty from the violating telemarketer (ranging from Rs. 25000/- for first violation to Rs. 2,50,000/- on sixth violation) as detailed below.

***Deduction from Security Deposit of Telemarketer in case of Violation***

Sl. No.	Number of Violation by Telemarketer access provider wise	Deduction from Security Deposit	Security Deposit	Additional Security Deposit
	0 violation	Nil	1,00,000	Nil
1.	1st Violation	Rs 25,000	75,000	2,00,000
2.	2nd Violation	Rs 75,000	2,00,000	Nil
3.	3rd Violation	Rs 80,000	1,20,000	4,00,000
4.	4th Violation	Rs 1,20,000	4,00,000	Nil
5.	5th Violation	Rs 1,50,000	2,50,000	Nil
6.	6th Violation	Rs 2,50,000	Nil	Nil

Further, in case of violations by unregistered telemarketers, the regulations also provide for disconnection of telecom resources by its access service provider on receipt of complaint. The name and address of the subscriber (unregistered telemarketer) is blacklisted for two years. Once such subscriber is blacklisted, all the telecom resources provided to him by other operators are also disconnected. Further, he will not get any telecom resources from any service provider for two years. In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of about three lakhs telephone connections of un-registered telemarketers have been disconnected by the Access Service Providers and the name and address of 25295 such subscribers have been put into the blacklist.

**Railway out agency in Jammu and Kashmir**

\*215. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for only one Railway Out Agency operating in Jammu and Kashmir for more than a hundred years;

(b) whether the contract containing terms and conditions have remained unchanged for over a century;

(c) if not, whether the contract was modified, and if so, the logic and considerations applied;

(d) the reason that competition among prospective agencies was blocked and one agency favoured continuously; and

(e) the annual turnover of this agency and the entities besides Railways that are its client?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) (a) to (e) Contracts for working Out Agencies are awarded by calling for competitive tenders and are awarded as per rules. The usual limit of the contract is 3 to 5 years. However, as per rules, fresh tenders should not ordinarily be called for as long as the working of the existing contractor is satisfactory and no increase in the rates is sought for.

M/s. N.D. Radha Kishan and Co. has been holding the contract of an Out Agency since 1919 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, the record pertaining to the tendering is not available with the Northern Railway. Due to misappropriation of cash by their staff and consequently non-deposition of cash to Railway, the contract was terminated by the Railway on 31.12.1982. The agent approached Court and obtained '*Status quo*' orders in the case. The matter was subjudice upto 1994. The matter was sorted out through Arbitration on Court's orders and the Out Agency at Srinagar served via Jammu Tawi again commenced working from 8th December 1997.

Since then the Out Agency has been working satisfactorily and time-to-time renewal has been done by Northern Railway as per extant rules. The currency of current extended period is valid upto 10.01.2015.

The terms and conditions of the contract with the agency have changed as per the prevalent rules. The agency was earlier allowed to book passenger tickets

and had been provided with manual reservation quota in some passenger trains originating from Jammu as computerized reservation system did not exist at that time. With the spread of the computerized reservation system, the contract for booking of passenger tickets was withdrawn from the Agency on 8th December 1997 when the Out Agency at Srinagar served *via* Jammu Tawi again commenced the work of booking parcel and goods traffic.

The facility of booking tickets was withdrawn due to Passenger Reservation System (PRS) becoming available and later on the Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) which are now available at 40 and 33 locations respectively in Jammu and Kashmir.

Prior to 1978, M/S. N.D. Radha Kishan and Co. were operating the following out agencies

- (i) Out Agency at Srinagar with sub Agency at Anantnag and Khrew
- (ii) Out Agency at Udhampur with sub agency at Doda
- (iii) City Booking Agency at Jammu

In 1997, only Out Agency at Srinagar served *via* Jammu Tawi again commenced the work of parcel and goods traffic. A fresh notification was issued to this effect by Northern Railway and all the above mentioned agencies ceased to exist thereafter.

The Agency handled about 7 wagons per day with an annual turnover of Rs. 48,24,13,749/- for the financial year 2012-13. The Railway is not client of the Out agency. However, this out agency is an office opened in a place situated away from railway station (in this case Srinagar), in order to facilitate booking of parcel and goods traffic directly to or from this place in conjunction with railway over which the traffic has to be carried. With the coming of the Railway in the valley and extension of Railway from Jammu till Udhampur, the need for any more such agencies is not felt. The present agency has been able to handle satisfactorily the traffic being offered.



**Central grants for Karnataka**

\*216. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the statistical statement on eligibility of Central Grants for Karnataka and the amount disbursed till October, 2011 for the financial year 2011-12, Department-wise comparative list with unutilised funds;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has been able to utilise only Rs. 1538.29 crore although the eligible amount till October, 2011 was Rs. 3452.47 crore; and

(c) The steps taken by the State Government to utilise the entire eligible amount granted by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Planning Commission, the total central grant approved for the State Govt. of Karnataka during 2011-12 was Rs. 3405.18 Crore as per the following details:-

	Rs. (in crore)
(i) Normal Central Assistance (Untied/Block Grant)	438.75
(ii) Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (Project Based)	306.60
(iii) Additional Central Assistance for special and other programmes/ schemes (including OTACA)	2659.83
TOTAL	3405.18

The scheme-wise details of Allocation and Utilization of Additional Central Assistance for special and other programmes/schemes (including OTACA) during

2011-12 in the form of "Central Grant" is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The steps taken by the State Government to utilize the entire eligible amount granted are:

- (i) Monitoring of Progress in utilization of central grants on a regular basis;
- (ii) Holding Periodic Review Meetings; and
- (iii) Issuing of instructions to the Departments to expedite the process for utilization of Central Grants.

**Statement**

*ACA for Special and Other Programmes/Schemes (including OTACA)*

*Central Grants*

		(Rs. in Crore)	
Sl.No.	ACA Schemes	2011-12	
		Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	744.36	661.99
2.	Roads and Bridges	131.28	131.28
3.	Western Ghat Dev. Prog.	29.07	29.07
4.	Grants under provision to article 275(1)	41.50	33.40
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	575.00	449.69
6.	Tribal Sub Plan	18.50	30.93
7.	National Social Assist. Prog.	332.67	397.83
8.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)	610.27	595.90

1	2	3	4
9.	National e Governance Action Plan	9.01	9.00
10.	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY)/Backward Region Grant Fund	108.17	92.74
11.	One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA)	60.00	60.00
TOTAL		2659.83	2491.83

**Godowns under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana in Andhra Pradesh**

\*217. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of godowns sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh under the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana since its inception, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of subsidy provided and released during the above period;

(c) the number of farmers benefited under the Scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the total capacity added after construction of the godowns so sanctioned, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Year wise details of number of godowns, capacity sanctioned and subsidy released under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) in Andhra Pradesh till 31/03/2013, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). District wise details of number of godowns, capacity sanctioned, subsidy released and number of farmers benefited under the scheme are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*No. of Godowns sanctioned under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana in Andhra Pradesh since inception till March, 2013*

Year	No. of Godowns Sanctioned	Capacity (MT)	Subsidy released (Rs. Lakhs)
2002-03	286	1393488	5129.24
2003-04	129	486545	1712.29
2004-05	39	149532	507.59
2005-06	46	86955	290.72
2006-07	120	344625	1017.80
2007-08	124	387587	1097.61
2008-09	71	226513	624.78
2009-10	69	273803	1030.70
2010-11	160	580982	2432.95
2011-12	138	996735	3323.16
2012-13	307	2825824	6570.81

**Statement-II**

*District-wise details of Godowns sanctioned under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana in Andhra Pradesh since inception till March, 2013*

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Godowns sanctioned	Capacity Sanctioned (MT)	Subsidy Released (Rs. lakh)	No. of farmers benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	East Godavari	12	75483.97	204.68	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Guntur	14	89704.29	424.17	
3.	Karimnagar	6	38959.63	145.10	
4.	Kurnool	237	1709108.47	5447.14	
5.	Nizamabad	260	292221.47	1064.06	
6.	Prakasham	24	127983.13	447.58	Godowns are used
7.	Rangareddy	115	733655.72	2129.63	by many farmers,
8.	Vizainagram	16	99240.38	336.29	for which data is
9.	West Godavari	59	261536.61	802.71	not maintained.
10.	Warrangal	205	1199705.21	2885.30	
11.	Adilabad	7	31492.85	103.46	
12.	Ananthpur	41	210812.11	583.79	
13.	Chittoor	94	470085.22	1677.14	
14.	Kadapa	15	69570.34	210.47	
15.	Khammam	38	230329.66	761.06	
16.	Krishna	87	413728.89	1136.09	
17.	Mehboobnagar	37	269602.74	667.36	
18.	Medak	13	68209.46	167.93	
19.	Nalgonda	11	57196.20	205.47	
20.	Nellore	14	64043.48	172.56	
21.	Srikakulam	68	463176.98	1562.77	
22.	Vishakhapatnam	116	776762.95	2602.91	

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**Impact of change in land use on agricultural productivity**

\*218. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers in Punjab and Haryana are shifting away from rice and wheat cultivation to other cash crops;

(b) if so, the probable impact of this shift on the production of rice and wheat in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large chunks of agricultural land have been converted to non-agricultural use; and

(d) if so, the impact of such change in land use on agricultural productivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Details of area coverage under rice, wheat and cash crops *i.e.* sugarcane and cotton in Punjab and Haryana during 2007-08 to 2012-13 are given in the table below:-

State	Crop	Area coverage (lakh hectares)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	Rice	26.10	27.35	28.02	28.31	28.18	28.45
	Wheat	34.88	35.26	35.22	35.10	35.28	35.22
	Sugarcane	1.10	0.81	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.83
	Cotton	6.04	5.27	5.11	5.30	5.60	4.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	Rice	10.75	12.10	12.05	12.45	12.35	12.15
	Wheat	24.62	24.62	24.92	25.15	25.22	24.97
	Sugarcane	1.40	0.90	0.74	0.85	0.95	1.01
	Cotton	4.83	4.55	5.07	4.92	6.41	6.14

\* 4th Advance Estimates

The above figures indicate that there is no shift in area under cultivation in Punjab and Haryana from rice and wheat to cash crops.

Production of rice in the country increased from 96.69 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 104.40 million tonnes in 2012-13 (4th Advance Estimates). During the above period, production of wheat increased from 78.57 million tonnes to 92.46 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) As per latest Land Use Statistics, during 2007-08 to 2010-11, the agricultural land in the country marginally declined by 0.4 million hectares and the area under non-agricultural uses increased by 0.6 million hectares. However, production of foodgrains in the country increased from 230.78 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 244.49 million tonnes in 2010-11 and further to 255.36 million tonnes in 2012-13 (4th advance estimates) due to increase in productivity and cropping intensity.

#### **Request for sharing cost of ROB**

†\*219. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request has been made to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for its concurrence for sharing the cost of the Road Overbridge (ROB) on the Khari Phatak railway crossing in Vidisha town; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the State Government has agreed to it, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that request has been made to State Government of Madhya Pradesh to sponsor the proposal for construction of ROB on Cost Sharing Basis in lieu of level crossing No. 271 (Khari Phatak) situated in Vidisha Yard.

(b) State Government has not sent any proposal for construction of ROB so far.

### **Revamping Justice Delivery System**

\*220. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the results of release of Rs. 1000 crore out of Rs. 5000 crore by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for improvement of Justice Delivery, including operation of morning and evening courts, establishment of alternate dispute resolution centres, Lok Adalats, providing free legal aid and training of judicial officers and setting up fast-track courts for trying heinous crimes;

(b) whether Government is contemplating fixing maximum duration by which civil and criminal cases in subordinate and district courts are to be finally settled; and

(c) whether delaying provisions, as present in our existing Acts, would be curtailed keeping in view the accepted international standards?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC) a provision of Rs. 5000 crores has been made for a period of five years (2010-15) for improving justice delivery. The first installment of Rs. 1000 crore was released to States on commencement of the award. Subsequent installments have been released to states which have submitted utilization certificates and fulfilled other pre-conditions. Rs. 1426.47 crore has been released to States as on 31st July, 2013. Since the commencement of the 13th FC till



31st July, 2013, the following number of cases are reported to have been disposed off:

- (i) Morning/Evening/Shift Court : 20,25,415
- (ii) Lok Adalats : 48,75,073
- (iii) Alternate Dispute Resolution Centres : 7,43,853

In addition 2,47,150 persons have reportedly benefited from legal awareness camps, and over 22,000 Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors have participated in training programmes.

Under the Eleventh Finance Commission, a grant was sanctioned for the period 2000-2005 for creation of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for disposing of long pending cases. The scheme was extended up to 31st March, 2011. A total grant of Rs. 870 crore was provided to the States during this entire period. As per reports received, as on 31st March, 2011, 1190 Fast Track Courts were functional in the country, and out of 38.99 lakh cases transferred to FTCs since inception of the scheme, 32.93 lakhs cases were disposed off.

(b) and (c) The rules and procedures for court proceedings, including adjournment, are in the purview of the respective High Courts. However, in order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes in procedural laws have been made by the Parliament which include provisions limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. Further, the Chief Justice of India has established the National Court Management System (NCMS). NCMS is responsible for preparing policy guidelines for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness in delivery of justice.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Encouraging diversification of cropping pattern**

1551. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is encouraging diversification of cropping pattern by starting various Centres of Excellence for farmers through international collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nations that have been chosen for such collaboration;

(d) the plan outlay for such projects and the States chosen for the first phase; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Israel for establishment of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for development of fruits and vegetables to encourage diversification of cropping pattern. In Phase-I (2008-2010), Haryana and Maharashtra were covered and states of Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are being covered in Phase-II (2012-15).

Similarly, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Netherlands in 2012 for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors.

(c) Israel and Netherlands.

(d) and (e) The phase-I of Indo-Israel collaborative programme was implemented with an outlay of Rs. 15.70 crore for Haryana and Rs. 15.48 crore for Maharashtra.

In addition to this, “Crop Diversification Programme” is being implemented in Original Green Revolution States namely Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore during 2013-14.

**Strategy to fight drought**

1552. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area under cultivation which is affected by drought in the country, Statewise;
- (b) whether the country has any long term strategy to fight drought; and
- (c) if so, how far this strategy has helped in redeeming areas under drought, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per report of the High Level Technical Committee headed by Prof. H.C. Hanumantha Rao, 74.59 million hectare area had been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). Statewise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A number of Central Government Schemes/Programmes have evolved over time to address the need for medium and long-term drought mitigation requirements. Notable among them are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) subsuming erstwhile Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Swarna-jayanthi Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Fodder and Feed Development Scheme etc. Besides, various area development programmes by State Governments either through their own resources or with Government of India’s support like Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) etc. are contributing significantly to enhance drought resilience.

**Statement**

*States, districts and blocks covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Million ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218
2.	Bihar	6	30	9533
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	0.3319
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
7.	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843
8.	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
10.	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
11.	Odisha	8	47	2.6178
12.	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968
13.	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
15.	Uttarakhand	7	30	1.5796
16.	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
TOTAL		195	972	74.5913

**Safal vegetable booths**

1553. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of colonies/areas, where Safal vegetable booths have been opened by the Safal management in Delhi/New Delhi after 1.1.1990;

(b) the reasons that such a facility of Safal vegetable booths have not been provided in Sector-II, III and V of R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(c) the date-wise action taken by Safal authorities to provide this facility in above three sectors of R.K. Puram; and

(d) by when such facility is likely to be provided to the residents of these three sectors of R.K. Puram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) (a) 149 Safal Vegetable Booths have been opened after 1 January, 1990 in Delhi/New Delhi and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 7 Safal vegetable booths are functional in R.K. Puram which are sufficient to meet the requirement of the people in that area. As on date, no request has been received to open Safal vegetable booths in Sector II, III and V.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply in (b) above.

***Statement****List of Booths opened after 1st January, 1990 in Delhi/New Delhi*

Colony	No. of Outlets
Alaknanda	1
Anand Vihar	1

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Colony	No. of Outlets
Ashok Vihar	2
Asiad Village	1
Ayurvigyaaan Nagar	1
Bapu Dham	1
Bindapur	1
CR Park	1
Dilshad Garden	.1
Dwarka	8
East of Kailash	1
G.T.B. Nagar	1
GK-1	1
Gujaranwala Town	1
Hari Nagar	2
Hauz Khas	1
Inder Enclave	1
Inder Puri	1
Jaidev Park	1
Janak Puri	3
Jasola	2

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Colony	No. of Outlets
JNU Campus	1
K.G. Marg	1
Kanti Nagar	1
Katwaria Sarai	1
Kishan Ganj	1
Kondli	1
Lajpat Nagar	1
Loni Road	1
Mandawali Fazalpur	2
Mangol Puri	2
Mansarover Park	1
Masjid Moth	1
Mayur Vihar	9
Moti Bagh	1
Motia Khan	1
Nand Nagri	1
Narela	2
Panchsheel Enclave	1
Pandav Nagar	1

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Colony	No. of Outlets
Paschim Vihar	7
Patparganj	5
Pitampura	4
Pragati Vihar	1
Prasad Nagar	1
Preet Vihar	1
Priyadarshani Vihar	1
Pul Prahladpur	1
Punjabi Bagh	1
R.K. Puram	2
Ramjas Road	1
Rana Pratap Bag	1
Rani Bagh	1
Rohini	22
Saini Enclave	1
Sarita Vihar	3
Saraswati Vihar	1
Shahdra	1
Shakurbasti	1

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Colony	No. of Outlets
Shalimar Bagh	3
Sheikh Sarai	1
Subroto Park	1
Sultan Puri	1
Suraj Mal Vihar	2
Swastha Vihar	1
Tigri Khanpur	1
Tilak Lane	1
Trilok Puri	1
Usha Niketan	1
Uttam Nagar	1
Vasant Kunj	6
Vasant Vihar	2
Vasundhara Enclave	1
Vikas Puri	6
Yojana Vihar	1
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TOTAL	149

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**Recognition of Veterinary Colleges of Shimoga and Hassan in Karnataka**

1554. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status on giving recognition to two veterinary colleges in Shimoga and Hassan from the Veterinary Council of India (VCI) in Karnataka;

- (b) the reasons for delay in getting the recognition from the VCI; and
- (c) by when the colleges are expected to get the recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As reported by the Veterinary Council of India that on the receipt of proposal on establishment of new Veterinary Colleges at Shimoga and Hassan in Karnataka, the Council got examined the facilities of these two colleges in relation to the fulfillment of minimum requirement laid down under Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations (B.V.Sc. and AH) Course 2008. As the facilities created and manpower (both teaching and non-teaching) available at these colleges were found to be deficient as compared to VCI Regulation on "Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education". Hence, Council did not recommend for inclusion of the qualification Act in respect of these two new Veterinary colleges in First Schedule of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

(b) As clarified again by Council on line of above that due to non-fulfillment of the Minimum requirement in terms of infra-structure, physical facilities, equipment, manpower etc. by these two new colleges as per VCI regulations, the Veterinary Council of India did not recommend for recognition of the qualification in respect of Veterinary Colleges at Shimoga and Hassan in Karnataka.

(c) Veterinary Council of India has informed that the qualification in respect of a veterinary college can be recommended for inclusion in the First Schedule of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 for recognition only on fulfillment of minimum requirement as prescribed under VCI Regulations under Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations Degree Course (B.V.Sc. and AH) Course 2008.

#### **Creation of Drought Relief Fund**

1555. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of packages given to drought affected States in the country during the last year and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to create Drought Relief Fund to provide financial grant to such States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) (a) Details of central assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for managing drought during last year and current year, Statewise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) State Governments are empowered to initiate appropriate relief measures in the wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities including drought from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which consists of contributions from the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in case of General category States and 90:10 in the case of Special Category States. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms. Ministry of Agriculture, at present, is not contemplating any proposal for creating an exclusive Drought Relief Fund.

***Statement***

*Assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for managing drought*

Sl. No.	State	Assistance approved from NDRF (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		
1.	Karnataka	526.06

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1	2	3
2.	Gujarat	864.71
3.	Maharashtra	778.09 (Kharif) 1036.98 (Rabi)
4.	Rajasthan	320.64
5.	Kerala	62.61 (Kharif) 107.89 (Rabi)

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**Year 2013-14**

No State has declared drought so far.

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**Insurance facility for inland fish ponds**

1556. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take steps to give status to Fisheries at par with Agriculture;

(b) whether the Ministry would impress upon the Insurance Companies to insure the inland fish ponds; and

(c) whether the Ministry would provide sufficient fund under then the C.S.P. Scheme "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" as per requirement of States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Some State Governments and Associations of Aquaculture sector have suggested that Pisciculture/aquaculture be treated at par with agriculture so that the subsidy, income tax benefits and other incentives available to agriculture could be extended to Pisciculture. The Department of Animal

Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture had requested Ministry of Finance to consider these suggestions. Ministry of Finance has informed that the income from fisheries does not qualify as agricultural income under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence is subject to income tax. However, some incentives are available for cooperatives and enterprises for fisheries activities under section 80P, 80-IB (11A) and 35 AD of the Income Tax Act, 1961. In respect of provision of loans at low interest rates, it has been clarified that the provision of interest subvention is available for crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs to the farmers. Loans for the purpose of fisheries sector are not covered under this scheme at present.

(b) The existing Centrally Sponsored/Central sector schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries do not cover insurance of fish ponds and there is no proposal to include insurance of fish ponds in the existing scheme(s) during the Twelfth Plan.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture is a demand driven scheme and no state wise allocation of funds are made under the scheme. During 2013-14 an allocation of Rs. 40 crores has been made under the said scheme.

#### **Women farmers of North-East Region**

1557. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that women farmers of North-East are contributing significantly in land preparation, sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, rearing ducks, pigs, cattle fish processing, collection of forest products etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that women growing food for family do not have access to credit and inputs as they are classified as labourers and not farmers;

(c) if so, whether women farmers of North-East are being deprived of their rights; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. National Policy for Farmers, 2007 recommends issue of Joint Pattas to women for both homestead and agricultural land for empowering them to access credit and other inputs and services.

As per the National Policy For Farmers the term 'Farmer' refers to a person actively engaged in the economic and/or livelihood activity of growing crops and producing other primary agricultural commodities and will include all agricultural operational holders, cultivators, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, tenants, poultry and livestock rearers, fishers, beekeepers, gardeners, pastoralists, non-corporate planters and planting labourers, as well as persons engaged in various farming related occupations such as sericulture, vermiculture and agro-forestry. The term also includes tribal families/persons engaged in shifting cultivation and in the collection, use and sale of minor and non-timber forest produce.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is not implementing any specific schemes for women farmers only. However, as per the directives of Planning Commission and Gender Budgeting contained in the Union Budgets, the States have been directed since 2007-08 onwards to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers under all beneficiary oriented Schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Warehousing facility in rural areas**

1558. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the need for warehousing facility in rural areas for storage of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has created warehousing and other storage facilities in rural areas in the context of the Food Security Bill; and

(d) if so, the total number of rural warehouses constructed till now in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Report of the Working Group on Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade of Planning Commission, the additional warehousing facility required for the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 is 35 million MT for storing agricultural produce.

(c) and (d) Government has created warehousing and storage facilities by launching several promotional activities and capital investment schemes for creation of storage infrastructure. These include schemes such as Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY), Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme and provision of Warehouse Infrastructure Fund of NABARD.

Since inception of the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) in April, 2001 up to June, 2013, a total of 1201 godowns with a capacity of 7.38 lakh MT have been created in West Bengal.

#### **Effect of shortage of rain**

1559. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of rains during 2012 had adversely affected crops in many parts of the country where rain-fed cropping pattern is the major source of farm productivity;

(b) if so, the extent of losses in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, where farmers are committing suicides due to uneconomic cropping because of perennial power shortage resulting in non-operation of tube wells; and

(c) whether any relief measures have been taken so that small and marginal farmers of districts like Yavatmal, Akola, Washim, Buldhana etc. are not compelled to resort to desperate measure like suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per 4th Advance Estimate, total area coverage under major crops during 2012-13 had witnessed a shortfall of about 45.9 lakh ha against 2011-12 primarily due to deficit rainfall during South West and North West Monsoon, 2012.

(b) During Kharif-2012, Government of Maharashtra had declared drought in 125 talukas in 16 districts of the State including 1 taluka of Buldhana District of Vidarbha region. As per information made available by State Government, 10519.44 ha area had suffered crop loss of 50% and above in Buldhana district during Kharif-2012.

(c) Government of India had approved an assistance of Rs. 778.09 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Maharashtra for managing drought situation during Kharif-2012 in the State including Buldhana district of Vidarbha region.

Besides, in view of rainfall deficit in several parts of the country during Monsoon-2012, Government of India introduced several schemes to mitigate sufferings of farmers especially that of small and marginal farmers such as (i) Diesel Subsidy Scheme (for providing protective irrigation in drought declared areas) (ii) enhancement of subsidy on seeds (to partially recompense farmers for re-sowing/purchasing drought tolerant varieties of seeds) (iii) up-scaling the Central Sector Scheme on Feed and Fodder (iv) waiver of import duty on oil cakes (v) additional allocation under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) (vi) providing assistance for feed and fodder supplements under National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS) (vii) introducing drought impact mitigating interventions in perennial horticulture crops (viii) reducing interest on rescheduled crop loans etc.

In addition, additional wage employment upto 50 days per household beyond



100 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), fast tracking release of installments under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) were extended to drought affected areas.

### **Impact of climate change on agriculture**

1560. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the impact of climate change on agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government's agricultural research institutes have conducted any study to assess the impact of global warming on agricultural production in different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to deal with the impact of climate change on agricultural sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Realizing that the climate change is likely to have major impacts on agriculture, the Government through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has assessed the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture under different scenarios using crop simulation models.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted climate change impact analysis on crop yields through various centres in different parts of the country using crop simulation models (INFO-CROP and HAD CM3) for 2020, 2050 and 2080. The results indicate variability in temperature and rainfall pattern with significant impacts on crop yields. These studies projected

reduction in yields of irrigated rice by about 4% in 2020, 7% in 2050 and 10% in 2080. Rainfed rice yields are likely to be reduced by 6% in 2020, but in 2050 and 2080 they are projected to decrease only marginally (<2.5%). Climate change is projected to reduce timely-sown irrigated wheat production by about 6% in 2020. In case of late sown wheat, however, the projected reductions are to the extent of 18, 23 and 25 per cent in 2020, 2050 and 2080 respectively. Yields of irrigated *kharif* maize may decrease by about 18% in 2020 and 2050 and about 23% in 2080 due to climate change. Rainfed sorghum yields are projected to decline marginally (2.5%) in 2020 scenario and by about 8% in 2050.

(e) The Government through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated a network project on 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) to enhance resilience of Indian agriculture through Strategic Research on adaptation and mitigation (covering crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management), Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grant Projects.

Besides, a mission document on National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was accorded in-principle approval by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. NMSA identifies 10 key dimensions for promoting sustainable agriculture practices by implementing programme of action through four functional areas, namely, Research and Development, Technologies, products and practices, Infrastructures and Capacity building. The programmes of action have been embedded and mainstreamed under the ongoing schemes of Ministry of Agriculture through selective up-scaling and course correction measures.

#### **Functioning of RKVY**

1561. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the functioning of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in its functioning;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of this Yojana; and

(e) the details of the funds released and spent by each State/UT during each of the last two years under this Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Government of India has assigned Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru to conduct an impact assessment study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.

(e) The State-wise details of funds released and utilized during each of the last two years under RKVY are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise release and utilization of funds under RKVY during last two year as on 17.08.2013*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13	
		Release*	Utilization	Release*	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734.20	734.20	577.79	540.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.68	10.68	24.94	20.37
3.	Assam	227.77	227.77	399.57	233.31
4.	Bihar	506.82	469.74	700.20	585.56

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1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	212.61	206.06	571.22	551.17
6.	Goa	24.78	24.78	35.27	0.00
7.	Gujarat	515.48	515.48	610.87	469.63
8.	Haryana	176.87	167.38	179.88	119.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	97.54	59.27	27.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.03	55.79	103.22	76.48
11.	Jharkhand	174.56	174.56	219.38	176.99
12.	Karnataka	595.90	574.06	549.15	0.00
13.	Kerala	182.89	181.29	253.03	94.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	377.35	448.13	317.62
15.	Maharashtra	735.44	735.44	1050.81	510.22
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	47.97	22.03
17.	Meghalaya	20.44	20.44	22.68	0.00
18.	Mizoram	36.63	30.36	184.73	96.89
19.	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	85.75	85.75
20.	Odisha	356.96	350.69	468.28	343.32
21.	Punjab	145.87	136.60	86.83	26.83
22.	Rajasthan	692.08	692.08	348.18	334.24
23.	Sikkim	24.64	24.47	15.21	11.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.06	276.65	613.27	212.48

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1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	25.63	25.63	56.43	20.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	762.83	762.83	294.52	223.67
27.	Uttarakhand	128.84	48.73	8.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	486.65	486.65	374.58	324.44
TOTAL STATES		7732.75	7467.04	8389.37	5425.04

\* Includes sub-schemes of RKVY

#### Assistance to Chhattisgarh

†1562. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not included assistance of State Co-operative Marketing Association for assistance scheme for major foodgrains and seed and fertilizer handling while ascertaining eligibility under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for the year 2013-14 of Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether both the components are to be included as per letter written by the Government of Chhattisgarh to Central Government; and

(c) whether second instalment of Chhattisgarh under ISOPAM is pending and Central assistance will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per extant guidelines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), all plan expenditure incurred by Government of Chhattisgarh on Agriculture and Allied activities and Forestry and Wildlife have been included to ascertain eligibility of the State under RKVY during 2013-14. However, expenditure incurred by the State on Mukhyamantri Khadhyann Sahayata Yojana was not considered as it is not classified under the Major Head of Plan Expenditure of Agriculture and allied Activities.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) Rs. 4.29 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) during the year 2013-14 as first instalment. State will become eligible for second instalment when it submits utilization certificates for funds made available under ISOPOM.

#### **Treating pisciculture at par with agriculture**

1563. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to treat pisciculture at par with agriculture; and

(b) if not, whether it would consider to grant such parity with a view to increase fish production in the country for domestic consumption and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Some State Governments and Associations of Aquaculture sector have suggested that Pisciculture/aquaculture be treated at par with agriculture so that the subsidy, income tax benefits and other incentives available to agriculture could be extended to Pisciculture. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture had requested Ministry of Finance to consider these suggestions. Ministry of Finance has informed that the income from fisheries does not qualify as agricultural income under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence is subject to income tax. However, some incentives are available for cooperatives and enterprises for fisheries activities under section 80P, 80-IB (11A) and 35 AD of the Income Tax Act, 1961. In respect of provision of loans at low interest rates, it is stated that the provision of interest subvention is available for crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs to the agriculture farmers. Loans for the purpose of fisheries sector are not covered under this scheme at present.

#### **Grant-in-aid to Himachal Pradesh**

†1564. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant-in-aid is being given to Himachal Pradesh for various Agriculture schemes by the Central Government;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the details of the amount given under these schemes in 2011-12 and 2012-13, district-wise, along with the name of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the amount will be given to Himachal Pradesh and the scheme under which it will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scheme-wise funds released to Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the statement (*See below*). Funds are released to the State Government. State Government further disburses these funds to the districts as per their needs.

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Scheme-wise funds released to Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Released in 2011-12	Released in 2012-13*
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	99.93	59.27
2.	Macro Management of Agriculture	17.05	19.54
3.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize	0.83	0.65
4.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	14.48	9.31
5.	National Bamboo Mission	0.08	0.89
6.	Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States	35.31	27.55
TOTAL		167.68	117.21

**Grameen Bhandaran Yojana in Rajasthan**

1565. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and spent under 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' in Rajasthan;

(b) the total storage capacity created and godowns set up under the scheme;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the capacity of these godowns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds provided by the Central Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) An amount of Rs. 4681.185 lakhs has been sanctioned and Rs. 2498.741 lakhs has been released since inception of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana in April, 2001 up to June, 2013, in Rajasthan.

(b) Under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana since inception of the scheme in April, 2001 up to June, 2013, a capacity of 270.31 lakh MT has been created and a total of 20,216 godowns have been set up across the country.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to create additional new capacity of 230 lakh MT under the scheme during Twelfth Plan.

(e) An amount of Rs. 3000 Crores has been provided by the Central Government for the scheme under Twelfth Plan.

**Land under cultivation**

1566. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land in the country under agriculture during the last three years;



(b) how much of this land was set apart for production, how much for foodgrains, for pulses and vegetables;

(c) how much of this land is owned by small peasants with less than five hectares of land; and

(d) whether there is a trend for concentration of agricultural land in recent years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the latest Land Use Statistics data (2010-11) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural land, lands under foodgrains, pulses and vegetables in the country during the last three years are tabulated below:

(Thousand Hectares)

Year	Agricultural Land	Land under foodgrains	Land under pulses	Land under vegetables
2008-2009	182459	124635	23764	5940
2009-2010	182184	121482	22573	5365
2010-2011	182032	127701	25750	5388

(c) and (d) As per the latest Agriculture Census (2010-11) small peasants (number of operational holdings with less than five acres of land) constitute 133.3 million in 2010-11 as compared to 124.3 million in 2005-06. Further, the average size of operational land holdings decreased from 1.23 hectares in 2005-06 to 1.16 hectares in 2010-11 due to increase in population, fragmentation of land holdings, etc.

#### **Status of soil fertility**

†1567. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that soil fertility has been

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

decreasing due to ongoing climate changes and excessive use of chemical fertilizers;

(b) whether Government is conducting any scientific study after having a survey, to ascertain the current status of soil fertility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalance use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multinutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health as evident from results of AICRP on 'Long Term Fertilizer Experiments' being conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Under climate change scenario in many parts of the country, intensive rainfall events may cause runoff and soil erosion. As a result, along with soil, organic carbon and other nutrients are washed away from the field. This may be one of the possible causes of soil fertility decline with climate change.

(b) and (c) Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal is preparing geo-referenced soil fertility maps of various districts of the country (167 districts completed) through different AICRP Coordinating Centres located at various State Agricultural Universities. These geo-referenced maps can be useful in monitoring soil fertility, fertilizer recommendations for balanced nutrient application in various parts of the country.

#### **Compensation to farmers losing crops due to rains**

1568. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Maharashtra, particularly of Vidarbha region are facing tremendous loss caused to their harvest due to heavy rains;

(b) if so, in how many hectares the harvest was lost;

(c) whether Government would come forward to compensate farmers who suffered damage to their crops; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per information made available by Government of Maharashtra, crops in an area of about 6.53 lakh ha have been damaged in Vidarbha region due to consistent heavy rains during June and July, 2013.

(c) and (d) State Government can initiate appropriate relief measures in the wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities including flood from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms.

#### **Quinoa cultivation in Andhra Pradesh**

1569. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development has successfully experimented Quinoa which can replace cereal with its rich nutrient value;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Quinoa can survive severe heat and do not need too much water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts the Ministry is making to encourage Andhra Pradesh to grow Quinoa which is being sold at very high price in the international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Regional Station, Shimla has supplied seeds of three genotypes of quinoa to Andhra Pradesh Academy of rural Development to test their performance in Andhra Pradesh (AP). The crop has a high nutritional value and can supplement cereals for nutrition but cannot replace them.

(b) It can tolerate mild heat and grow well at low moisture. However, it does not tolerate high moisture and rains at the time of sowing and maturity.

(c) The crop is new to Andhra Pradesh. It needs more experiments on its adaptability and cultivation in different environments and locations.

(d) NBPGR Regional Station, Shimla is supplying seed of quinoa to NBPGR Regional Station, Hyderabad to conduct trials at different places in AP.

#### **Production of HYV seeds**

1570. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any action on the need to produce more of HYV seeds keeping in view the poor rainfall and depleting groundwater levels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has propagated the idea to farmers by way of awareness campaigns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposed increase in production of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds in the country, as reported by the States, is from 328.58 lakh quintals in 2012-13 to 337.14 lakh quintals in 2013-14.

(c) to (e) To generate awareness among farmers on use of HYV seeds, front Line Demonstrations/minikit distributions are conducted through various crop development programmes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJ and M). Assistance is also provided Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities Schemes for production and distribution of quality seeds including HYV seeds.

#### **Upgradation of Agricultural Universities**

†1571. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received proposals from various State Governments to upgrade the Agriculture Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government on such proposals during the last three years; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned by Government for the said purpose, State/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the Govt. of Bihar for conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar into a Central Agricultural University.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Based on the report of the Special Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.C. Jha, the Planning Commission conveyed its 'in principle' approval for establishment of a new Central Agricultural University at Pusa in Bihar. A draft MOU has been forwarded to the Government of Bihar to delineate transfer of assets and liabilities of the University between the Government of Bihar and the Union Government.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 400 crore has been made in the Twelfth Plan, for the purpose.

#### **Reduction in number of farmers**

1572. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers in the country are leaving their ancestral jobs due to non-profitable agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether farmers' population has fallen by 9 million during last decade as per the recent data released by the Registrar General of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether absolute number of farmers has fallen first time in four decades;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) According to the Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers 2003 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), cultivation was the most important source of income of farmer households in rural India.

(c) and (d) As per Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, the number of cultivators has fallen by 8.6 million during the last decade, from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.7 million in 2011. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) to (g) The number of cultivators, during the three decades 1971 to 2001 has shown a continuous increase from 78.2 million to 127.3 million, while the same has declined during the decade 2001 to 2011 from 127.3 million to 118.7 million. A shift from low productive and low remunerative sector to high productive and more remunerative sector is a normal phenomenon in the development process.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of number of cultivators as per census 2001 and 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Census 2001	Census 2011	Increase/ Decrease over the last census
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>India</b>	<b>127312851</b>	<b>118692640</b>	<b>8620211</b>
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1591514	1245316	346198
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1954870	2062062	-107192
3.	Punjab	2065067	1934511	130556
4.	Chandigarh	2141	2578	-437
5.	Uttaranchal	1570116	1580423	-10307
6.	Haryana	3018014	2480801	537213
7.	Delhi	37431	33398	4033
8.	Rajasthan	13140066	13618870	-478804

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1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	22167562	19057888	3109674
10.	Bihar	8193621	7196226	997395
11.	Sikkim	131258	117401	13857
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	279300	302723	-23423
13.	Nagaland	548845	537702	11143
14.	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions)	379705	457891	-78186
15.	Mizoram	256332	229603	26729
16.	Tripura	313300	295947	17353
17.	Meghalaya	467010	494675	-27665
18.	Assam	3730773	4061627	-330854
19.	West Bengal	5653922	5116688	537234
20.	Jharkhand	3889506	3814832	74674
21.	Odisha	4247661	4103989	143672
22.	Chhattisgarh	4311131	4004796	306335
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11037906	9844439	1193467
24.	Gujarat	5802681	5447500	355181
25.	Daman and Diu	4034	2316	1718
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39470	28164	11306
27.	Maharashtra	11813275	12569373	-756098
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7859534	6491522	1368012

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1	2	3	4	5
29.	Karnataka	6883856	6580649	303207
30.	Goa	50395	31354	19041
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	724155	670253	53902
33.	Tamil Nadu	5116039	4248457	867582
34.	Puducherry	10900	12099	-1199
35.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	21461	16567	4894

*Source:* Registrar General of India.

#### **Shifting away of farmers from agriculture**

†1573. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of farmers have migrated from agriculture to other occupations during the last decade, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Agriculture Commission had given any suggestion for stopping migration from Agriculture, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any step in the light of the suggestion by Agriculture Commission, and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Recent Census results show that the number of cultivators has decreased from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.7 million in 2011.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) suggested in their reports that economic viability of the farming should improve by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and Agriculture should continue to be remunerative vocation and suitable measures should be taken which can help, attract and retain youth in farming and processing of farm products by making it economically rewarding. The Commission also suggested to provide appropriate opportunities in adequate measure for non-farm employment for the farm households.

(c) Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension marketing etc. Various other programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are also being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agriculture commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

#### **Sub-mission on farm mechanization**

1574. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether machinery necessary for agriculture are not being used in India in comparison to countries like Japan and Britain, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for very low use of machinery which is affecting agricultural production;

(c) whether Government proposes to start Sub-Mission on Farm Mechanization during the current five year plan, if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated and facilities available to farmers under this mission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Farm power available per hectare of land is one of the important indices of progress in agriculture production and productivity. Farm power availability in Indian agriculture was 1.5 kW/ha in 2005-06 which is substantially lower as compared to developed countries like Japan, USA, UK, France and Germany. It indicates that India is behind the developed countries in terms of utilization of farm power which is mainly due to the fact that the guiding principle in mechanizing Indian agriculture has been to maintain a socially desirable mix of human labour, draught animals and mechanical power and growth of agricultural mechanization has been closely linked with overall agricultural development of different agro-climatic regions of the country.

There has been positive co-relationship between farm power availability and increased productivity. Those States where availability of farm power is more have, in general, higher productivity as compared to other states.

(c) and (d) In order to lay special emphasis on farm mechanization and to bring more inclusiveness, a dedicated Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization for the Twelfth Plan has been proposed with an estimated outlay of Rs. 2000 crores for the entire plan period. The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization will provide assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration, Post Harvest Technology and Management; Procurement of selected Agriculture Machinery and Equipments; Establishment of Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring; Establishing Hi-Tech Productive Equipment Centres to Target Low Productive Agricultural Regions and Assistance for increasing farm mechanization.

**Steps to make crops profitable for farmers**

1575. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to find out which crops are not profitable for farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons why farmer is not getting at least the amount he has spent to produce a crop; and

(c) the details of steps Government is taking to make the crops profitable for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) Profitability of crops depend on productivity and prices faced by the crops. Productivity of crops depend on various location specific factors viz, soils, climate, methods of cultivation and application of technology and inputs. Prices depend on demand (domestic and international) and supply factors. As these factors vary from place to place and time to time, no generalized conclusion can be drawn regarding the profitability of crops across time and space. Hence, no such study was conducted.

(b) and (c) While formulating price policy for any crop, care is taken that the farmer is assured of remunerative price for his produce and does not lose out on income in case prices in the market fall below the level of MSP. While recommending MSP, the CACP considers several relevant factors including the cost of cultivation/production, trends and spread of input use, production and productivity of the crop concerned, market prices both domestic and global, inter-crop price parity, emerging supply-demand situation, procurement and distribution, terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, and so on.

In order to make agriculture a profitable venture, the Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investments in agriculture sector, for accelerating agricultural growth and to raise farm incomes, such as, the Rashtriya

Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver and introduced better crop insurance schemes.

**Demand for specific brand of cotton seeds**

1576. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from farmers of Andhra Pradesh for a specific brand of cotton seeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof, particularly in Guntur region of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds**

1577. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds has decreased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last four years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds have not shown any declining trend despite marginal year to year fluctuations. Details of production of above crops during the last four years, *i.e.*, 2009-10 to 2012-13 are as under:

Crop	Production ('Million Tonnes)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Coarse Cereals	33.55	43.40	42.01	40.06
Pulses	14.66	18.24	17.09	18.45
Oilseeds	24.88	32.48	29.80	31.01

\* 4th advance estimates released on 22.07.2013.

Production estimates of these crops for 2013-14 have not been prepared so far.

Fluctuations in production are due to changes in weather conditions, area coverage and prices etc.

#### **Irregularity in handling of foodgrains by FCI**

1578. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up an enquiry to look into the irregularity in handling of foodgrains by FCI; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the number of officers found involved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Providing adequate and remunerative prices to farmers**

1579. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are losing interest in continuing with agriculture as prices of farm produces have become unremunerative;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that overheads are leading to a rise in the prices of farm produces and neither farmers nor consumers benefit out of it; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate and remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, the number of cultivators have come down from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.7 million in 2011. However, the number of agricultural labourers increased from 106.8 million in 2001 to 144.3 million in 2011. Out of 481.7 million total workers in 2011, nearly 55 per cent of the workers are still engaged in agricultural activities.

According to the Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers 2003 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), cultivation was the most important source of income of farmer households in rural India. A shift from low productive and low remunerative sector to high productive and more remunerative sector is a normal phenomenon in the development process.

(b) and (c) The increase in the cost of production of agricultural commodities is directly related to increase in the cost of various agriculture inputs like labour, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. The effect of rising input cost of cultivation of major crops is balanced by way of assuring Minimum Support Prices that help the farmers receive adequate return.

Minimum Support Prices for most crops have increased significantly in recent years. In order to make agriculture a profitable venture, the Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investments in agriculture sector, for

accelerating agricultural growth and to raise farm incomes, such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver and introduced better crop insurance schemes.

### Production of foodgrains

†1580. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Institutes dealing with various food problems at international level has expressed possibility of decline in production of foodgrains and increase in their prices in next 10 years;

(b) if so, facts and response of Government in this regard;

(c) keeping in view the above mentioned possibility whether Government has made any estimate of changes that will come into agriculture production in the country; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) According to the '**OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2013-2022**' published jointly by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, global agriculture has become more market-driven. Expansion of agricultural production is likely to slow at least in the medium term with slower area and productivity growth. Supply should keep pace with demand at prices that are expected to remain relatively high. Measures to reduce food loss and waste will be important in meeting rising demand and for increasing productivity.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) and (d) The 12th Plan Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Demand and Supply Projections, Agricultural Inputs and Agricultural Statistics set up by the Planning Commission has projected the demand for total foodgrains at 257 million tones by 2016-17. Supply projections for foodgrains are 258 to 272 million tones. Government has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements.

**Mechanism for assessment of demand and supply of fertilizers**

†1581. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any system exists to make assessment of the demand and supply of fertilizers for Kharif and Rabi crops in every State;

(b) If so, the details thereof state-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the action plan that has been formulated by Government to monitor the price of the fertilizers at the block level;

(d) whether Government has directed the companies to make publicity among public about the reduction in the price of fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation organizes Zonal Conferences before each cropping season to assess requirement of fertilizers of all the States. Initial projection of requirement of fertilizers for specific cropping season is made by State Government on basis of cropping pattern, consumption pattern, cropped area, irrigated area, requirement of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

nutrients in soil in different parts of the State etc. Subsequently, the requirement of fertilizers is finalized in the above-said Conference in consultation with representatives of State Governments, Department of Fertilizers, Lead Fertilizer Suppliers, and Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) etc. After the requirement of various fertilizers is finalized, statement indicating month-wise requirement of various fertilizers is prepared by the States, which is forwarded to the Department of Fertilizers.

(b) Details (State-wise/Union Territory-wise) regarding requirement of fertilizers assessed during Kharif 2013 and Rabi 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) For Urea, the MRP in all the States, since 2003 was Rs. 4830/- per MT, which was increased to Rs. 5310/- per MT w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. With effect from 01st November, 2012, the price of urea is fixed at Rs. 5360 per tonne (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied)

For P and K fertilizers, it has been made mandatory for the fertilizers companies (manufacturers/importers) of P and K fertilizer to submit certified cost data along with their subsidy claims to examine and ensure that the MRPs fixed by the companies are reasonable. While announcing subsidy rates for 2013-14, Government has also notified the indicative MRPs of P and K fertilizers and the amount to be reduced by the fertilizer companies from then prevailing prices, so as to check and ensure that the prices are fixed reasonably.

The distribution of fertilizers to the farmers within the state at fair price is the responsibility of the concerned states. State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions against the offenders who indulge in Black-Marketing/Breach of Price/Tagging etc.

Through Web based information system *i.e.* Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS), DOF is monitoring movement of fertilizer across the country and through

mobile FMS it has been extended up to retailers level. Every company is required to feed MRP of fertilizers in FMS.

(d) and (e) The Department of Fertilizers has issued directions to the companies to publicize reduction in fertilizer prices *vide* copy which is given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Assessed Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP for Kharif 2013  
Season*

(In '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP
Andhra Pradesh	1650.00	700.00	300.00	1100.00	200.00
Karnataka	800.00	500.00	290.00	750.00	25.00
Kerala	100.00	20.00	97.00	124.00	0.50
Tamil Nadu	450.00	200.00	200.00	293.00	40.00
Puducherry	12.00	2.30	2.00	8.00	0.90
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>SZ TOTAL</b>	<b>3012.50</b>	<b>1422.80</b>	<b>889.40</b>	<b>2275.50</b>	<b>266.40</b>
Gujarat	1200.00	300.00	70.00	243.00	120.00
Madhya Pradesh	750.00	650.00	90.00	220.00	500.00
Chhattisgarh	500.00	210.00	75.00	130.00	160.00
Maharashtra	1550.00	950.00	300.00	950.00	500.00

Rajasthan	700.00	304.00	9.00	69.70	250.00
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State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP
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Goa	3.20	1.80	0.20	5.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.21	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.98	0.92	0.10	1.05	0.00
<b>WZ TOTAL</b>	<b>4704.39</b>	<b>2416.82</b>	<b>544.32</b>	<b>1618.76</b>	<b>1530.00</b>
Haryana	850.00	300.00	25.00	35.00	40.00
Punjab	1325.00	500.00	40.00	50.00	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	950.00	100.00	600.00	250.00
Uttarakhand	135.00	20.00	3.50	25.00	5.00
Himachal Pradesh	33.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	0.70
Jammu and Kashmir	67.50	32.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2.20	2.00	0.50	0.60	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>NZ TOTAL</b>	<b>5212.70</b>	<b>1804.00</b>	<b>176.00</b>	<b>720.60</b>	<b>320.70</b>
Bihar	1000.00	250.00	80.00	175.00	60.00
Jharkhand	160.00	50.00	15.00	35.00	20.00
Odisha	450.00	175.00	100.00	250.00	17.00
West Bengal	560.00	300.00	150.00	400.00	200.00
<b>EZ TOTAL</b>	<b>2170.00</b>	<b>775.00</b>	<b>345.00</b>	<b>860.00</b>	<b>297.00</b>
Assam	145.00	25.00	60.00	7.50	80.00

State/U.T.	UREA	DAP	MOP	Complexes	SSP
Tripura	30.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	26.00
Manipur	30.60	5.00	2.15	0.00	1.39
Meghalaya	4.10	3.00	0.30	0.00	3.00
Nagaland	0.85	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.20
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	8.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.00
<b>NE TOTAL</b>	<b>219.05</b>	<b>40.80</b>	<b>71.75</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>113.83</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15318.64</b>	<b>6459.42</b>	<b>2026.47</b>	<b>5482.36</b>	<b>2527.93</b>

***Statement-II****Assessed requirement of fertilisers for rabi 2012-13*

(Figure in '000 tonne)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	500.00	335.00	1100.00	200.00
2.	Karnataka	700.00	275.00	275.00	700.00	35.00
3.	Kerala	105.00	20.00	104.00	121.00	6.10
4.	Tamil Nadu	700.00	230.00	344.00	376.00	79.00
5.	Puducherry	14.00	4.00	4.00	14.00	2.00
6.	Andaman And Nicobar Island	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.55	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3119.60</b>	<b>1029.60</b>	<b>1062.50</b>	<b>2311.55</b>	<b>322.10</b>

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP
<b>West Zone</b>						
1.	Gujarat	1175.00	400.00	100.00	280.00	120.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1100.00	500.00	50.00	214.00	650.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	90.00	42.00	50.00	83.00
4.	Maharashtra	1250.00	560.00	300.00	950.00	450.00
5.	Rajasthan	1050.00	380.00	16.15	76.10	225.00
6.	Goa	2.50	1.20	0.40	2.65	0.00
7.	Daman And Diu	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.24	0.06	5.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4767.93</b>	<b>1931.47</b>	<b>508.65</b>	<b>1577.82</b>	<b>1528.01</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
1.	Haryana	1125.00	400.00	40.00	47.50	50.00
2.	Punjab	1315.00	330.00	50.00	97.50	50.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3400.00	915.00	250.00	572.50	175.00
4.	Uttarakhand	110.00	15.00	5.00	32.00	5.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29.50	0.00	6.00	28.00	3.20
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	45.00	25.00	0.02	0.00
7.	Delhi	5.00	3.00	1.50	1.98	0.70
8.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6062.50</b>	<b>1708.00</b>	<b>377.50</b>	<b>794.50</b>	<b>283.90</b>

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	UREA	DAP	MOP	COMPLEX	SSP
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Bihar	1150.00	275.00	150.00	190.00	100.00
2.	Jharkhand	100.00	45.00	15.00	88.50	24.00
3.	Odisha	200.00	100.00	90.00	192.49	9.00
4.	West Bengal	850.00	275.00	275.00	428.21	308.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>695.00</b>	<b>530.00</b>	<b>899.20</b>	<b>441.00</b>
<b>North-East Zone</b>						
1.	Assam	170.00	40.00	90.00	15.80	80.00
2.	Tripura	23.10	3.10	9.33	0.00	22.05
3.	Manipur	11.06	6.81	4.76	0.00	6.81
4.	Meghalaya	4.50	3.00	0.75	0.04	2.70
5.	Nagaland	1.00	0.74	0.30	0.20	0.21
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.35	0.16	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	1.01	0.28	0.42	0.00	0.82
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210.96</b>	<b>54.28</b>	<b>105.72</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>112.59</b>
	ALL INDIA	16460.98	5418.35	2584.37	5599.11	2687.60

**Statement-III**

File No. 23011/5/2013-MPR

Government of India

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 3rd May, 2013

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) Fertilizers w.e.f. 01.04.2013-NBS Policy for 2013-14 and per MT Subsidy regarding.

The undersigned is directed to convey that per Kg subsidy on nutrients, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) contained in P and K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy for the year 2013-14 *w.e.f* 1st April 2013 shall be as under:

Sl.No.	Nutrients	NBS (Rs. per Kg of Nutrient)
1	N	20.875
2	P	18.679
3	K	18.833
4	S	1.677

2. Per Metric Tonne of subsidy on various grades of P and K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy shall be as under:

Sl.No.	Grades of P and K fertilizers covered under the NBS Policy	NBS 2013-14 (Rs/MT)
1	2	3
1.	DAP : 18-46-0-0	12350



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1	2	3
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	12009
3.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	8592
4.	MOP : 0-0-60-0	11300
5.	NPS : 16-20-0-13	7294
6.	NPS : 20-20-0-13	8129
7.	NPK : 10-26-26-0	11841
8.	NPK : 12-32-16	11496
9.	NPK : 14-28-14	10789
10.	NPK : 14-35-14	12097
11.	NPK : 15-15-15	8758
12.	AS: 20.6-0-0-23	4686
13.	NP : 28-28-0-0	11075
14.	NPK : 17-17-17	9926
15.	NPK : 19-19-19	11094
16.	SSP: 0-16-0-11	3173
17.	NPK : 16-16-16-0	9342
18.	DAPlite : 16-44-0-0	11559
19.	NPKS : 15-15-15-09	8909
20.	NP: 24-24-0-0	9493
21.	NP : 20-20-0-0	7911
22.	NPS : 18-46-0-4	12350

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Note: Fertilizer grade placed at serial number 22 shall be under subsidy scheme till 7th November 2013.

3. Any variant of the P and K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy fortified/coated with Boron and Zinc, as provided for under FCO, will also be eligible for subsidy. Such fortified/coated grades of fertilizers will attract an additional per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients as per the rates mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Nutrients for fortification as per FCO	Additional subsidy (Rs./MT) for fortified/coated fertilizers
1.	Boron (B)	300
2.	Zinc (Zn)	500

4. The market price of subsidized P and K fertilizers is open and fertilizer companies are allowed to fix MRPs at reasonable level. In case, the MRP fixed by the fertilizer companies are found to be unreasonable, the Department may take action as per the NBS Policy, as modified *vide* O.M. No.23011/5(NBS-Policy)/2013-MPR dated 3.5.2013.

5. At the level of subsidy announced for the year 2013-14, the fertilizer companies are required to reduce the MRP of DAP and MOP by a minimum of Rs. 1500 PMT and Rs. 1000 PMT respectively. For the purpose of reduction in MRP, the reference MRP of DAP and MOP shall be Rs. 24000 PMT and Rs. 17000 PMT respectively. A commensurate minimum reduction in MRP in other grades of fertilizers covered under the scheme shall be as under:-

Sl. No	Grades of Fertilizers	Expected reduction in MRP (Rs./MT)
1.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	1477
2.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	1078

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Sl. No	Grades of Fertilizers	Expected reduction in MRP (Rs./MT)
3.	NPS : 16-20-0-13	844
4.	NPS :20-20-0-13	938
5.	NPK 10-26-26-0	1277
6.	NPK : 12-32-16	1298
7.	NPK : 14-28-14	1218
8.	NPK : 14-35-14	1382
9.	NPK : 15-15-15	953
10.	AS : 20.6-0-0-23	483
11.	NP : 28-28-0-0	1313
12.	NPK : 17-17-17	1080
13.	NPK : 19-19-19	1207
14.	SSP: 0-16-0-11	375
15.	NPK : 16-16-16-0	1017
16.	DAP lite : 16-44-0-0	1406
17.	NPKS: 15-15-15-09	953
18.	NP : 24-24-0-0	1125
19.	NP : 20-20-0-0	938
20.	NPS : 18-46-0-4	1500

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6. In case the MRP of P and K fertilizers are not reduced as indicated in para 5 and the companies are found to be indulging in undue

profiteering, the IMC will review and recommend suitable measures for action by DOF. The action may include, recovery of subsidy to the extent of unreasonableness on that particular grade of fertilizer, removal of any grade/grades of fertilizers of a particular company or the fertilizer company itself from the NBS scheme and also reduction in the NBS rates.

7. The fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP will be punishable under the EC Act
8. The distribution and movement of fertilizers along with import of finished fertilizers, fertilizer inputs and production by indigenous units will continue to be monitored through the online web based 'Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS)/ mobile FMS'.
9. 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India will continue to be in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (EGA). Department of Fertilizers will regulate the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in underserved areas.
10. Manufacturers/Marketers/Importers of P and K fertilizers, including manufacturers of SSP, are to ensure that fertilizers are transported up to the retail point on F.O.R delivery basis.
11. Manufacturers of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers will be eligible to source subsidized P and K fertilizers from the manufacturers/importers after their receipt in the districts as inputs for manufacturing customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers for agricultural purpose. There would be no separate subsidy on sale of customized fertilizers and mixture fertilizers.
12. The payment of subsidy to the manufacturers/importers of P and K fertilizers shall be released as per the procedure and terms and conditions mentioned in the Department Notification No. D (FA)/CCEA/

2011 dated 25.10.2012 and as amended from time to time by the Department.

13. The benefits to the manufacturers of P and K fertilizers on account of use of cheaper domestic gas shall be mopped up for which separate guidelines shall be issued.
14. This issues with the concurrence of IFD *vide* diary No. 1861/AS and FA dated 3rd May 2013 and approval of the competent authority.

(P. B. Sahu)

Under Secretary to Government of India

Tel: 2338 7492

1. Secretary (Agriculture), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
3. Joint Secretary (INM), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (PF-II), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
6. Director (Cabinet), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Executive Director, FICC, Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
8. Director of Accounts, Department of Fertilizers, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. DS (Finance)/DS (Budget), Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
10. Director General, FAI, New Delhi.

11. All the manufacturers and importers of P and K Fertilizers.
12. All SSP manufacturers.

**Copy to:**

1. Director, PMO, South Block, New Delhi
2. Chief Secretaries/All Agriculture Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture) of the State Governments/UTs.
3. Commissioners/Directors, Commissionerate/Directorate of Agriculture of the State Governments/UTs.

**Copy also to:**

PS to MOS (Ind. Charge) C and F/PPS/PS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/AS and FA/JS (F and P)/JS(F and P)/JS (A and M)/Economic Advisor/ Controller of Accounts/P and AO/US (Concession Wing)/ Sr. AD (Accounts) FA Wing/AD (OL for translation in Hindi)/Guard File/ Technical Director, NIC for uploading the same on the Department's website.

(P.B. Sahu)

Under Secretary to Government of India

File No.23011/5(NBS-Policy)/2013-MPR

Government of India

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 3rd May, 2013

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject: Implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for Phosphate and Potassic (P and K) Fertilizers.

The undersigned is directed to state that under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for P and K fertilizers being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, the fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix the MRPs of P and K fertilizers at “reasonable level” *vide* this Department letter No.23011//2010-MRP(pt) dated 8.7.11 read with Notification of even number dated 5.5.2011. The following further provisions are hereby added in the existing NBS Policy:

- (i) The market price of subsidized P and K fertilizers is open and fertilizer companies are allowed to fix MRPs at reasonable level.
  - (ii) It shall be mandatory for all the fertilizer companies to submit, along with their claims of subsidy, certified cost data in the prescribed format and as per the requirement for the purpose of monitoring of MRPs of P and K fertilizers fixed by the fertilizer companies.
  - (iii) In cases, where after scrutiny, unreasonableness of MRP is established or where there is no correlation between the cost of production or acquisition and the MRP printed on the bags, the subsidy may be restricted or denied even if the product is otherwise eligible for subsidy under NBS. In proven case of abuse of subsidy mechanism, DOF, on the recommendation of IMC may exclude any grade/grades of fertilizers of a particular company or the fertilizer company itself from the NBS scheme.
  - (iv) The reasonableness of MRP will be determined with reference to the MRP printed on the bags.
2. This issues with the concurrence, of IFD *vide* NO.1861/AS & FA dated 3rd May 2013 and approval of the competent authority.

(P.B. Sahu)

Under Secretary to Government of India

Tel : 23387492

1. Secretary (Agriculture), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
3. Joint Secretary (INM), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (PF-II), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi
5. Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
6. Director (Cabinet), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Executive Director, FICC, Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
8. Director of Accounts, Department of Fertilizers, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. Director (Finance), Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
10. Director General, FAI, New Delhi.
11. All the manufacturers and importers of P & K Fertilizers.
12. All SSP manufacturers.

**Copy to:**

1. Director, PMO, South Block. New Delhi.
2. Chief Secretaries/ All Agriculture Production Commissioners/ Secretaries (Agriculture) of the State Governments/ UTs.
3. Commissioners/Directors, Commissionerate/Directorate of Agriculture of the State Governments/ UTs.

**Copy also to:**



PS to MOS (Ind. Charge) C & F/PPS/PS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/AS & FA/ JS (P & P)/JS(F & P)/JS (A & M)/Economic Advisor/Controller of Accounts/P & AO/US (Concession Wing)/Sr. AD (Accounts) FA Wing/ AD (OL for translation in Hindi)/Guard File/Technical Director, NIC for uploading the same on the Department's website.

(P.B. Sahu)

Under Secretary to Government of India

File No. 23011/5/2013-MPR

Government of India

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated 26th June 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P & K) Fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013: Reference Maximum Retail Price (MRP)

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 5 of this Department's O.M. of even number dated 3.5.2013 which stipulates that at the level of subsidy announced for the year 2013-14, the fertilizer companies are required to reduce MRP of DAP and MOP by a minimum of Rs. 1500 PMT and Rs. 1000 PMT respectively and for the purpose of reduction in the MRP, the reference MRP of DAP and MOP shall be taken into account as Rs. 24000 PMT and Rs. 17000 PMT respectively. It has also been stipulated that a commensurate reduction in MRP (as indicated in the table of para 5) in other grade of fertilizer covered under the scheme shall be done by the fertilizer companies.

2. In order to have commensurate reduction in MRP of other grade of P and K fertilizers, the following reference MRP of P and K fertilizers shall be considered for calculating net MRP to be printed on the fertilizer bags under the NBS Policy during the year 2013-14:

Sl.No.	Fertilizer Grade	Reference MRP (in Rs./MT)	Expected minimum reduction in MRP as per para 5 of O.M. dated 3.5. 13 (in Rs./MT)
1	2	3	4
1	DAP: 18-46-0-0	24000	1500
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0	23625	1477
3	TSP : 0-46-0-0	17000	1078
4	MOP : 0-0-60-0	17000	1000
5	16-20-0-13	14687	844
6	20-20-0-13	16187	938
7	10-26-26-0	20867	1277
8	12-32-16	21033	1298
9	14-28-14	19717	1218
10	14-35-14	22342	1382
11	15-15-15	15500	953
12	AS: 20.6-0-0-23	9825	483
13	28-28-0-0	21000	1313
14	17-17-17	17567	1080

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1	2	3	4
15	19-19-19	19633	1207
16	SSP(0:16:0:11)	7004	375
17	16-16-16-0	16533	1017
18	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	22500	1406
19	15-15-15-09	16322	953
20	24-24-0-0	17651	1125
21	20-20-0-0	15000	938
22	DAP 4S: 18-46-0-04	24000	1500

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2. The other paras of O.M. of even number dated 3.5.2013 will remain the same.
3. This issues with the approval of MOS (Independent Charge) (CandF).

(Neeraj Singhal)

Director

Tele No. 23383814

1. Secretary (Agriculture), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
3. Joint Secretary (INM), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (PF-II), Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

6. Director (Cabinet), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Executive Director, FICC, Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
8. Director of Accounts, Department of Fertilizers, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. Director (Finance), Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
10. Director General, FAI New Delhi.
11. All the manufacturers and importers of P and K Fertilizers.
12. All SSP manufacturers.

**Copy to:**

1. Chief Secretaries/All Agriculture Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture) of the State Governments/ UTs.
2. Commissioners/Directors, Commissionerate/Directorate of Agriculture of the State Governments/UTs.

**Copy also to:**

PS to MOS(i/c)(C and F)/PS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/AS and FA/ JS (SG)/JS (SLG)/JS (SC)/Economic Advisor/Controller of Accounts/P and AO/ US (Concession Wing)/Sr. AD (Accounts) FA Wing/AD (OL for translation in Hindi)/Guard File/Technical Director, NIC for uploading the same on the Department's website.

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**New Drugs (Prices Control) Order**

1582. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether Government has notified a new Drugs (Prices Control) Order

asking medicine manufacturing companies to reduce retail costs of the notified essential medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of these medicines have disappeared from the market since the notification came to effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to ensure availability of these essential medicines in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Government has notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 2013 on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. Of these, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 291 medicines under the provisions of the said order. The first notification covering 151 NLEM-2011 drugs was issued on 14.06.2013. The manufacturers of mentioned scheduled formulations having maximum retail price higher than the ceiling price are required to revise the MRP to an amount not exceeding the ceiling price plus local taxes, wherever applicable within a period of 45 days from the date of price notification by NPPA in accordance with paragraph 13(1) and 24 of the DPCO, 2013.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly monitors the availability (shortage) of drugs in the country through Drugs Control Administration of the State Governments. No specific report about the shortage of any scheduled formulation has been received from any State Drug Controllers consequent to the recent price notification issued under DPCO, 2013. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or otherwise comes to its notice, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage.

**Dependence on import of fertilizers**

1583. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of our dependence on import of fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the steps Government has taken to address the issue;
- (c) whether Government has formed any joint venture with foreign companies/countries to increase fertilizer production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware of India's dependence on supply of Phosphatic (P) and Potassic (K) fertilizers to the extent of 90% and 100% respectively on imports due to non-availability of indigenous raw materials within the country. India has a few reserve of rock phosphate that too in limited quantity and of poor quality which can only be utilized for production of SSP.

Self sufficiency in Urea however, can be achieved which is produced using domestic gas, imported LNG and naphtha. The Government has announced New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 for urea sector to invite fresh investment and reduce country's dependence on imports. In response, 14 companies (including PSUs) have evinced their interest to establish Greenfield/Brownfield urea projects in the country. But availability of sufficient domestic gas to these proposed urea projects in the country is a limiting factor.

Government is encouraging fertilizers companies to explore the possibility of establishing Joint Venture projects, acquisition of fertilizer assets abroad and entering into long term agreement with foreign entities to meet its requirement of raw materials for N.P. and K fertilizers.

(c) and (d) Indian fertilizer entities already have joint Ventures in Oman, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Nigeria.

#### **Revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant**

1584. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has finally decided to revive Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Reforms on revival of Ramagundam plant; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved and the time within which it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had in August, 2011 approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), including Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant. DRS envisaged revival of Ramagundam Unit by M/s. Engineers India Limited and M/s. National Fertilizers Limited. Recently, CCEA in its meeting held on 9.5.2013, *inter-alia*, approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest of FCIL to facilitate FCIL to arrive at positive net worth. This enabled FCIL to get de-registered from the purview of Board For Industrial and Financial reconstruction.

(d) The estimated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 4700 crore and the project is likely to be completed by the financial year 2017-18.

#### **Re-prioritization of natural gas allocation**

1585. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers Association of India (FAI) has strongly opposed

any changes in the priority status of gas allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that any additional replacement of even mmcmd of domestic gas with imported LNG will cost the exchequer almost Rs. 1000 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. FAI has strongly opposed the change in priority in allocation of gas to fertilizer sector.

(b) FAI has given Technical, Strategic, Financial and Socio-political reasons justifying the first priority of fertiliser sector in allocation of gas.

(c) and (d) There is a difference of USD 14-16 per million BTU in delivered cost of imported LNG and gas supplied from KG-D6 Basin. If substitution of 1 MMSCMD of domestic natural gas has to be made up with LNG, it will increase the fertilizer subsidy by more than Rs. 1000 crore. Actual impact will depend on the actual delivered cost of RLNG. In this regard, calculation sheet is given in the Statement.

*Statement*

*Impact of Replacing 1 MMSCMD KG-D<sup>6</sup> Gas with RING*

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**Basis for Calculation**

1 M3	8700 kcal
1 M3	34522 BTU
1 MMSCMD	34522 MMBTU
1 USD	60 Rs.

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1	MMSCMD Delivered in terms of MMBTU	Delivered Cost of KG-D6 Gas US\$/MMBTU	Delivered Cost of RLNG US\$/MMBTU	Difference (3-2) US/MMBTU	Impact per day (4x1) (in\$)	Impact per day (5xRs.60) (In Rs.)	Impact per year (In Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
34522	6.5	22.0	15.5	535091	32105460	1171.8	

#### **Subsidy on fertilizers**

1586. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has decided to reduce the fertilizer subsidy;
- (b) the total subsidy given on fertilizers to various companies in the last three years;
- (c) whether subsidies projected for fertilizers have been released in time and utilized, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan to transfer the subsidy benefit directly to farmers through Bank, Post Office and Co-operative Societies alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The subsidy rates of Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers have been slightly reduced during the financial year 2013-14 as the international prices of these fertilizers have come down as compared to last year.

(b) The details of subsidy provided on P and K fertilizers and Urea through various companies in the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The amount of subsidy due to the fertilizer companies has been released in time to the extent of the availability of budgetary allocation. Any roll over liability has been settled as early as possible, on availability of budgetary allocation.

(d) The National Committee on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has decided that DBT in fertilizers is a complex matter as there are problems in targeting/determining entitlements and preparing beneficiary data bases. In view of the above, the DBT is not at present under consideration for disbursement of fertilizer subsidy to farmers through Bank, Post Office and Co-operative Societies.

#### *Statement*

*Details of subsidy provided on P and K fertilizers and Urea through various companies in the last three years*

#### **(A) Company-wise payment released in r/o Imported P and K Fertilizers**

		(Rs. in Crores)		
Sl.No.	Company Name	Year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chambel Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd.	834.84	780.68	854.94
2.	Coromandel International Ltd.	438.67	535.52	486.96
3.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corp	103.67	65.93	112.47
4.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	89.91	3.33	91.12
5.	FCSP	106.79	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co.Ltd.	0.15	0.00	51.54
7.	Indian Potash Limited	9929.22	7687.62	5039.11

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1	2	3	4	5
8.	GSFC	0.00	0.00	26.68
9.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	2.91	0.00	15.10
10.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	92.00	10.94	0.00
11.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd.	382.66	813.92	809.74
12.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	462.53	353.24	669.36
13.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	608.10	263.56	624.57
14.	Shriram Fertilizer and Chemicals	221.67	78.54	105.92
15.	SPIC	0.00	0.48	0.00
16.	Tata Chemicals Ltd (HLL)	796.31	533.30	582.02
17.	Tungbhadra Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd.	113.82	4.11	0.00
18.	ZIL Industries Ltd.	1705.92	1396.19	1143.35
19.	MMTC	0.00	0.00	1.56
20.	HPM	0.00	0.00	17.63
21.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.	2962.37	2104.61	1998.94
22.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	903.66	733.77	338.91
23.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	639.70	370.78	534.36
24.	INDO GULF	0.00	80.59	156.72
25.	Duncan India Ltd.	0.00	1.57	0.00
26.	Manglore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	414.43	337.86	480.83

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1	2	3	4	5
27.	Rallis India Ltd.	0.00	2.55	0.00
28.	Foliage Crop. Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	1.73	0.00
29.	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	327.66	272.72
30.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	40.67	81.96	151.99
31.	Toopeer Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	1.48	0.00
32.	SUNFERT	0.00	0.00	4.24
33.	TRANS AGRO	0.00	0.00	5.32
TOTAL		20850.00	16571.92	14576.10

**(b) Company-wise payment released in r/o Indigenous P and K Fertilizers**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Company Name	Year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indigenous DAP/Complex			
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	3977.64	3269.52	2555.36
2.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corp	135.28	193.16	134.06
3.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1185.37	1085.22	826.43
4.	Godavari Fertilisers and Chemical Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	111.25	440.84
6.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	180.37	247.70	199.18

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujrat State Fertilisers and Chemical Ltd.	1943.43	1418.86	752.76
8.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	400.37	346.17	290.87
9.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.	5935.22	5968.28	4489.78
10.	Indian Potash Ltd.	34.44	13.43	0.00
11.	Manglore Chemicals and Fertiflers Ltd.	351.82	313.64	210.1
12.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	0.00	35.16	116.53
13.	Oswal Chemical and Fert. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	1860.77	1345.44	1217.51
15.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	716.59	625.07	705.89
16.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corp Ltd.	206.31	403.23	0
17.	ZIL Industries Ltd.	1190.77	868.89	591.53
18.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	1024.35	994.23	597.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19142.73</b>	<b>17239.25</b>	<b>13128.58</b>
19.	Total Payment to SSP	1498.95	1851.63	1604.38
20.	Exp. Pre-Oct, 2000	8.32	73.58	82.88
21.	Exp. On Special Freight	0.00	778.54	1184.16
22.	Loss on Bond	0.00	294.49	0.00
	<b>GROSS TOTAL</b>	<b>20650.00</b>	<b>20237.49</b>	<b>16000.00</b>

**(C) Details showing company-wise expenditure on Import of Urea**

(Rs. in Crores)

Company	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
IPL	3200.34	7370.87	8009.05
MMTC	1413.83	5051.51	1149.57
STC	1286.13	1393.55	5118.08
OMIFCO	1301.79	2043.02	4166.87
Other Expenses (Ocean Freight to Vessel Owners, Inland Freight, Custom Duties to FMEs etc.)	2053.86	1616.05	1572.43
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>9255.95</b>	<b>17475.00</b>	<b>20016.00</b>

**(D) Details showing sector-wise/company-wise subsidy paid on Indigenous Urea**

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl.No. Company name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
<b>(A) Public Sector</b>			
1. RCF-Thal	705.35	708.51	954.80
2. RCF-Trombay	313.94	232.53	219.05
3. MFL	1290.71	1768.74	1427.26
4. NFL-Bhatinda	923.88	1107.87	1201.50
5. NFL-Panipat	801.39	1213.97	1193.59
6. NFL-Vijaipur-I	289.41	408.54	413.43
7. NFL-Vijaipur-II	443.14	502.98	583.53
8. NFL-Nnangal	748.96	1270.69	1123.71

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Sl.No.	Company name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
9.	BVFCL-Namrup-III	114.13	59.22	104.63
10.	BVFCL-Namrup-II	56.10	119.06	65.71
11.	FACT	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	FCI (Ramagundam)	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	FCI (Sindri)	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	FCI (Talcher)	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	NLC	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	GSFC (State Govt.)	88.85	196.83	134.64
17.	GNFC (State Govt.)	489.55	878.30	858.82
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6265.41</b>	<b>8467.24</b>	<b>8280.67</b>
<b>(B) Cooperative Sector</b>				
1.	KRIBHCO	460.80	591.75	660.01
2.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	764.96	907.11	981.90
3.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	626.30	583.99	804.39
4.	IFFCO-Kalol	315.28	382.09	359.68
5.	IFFCO-AONLA-I	376.49	439.11	539.56
6.	IFFCO-AONLA-II	380.32	481.44	528.02
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2924.15</b>	<b>3385.49</b>	<b>3873.56</b>
<b>(C) Private Sector</b>				
1.	NFCL-I	260.16	397.75	307.12
2.	NFCL-II	393.47	387.33	344.50

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Sl.No.	Company name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
3.	CFCL-I	545.59	689.51	701.45
4.	CFCL-II	753.72	751.38	889.10
5.	TATA Chemicals	595.76	643.26	606.89
6.	ZACL	780.25	781.21	1101.68
7.	SFC	223.40	277.47	274.31
8.	INDOGULF	453.20	717.68	648.40
9.	SPIC	637.67	2164.66	1477.96
10.	OCFL	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	KSFL	410.32	452.42	614.02
12.	MCFL	837.63	1170.02	880.34
13.	Duncan	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5891.17</b>	<b>8432.69</b>	<b>7845.77</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15080.73</b>	<b>20285.42</b>	<b>20000.00</b>

### Promotion of low-cost generic drugs

1587. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any measures to promote sale of low-cost generic drugs across the country; and

(b) the policy made by the Ministry to benefit directly the people of the backward States of North-East and Assam in particular, and the details thereof?



MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) For making available low-cost quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, the Government launched Jan Aushadhi Campaign in November, 2008 by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Drug Stores. Since November, 2008, 157 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in various parts of the country, out of which 93 are functional. A New Business Plan has been designed particularly to address the shortcomings and challenges identified in scaling up the activities. Under the new Plan, the process of identification of operating agencies has now been simplified and entities other than those identified by the State Governments are also proposed to be appointed as operating agencies for running the Jan Aushadhi Stores. As per the new Plan, societies/trusts/unemployed pharmacists/entrepreneurs etc. would be eligible for appointment as operating agencies. Stores would now be opened even outside the hospital premises. Basket of drugs has now been widened to 361 drugs covering all therapeutic categories.

(b) As per the new Business Plan, State identified agencies would continue to get initial grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Whereas, others would get sales linked incentives *i.e.* 10% of the monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-. With a view to promote generic medicines for North-Eastern and difficult areas, this assistance would be 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15,000/-.

**PE against judicial member of ITAT, Kolkata**

1588. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to prevalent convention investigations into allegations levelled against any Judge should be treated as confidential and discrete so that the image of judiciary is not tarnished;

(b) if so, the reasons that CBI is publicizing the vague and motivated charges of Judicial Member of Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Kolkata by seeking permission to register Preliminary Enquiry (PE); and

(c) whether Government would refuse permission to register PE against Judicial Members of ITAT, Kolkata on the ground of inadequate evidence and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Jan Aushadhi Stores in Assam**

1589. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 154 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in the country out of which only 91 are functional;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in Assam;

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

(e) whether Government has any plan to increase them so that poor people will be benefited; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when the stores will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Jan Aushadhi Campaign was launched by the Government in November, 2008 and since then, 157 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in various parts of the country, out of which 93 are functional. Most of the stores *i.e.* 53 have been closed in Rajasthan where a scheme for free supply of drugs was launched by the State Government and all these stores were located within the premise of Government hospitals.

(c) No Jan Aushadhi Store has yet been opened in the State of Assam.

(d) Jan Aushadhi Stores are opened, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government

Hospitals or at any other suitable location and also identifying the agencies amongst NGOs/Charitable/Co-operative/Hospitals and Government Bodies to manage such stores. Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) had written to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Assam to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State of Assam in June, 2012 but no proposal has been received from the State Government.

(e) and (f) The Government has decided to open more Jan Aushadhi stores in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. As per the New Business Plan, the Government would endeavour to Open more Jan Aushadhi Stores in all the States including North Eastern States in the country to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. As per the new Business Plan, State identified agencies would continue to get initial grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Whereas, others would get sales linked incentives *i.e.* 10% of the monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-, for North Eastern and difficult areas, this assistance would be 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15,000/-.

#### **Manufacture and sale of adulterated medicines by Ranbaxy**

†1590. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that pharmaceutical company, Ranbaxy has been penalized in USA for manufacturing and selling adulterated medicines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ranbaxy is selling some medicine in India too;

(c) whether Government has checked the medicines being manufactured by Ranbaxy company; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Ranbaxy laboratory has not been fined

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

USD 500 Million by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA). However, Ranbaxy USA, Inc. pleaded guilty in the US District Court of Maryland for manufacture and distribution of certain drugs not in conformity with the good manufacturing practices (GMP) regulation which is considered as adulterated drugs as per the US law and agreed to pay a fine of USD 500 million.

(b) As per the US Law, any drug is considered adulterated, if it is not manufactured, processed, packed, etc. in conformity with the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) regulations of the USFDA. However, as per Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules, in India, manufacturing of drugs not in conformity with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is viewed as non-compliance to GMP under the said Act and Rules.

(c) The Drug Controller General of India (DCG(I)) has already been ordered to review the GMP compliance of the manufacturing facilities of Ranbaxy in India as well as to ascertain the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs manufactured for the domestic market at these facilities.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) above, does not arise.

#### **Fertilizer related needs of Jharkhand**

1591. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not able to fulfil the fertilizer related needs of Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether for the last several years Government has been providing lesser quantity of fertilizers to Jharkhand in comparison with other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The availability of fertilizers in

Jharkhand has been comfortable. Details showing state-wise requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers including Jharkhand state during the last three years and current year Kharif 2013 (April 2013 to July 2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As can be seen from the Annexure that availability of fertilizers in Jharkhand was adequate.

The requirement of fertilizers varies from state to state; therefore, the allocation may be higher for some of the states as compared to Jharkhand.

**Statement**

Statement showing state-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 upto July' 13)

(Figures in LMT)

07.08.13

State	Year	UREA		DAP		MOP		NPK						
		Require-ment	Availa-bility	Sales	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Sales	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Sales				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	28.50	30.38	29.95	11.00	10.39	10.36	6.60	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.88	10.39	6.60	4.43	3.82	22.30	25.71	23.58
	2012-13	32.50	29.39	28.51	12.30	6.80	6.48	6.60	3.35	3.14	22.50	18.16	17.59
	2013-14	8.50	8.57	8.36	4.50	1.88	1.51	1.50	0.72	0.56	6.99	3.63	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2010-11	2.68	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.29	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.28	0.07	0.05
	2012-13	3.15	2.62	2.62	0.65	0.38	0.33	1.50	0.61	0.58	0.23	0.06	0.06
	2013-14	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.17	0.12	0.04	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.05	0.02	0.02

Bihar	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.59	4.59	2.30	1.99	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.12
	2011-12	20.75	18.17	18.12	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
	2012-13	21.50	21.10	21.01	5.00	5.65	5.41	2.30	1.15	1.14	3.65	3.03	3.00
	2013-14	5.70	5.29	5.07	1.80	0.73	0.38	0.65	0.59	0.34	1.40	0.33	0.22
Chandigarh	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.59	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.55	2.21	1.97
	2012-13	6.90	7.26	7.06	3.12	2.50	2.33	1.27	0.68	0.66	1.75	1.17	1.04
	2013-14	3.50	3.66	3.56	1.36	1.38	1.25	0.50	0.57	0.33	0.94	0.60	0.54



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2010-11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00

	2013-14.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05
	2011-12	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	2012-13	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2013-14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.10	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.63	6.55	6.55	6.55
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80	6.96	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.09	7.09	7.09
	2012-13	23.75	19.50	19.24	8.80	4.21	3.95	2.00	0.83	0.79	5.55	4.69	4.58	4.58	4.58
	2013-14	7.45	6.47	6.23	2.40	1.25	0.72	0.48	0.35	0.30	1.84	1.49	1.15	1.15	1.15
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.37	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
	2011-12	19.75	19.46	19.15	7.20	8.44	8.33	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.72	0.72	0.72
	2012-13	20.00	21.01	20.34	7.20	7.23	6.87	0.75	0.21	0.21	0.98	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
	2013-14	6.60	6.41	5.88	1.80	0.86	0.51	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.41
	2011-12	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.53	0.33	0.33
	2012-13	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.46	0.17	0.17
	2013-14	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	1.46	1.20	1.19	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	1.46	1.50	1.44	0.85	0.55	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.55	0.49	0.44	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.36	1.10	0.65	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25	0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.08	0.52	0.47
	2012-13	2.70	1.98	1.98	1.25	0.54	0.54	0.35	0.03	0.03	1.29	0.26	0.26



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.92	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
	2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86	10.95	11.00	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.32	4.67
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91	11.50	11.74	11.07	1.40	0.86	0.85	4.34	2.51	2.33
	2013-14	4.58	6.00	5.57	3.53	2.55	1.81	0.77	0.37	0.20	1.52	0.80	0.57
Maharashtra	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.33	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.50	12.22	6.40	4.25	3.99	18.30	20.85	19.74
	2012-13	28.00	23.40	22.92	15.60	6.97	6.59	6.25	3.24	3.14	19.00	13.28	12.80
	2013-14	10.33	11.22	10.64	6.33	2.20	1.78	2.00	1.55	1.24	6.32	4.85	4.25
Manipur	2010-11	0.49	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.50	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Odisha	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.91	0.84	3.14	3.46	3.12
	2012-13	6.50	5.41	5.26	2.75	1.50	1.44	2.00	0.75	0.75	3.97	2.36	2.29
	2013-14	2.10	1.75	1.70	1.13	0.82	0.69	0.56	0.44	0.36	1.85	0.68	0.59
Pondicherry	2010-11	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.35	0.16	0.16
	2011-12	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.13
	2012-13	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.13
	2013-14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02
Punjab	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.01	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.97	0.70	1.05	1.03
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.26	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
	2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43	8.80	9.10	8.71	1.06	0.35	0.35	1.48	0.44	0.42

	2013-14	11.50	9.81	9.22	2.80	0.85	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.03
Rajasthan	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.18	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.91	7.30	7.16	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
	2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46	7.60	6.33	5.93	0.48	0.15	0.15	1.66	0.84	0.84
	2013-14	4.05	4.00	3.61	1.62	1.24	0.88	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.06	0.04
Sikkim	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.19	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.90	6.84
	2011-12	11.50	10.48	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.26	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.57
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28	4.55	2.44	2.33	5.55	2.18	2.17	6.82	5.89	5.71
	2013-14	2.75	2.24	2.24	1.12	0.60	0.43	1.19	0.64	0.61	1.72	1.15	1.05



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tripura	2010-11	0.45	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.69	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.60	10.30
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.67	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.85	11.27
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56	18.15	21.67	20.85	3.50	1.47	1.31	11.48	6.73	6.62
	2013-14	19.00	18.38	16.54	5.40	2.66	1.13	0.60	0.34	0.29	3.50	0.84	0.49
Uttarakhand	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
	2012-13	2.45	2.51	2.45	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.57	0.33	0.32

2013-14	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	0.07
2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.63	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.03	4.76	4.00	3.04	3.02	9.00	8.96	8.13
2012-13	13.50	14.02	13.87	5.25	4.34	4.25	4.25	2.18	2.16	8.28	8.01	7.90
2013-14	3.02	3.03	2.57	1.36	0.51	0.35	0.73	0.78	0.68	2.70	1.64	1.25
TOTAL	290.80	284.61	282.25	120.92	113.06	112.86	47.81	39.82	38.90	92.01	104.39	103.01
2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	115.95	111.95	48.28	31.64	29.92	107.36	124.28	113.94
2012-13	315.44	307.25	301.58	123.58	96.80	92.22	47.82	22.07	21.34	111.39	79.64	77.29
2013-14	98.90	96.11	90.10	39.89	20.54	14.30	12.65	8.44	6.61	35.69	20.43	16.76

**Exclusion of MPs from nomination on BoG of NIPER**

1592. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Members on Board of Governors (BoG) of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali are appointed as per NIPER Act passed by the Parliament;

(b) if so, the competent authority to exclude Members of Parliament from nomination on the BoG of NIPER;

(c) whether Members of Parliament have been excluded from all autonomous institutions under the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into account the advice of Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs that nomination of Members of Parliament on the Board of Governors (BoG) of NIPER in the instant case would attract a disqualification on the ground of holding of office of profit, the highest authority in this Department decided to exclude Members of Parliament from the BoG. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat were duly informed of the decision and the reasons therefor. The Joint Committee on Office of Profit (JCOP) has also examined the matter and concurred with the views of Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from other Departments in the Ministry.

**Drugs falling off the patent cliff in USA**

1593. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the coming few years many drugs are falling off the patent cliff in USA;

(b) if so, the details of such drugs that would off patent in the coming years; and

(c) how Government is planning to facilitate Indian generic companies to capitalize on this opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per Mckinsey and Company study "Capturing the India Advantage" quoted in the Report of Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), US\$ 300 billion are expected to go off patent by 2015 for conventional molecules and Biopharma. Factoring for the reduction in price and the consequent market value from patent to generics this is estimated to be at least 30-35% which translates to some US\$ 100 billion.

(c) Department of Biotechnology has intimated that they in collaboration with Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi developed "Guidelines on Similar Biologies: Regulatory Requirements for Marketing Authorization in India-2012" through consultative process with the involvement of various stakeholders including industry representatives. These Guidelines streamline the regulatory process and provide guidance and documentary support to develop safe, efficacious, affordable, and quality similar biologics (biogeneric drugs) and also facilitate Indian generic pharmaceutical companies to capitalize on the opportunity on account of fall-off the patent cliff in the US during the next few years.

#### **Nutrient based subsidy on mixed fertilizers**

1594. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the nutrient based subsidy provided by the Government on mixed fertilizers during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 so far, fertilizer-wise;

- (b) whether the profit of NBS has been bagged by fertilizer companies and not farmers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;
- (d) whether the Government would review its policy which benefits the fertilizer companies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No subsidy on mixed fertilizers is provided by Government directly. However, manufacturers of mixture fertilizers are eligible to source subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers from the manufacturer/importers after their receipt in the districts as inputs for manufacturing mixture fertilizers for agricultural purpose. The respective State Governments monitor the activities of manufacturers of mixture fertilizers.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers, being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, the Government provides a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, on each grade of subsidized P and K fertilizers depending upon their nutrient content. The fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of P and K fertilizers at reasonable level. For these fertilizers, the farmers are paying much less than the delivered cost. The amount of applicable subsidy is printed alongwith the MRP of the subsidized fertilizers on each bag sold in the market.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to review NBS Policy.

**Implementation of new pricing policy for urea sector**

1595. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the reasons for not implementing new Pricing Policy for urea sector beyond NPS-III;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to delay in implementation of new Pricing Policy for urea sector, many urea manufacturing units are suffering from operational losses; and

(c) by when Government intends to implement the new Pricing Policy for Urea sector along with specific time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The matter of formulation of policy for the existing urea units beyond stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) is under consideration of Group of Ministers constituted to review the fertilizer policy, the meeting of which was held on 5th June, 2013 and during the meeting, it was decided that further deliberation on the issues are required before formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond stage-III of New Pricing Scheme.

#### **Rolling out new cyber security architecture**

1596. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is rolling out a new cyber security architecture at a time when it turns out that India is among top five countries whose data has been compromised by USA's NSA surveillance system;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that India is lagging behind China in implementing IPv6 Internet Protocol which is not only more secure but also makes it easier to hide certain important information and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved a Framework for Enhancing Cyber Security,

which envisages a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth with clear demarcation of responsibilities among the stakeholder organizations in the country. The salient features of the Framework include setting up institutions and mechanisms for enhancing cyber security, strengthening of assurance and certification framework, promoting R and D and indigenization, human resource development and engagement with private sector on cyber security.

(c) Government has already taken necessary steps for introduction of IPv6 in India. In order to facilitate widespread introduction of IPv6 in India, a policy document titled 'National IPv6 Deployment Road Map' was released by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in July, 2010. The main focus of the roadmap was to educate/sensitise the Indian ecosystem about the issues related to IPv6 and enable it to take the first step in the transition towards IPv6.

Consequent to it, National IPv6 Deployment Roadmap Version-II was released by DoT in March, 2013. The basic purpose of Roadmap Version-II is to take the next step forward and lay down the important milestones to facilitate substantial transition to IPv6 across the country in a phased and time bound manner as per National Telecom Policy-2012. Department of Telecommunications is pursuing with all stakeholders to get the recommendations implemented as per the timelines in Roadmap Version-II.

Further, as incorporated in the National Telecom Policy-2012, necessary steps have been initiated towards establishing Centre of Innovation for IPv6.

#### **Contract labourers under BSNL and MTNL**

1597. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL and MTNL are engaging contract labourers or having petty contract system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in Kerala these workers under petty contract system and contract system are getting minimum wages comparable to local wages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Ministry would take steps to ensure wages which is compatible with average local wages of semi skilled labour and skilled labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have informed that they do not engage any contract labour. However, BSNL and MTNL outsource non-core activities to agencies by awarding contracts after adopting the specified procedure.

(c) to (e) BSNL has informed that it makes provision in the tender document and agreement regarding payment of minimum wages to the labour engaged by the agencies engaged on contract as prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

#### **Central monitoring system project**

1598. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the statutes, Government Orders and Notifications which deal with the establishment and maintenance of the Central Monitoring System (CMS) project;

(b) whether CMS is in contravention to the guidelines for privacy laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the reasons for establishment of the CMS;

(d) whether the data gathered through the new CMS is retained;

(e) if so, the period for which such data is retained and whether this data can be shared with third parties; and

(f) the recourse/legal protection available to Indian citizens against whom there is unwarranted surveillance or misuse/abuse of power?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, Central Monitoring System (CMS) project has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in its meeting held on 16.06.2011.

(b) and (c) The interception and monitoring of any target under CMS can be done only after following the due process of law as stipulated in the Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007, which were issued in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines.

CMS has been planned to automate the process of interception and monitoring for quick provisioning, maintaining better secrecy of targets and enhanced data analytical capabilities. Further, CMS has an inbuilt mechanism of check and balance, wherein the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) are not able to provision the target themselves and the provisioning authority is not able to see the content of the intercepted communication. Additionally, there is a provision of auto generation of audit trail of command logs related to interception and monitoring, which works as a deterrent to any unauthorized provisioning.

(d) and (e) The data gathered through CMS has to be handled by the concerned law Enforcement Agencies as per the provisions of Sub-Rule 18 of Rule 419 A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 wherein it is stated that records pertaining to directions for interception and of intercepted messages shall be destroyed by the relevant competent authority and the authorized security and Law Enforcement Agencies every six months unless these are, or likely to be, required for functional requirement. The sharing of the data is regulated by the sub-rule 8 of Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007.

(f) An illegal/unauthorized interception and monitoring of any communication is a punishable act under section 25 and 26 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 wherein one can be punished with imprisonment which may extend upto three years or with fine or with both.

**Semiconductor wafer fabrication unit**

1599. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to take a final decision on country's first semiconductor wafer fabrication unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had received expressions of interest from investors and technology service providers way back in 2011 for the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An Empowered Committee (EC) was set up by the Governace in May, 2011 for identifying technology and investors for setting up of two Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (Fab) Manufacturing Facilities in the country as per the following mandate:

The EC would, keeping in view the entirety of the circumstances:

(i) recommend the sequence/priority between the proposed Fab-1 and Fab-2 facilities;

(ii) to identify technology and potential investors for establishment of Semiconductor Wafer Fabs, and thereafter ascertain their interest in setting up Semiconductor Fab facilities in India;

(iii) to assess and recommend the nature and quantum of Government support such as equity/grant/subsidy in physical/financial terms that may be required to translate the interest into investment; and

(iv) to recommend to the Government the course of action with regard to the

nature and quantum of Governments support such as equity/grant/subsidy in physical/financial terms and the procedure for finalisation of terms and conditions of investment with the potential investors/investors.

The EC invited a preliminary Expression of Interest (EOI) from potential technology providers and investors for setting up of semiconductor fabs in India in 2011. Two Detailed Business Proposals for setting up the fab were received on May 31, 2012. These were appraised by the EC. The EC has submitted its report containing the recommendations in March, 2013. The report is under consideration of the Government.

#### **ITU's proposal to regulate internet**

1600. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to support the proposal of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to regulate the internet;

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

(c) whether Government has considered its ramifications before taking a decision on signing it; and

(d) if so, the details of the consultations made with various stakeholders in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Department of Telecom, Government of India, has not received any such proposal from ITU to regulate Internet. Therefore, the question of supporting the proposal does not arise.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Study on impact of electromagnetic radiations**

1601. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any order for research and study to assess possible impact of electromagnetic frequency radiations on humans and living organisms from cell phone towers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and time-schedule fixed for completion of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), an autonomous body under Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India has called for 'Research and Development (R and D) proposals on the possible impact of Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Radiation exposure from Mobile Towers and Handsets on Life (humans, living organisms, flora and fauna and environment) and related R and D initiatives'. Such type of research is generally time consuming process and as on date no time schedule has been fixed for completion of such research.

**Sale of fake electronic items**

1602. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is widespread sale of fake electronic items in the country;

(b) whether ASSOCHAM has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the revenue loss on account of the fake electronic items during the current year;

(d) whether the Government has set up any regulatory mechanism to check fake products;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check sale of fake items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) According to estimates made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), widespread sale of counterfeit products across various sectors such as electronic items, automotive components, consumer durables, pharma, herbal medicine and cosmetic is taking place in the country. A copy of the Press Note dated August 6, 2012 issued in this regard by ASSOCHAM is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution operates a Certification Scheme for various products and services and takes action for misuse of Certification Mark as per Rules and Regulations framed under BIS Act, 1986.

*Statement*

*Fake products sale is likely to touch over Rs. 55,000 crore by 2013-ASSOCHAM*

Monday, August 6, 2012

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The widespread sale of counterfeit products across various sectors such as electronic items, automotive components, consumer durables, pharma, herbal medicine and cosmetic has become so alarming as to capture a market size of Rs. 55,000 crore through illegal channels by 2013, according to estimates made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM).

On account of increasing sale of fake products in the absence of regulatory mechanism, the revenue losses to the exchequer would have exceeded Rs. 5,000 crore for fiscal 2011-12, further reveal the ASSOCHAM estimates.

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“Delhi is the hub of counterfeit products in India as nearly 75 per cent counterfeit products originate here. FMCG companies having maximum loss up to 45% and an average loss around 25% of their market share of their well-known products”, added Mr. D.S. Rawat, Secretary General, ASSOCHAM.

The sale of contraband electronic items, consumer durables, automotive components, pharma, herbal medicine and cosmetic products, based of ASSOCHAM estimates for fiscal 2011-12 is Rs. 25,000 crore. The current market size of fake products sale is around 45,000 crore, adds Mr. Rawat.

The other areas in which spurious products sale is going unabated comprise vegetable oils, spices, ghee and even watch components. In these areas of large economic activities, the fake products sale has been estimated within the range of Rs. 15,000 crore by 2013.

In a paper on Fake Products Sale, prepared by ASSOCHAM, based on the feed back of its constituents, it has been stated that Electronic, Consumer durables and pharma sectors have witnessed the highest sale of fake products with an estimated amount of Rs. 20,000 crore in the current fiscal.

In pharma sector, fake medicines were sold off in rural and semi urban market the cost of which works out to be Rs. 12,000 crore with growth of over 100%, says Mr. Rawat while commenting on the ASSOCHAM paper.

The chamber estimates also point out that Rs. 8,000 crore worth of fake products were sold off in areas of vegetable oils, ghee, spices and watch components by 2011-12, of which the large chunk came from the sale of watch components which has been estimated at Rs. 5,000 crore. The genuine manufacturers of watches had to lose out heavily because of huge price differential.

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Herbal Medicine and cosmetics sector alone registered a sale of Rs. another 10,000 crore. in 2011-12, which did a great deal of damage to its consumers, says the ASSOCHAM paper on fake products sale. The most popular counterfeit market is clothing, followed by shoes, watches, leather goods, and jewellery.

The biggest concern is, however, the customers attraction towards these pirate products is directly proportional to price of these products which are sold at 40 to 45% lesser value than the original. A common man with limited knowledge falls for the counterfeit products due to its cheap or discounted prices. Enforcement of laws against counterfeiting is not so strict in India which is another big jolt for the brand industry.

Recently Dubai authorities also seized US\$1.09m in counterfeit electric goods as part of a recent crackdown which included fake goods from leading brands LG, Panasonic, Sony, Sharp and Hitachi. The seized goods weighed a total of 120 tonnes and included 5,300 television sets, 7,000 DVD players and various other devices including stereo sets, and home appliances.

The chamber is of the view that under the present dispensation, those indulging in sale of counterfeit fake, contraband or spurious products are least afraid of consequences arising from their being caught. The laws at present hardly provide for effective deterrence for the offenders either by way of monetary penalties, damages or criminal prosecution.

The ASSOCHAM, has therefore suggested that the Government must immediately implement bar coding on medicines and electronic items to control fake products.

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**Banking business by Department of Posts**

1603. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Posts is entering into banking business with a view to make available banking services to the rural masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) while banking is already spread into the rural areas how far the Postal Department will compete with banks and sustain in the present scenario; and

(d) instead of encouraging Postal Banking, whether it is not worth to strengthen the existing banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI):

(a) and (b) Sir, the Department of Posts has applied for a banking license to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up a Post Bank as a separate entity. The Department of Posts has unmatched presence in rural areas of the country and it is proposed to utilize this reach for making banking services available to the rural areas by the proposed Post Bank.

(c) and (d) Before applying for the banking license, Department had engaged the services of a Banking Professional Consultant to assess the viability of the proposed Bank taking into consideration the competitive scenario of other banks and its sustainability in the long run. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has established the viability and sustainability of the proposed Post Bank.

**Preferential market access policy**

1604. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had cleared a Preferential Market Access (PMA) Policy in 2012 as part of a strategy to develop indigenous capability in electronics;



(b) if so, the details of the objectives of the PMA Policy;

(c) whether it is a fact that the PMA policy has come in for sharp criticism by foreign companies and trade associations;

(d) if so, whether Government has now decided to put on the same on hold; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic goods was notified *vide* the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) Notification No.8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10.2.2012. The scope of the Policy is with respect to the following two areas:

- (i) Procurement by all Ministries/Departments (except Defence) and their agencies for electronic products purchased for Governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale.
- (ii) Electronic product or products having security implications.

In Government procurement, the policy will be applicable to all Ministries/ Departments (except Defence) and their agencies for electronic products purchased for Governmental purposes. The extent of Government procurement from domestic manufacturers shall not be less than 30% of the total procurement value of notified electronic product or products. Domestically Manufactured Electronic Products are required to meet the specified graded domestic value-addition in terms of Bill of Material (BOM) from domestic manufacturers. The Government has thus far issued detailed notifications for 23 telecom products and 6 electronics/IT related products for which preference to domestic manufacturers is to be provided in Government procurement. Both Indian and foreign companies manufacturing electronic products in India are entitled to the preference to domestic manufacturers under the policy.

(c) to (e) Several representations were received by the Government both in favour of and against the policy, especially in relation to its applicability to electronic products having security implications. After considering the pros and cons of alternative approaches to handling security related products, the Government has decided to review the policy. Further, it has been decided that no notification under the policy with regard to procurement in private sector, of products having security implications be issued till such a review is completed.

**Postal distribution zones in north-eastern region**

1605. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of postal distribution zones in the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim, State-wise;

(b) the number of areas that fall in each such postal distribution zone, especially in Sikkim; and

(c) the details thereof along with the number of postmen deployed in these States during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI):

(a) Department of Posts does not have any Postal Distribution Zones in the country. However, delivery of mail is done through the delivery post offices across the country. The number of Delivery Post Offices in North-Eastern Region (State-wise), including Sikkim, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The average area falling in each Delivery Post Office in North-Eastern region including Sikkim, State-wise is given in above Statement.

(c) The number of postmen and other delivery staff employed in the Delivery Post Offices in the North-Eastern States during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

***Statement-I****Details of Number of Delivery Post Offices in North-Eastern States (State-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Delivery Post Offices	Average area covered by each Delivery Post Office
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	298	281.02 Sq.Km.
2.	Assam	3934	19.94 Sq.Km.
3.	Manipur	687	32.50 Sq.Km.
4.	Meghalaya	486	46.15 Sq.Km.
5.	Mizoram	385	54.77 Sq.Km.
6.	Nagaland	321	51.49 Sq.Km.
7.	Sikkim	205	34.61 Sq.Km.
8.	Tripura	686	15.29 Sq.Km.

***Statement-II****Details of Number of Delivery Staff (Postmen and others) deployed during last three years in North-Eastern States (State-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	305	304	302	299
2.	Assam	1926	1593	1662	1662
3.	Manipur	726	726	725	723
4.	Meghalaya	548	548	548	547

Sl.No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
5.	Mizoram	405	403	403	401
6.	Nagaland	375	374	372	370
7.	Sikkim	209	217	218	208
8.	Tripura	762	759	752	750

### Setting up of Telecom Finance Corporation

1606. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up Telecom Finance Corporation (TFC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed TFC would be expected to function as a non-banking and non-deposit infrastructure finance company under the administrative control of the Department of Telecom;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the TFC would be approaching banks for creation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It would be registered as Non-Banking Financial Company Non-Deposit Infrastructure Finance (NBFC-ND-IFC). The Telecom Finance Corporation would be a Public Sector Unit under the administrative control of Department of Telecom.

(d) The main sources of funds for TFC shall be through issue of taxable and tax-free bonds. The other sources of funds will *inter-alia* include;

- Term loans from banks/financial institutions

- Off-shore borrowings and borrowings from multilateral agencies such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and other sovereign funds.

**Telephone connectivity and mobile services in Kashmir**

1607. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hinterland in North Kashmir and South Kashmir stood neglected in respect of normal telephone connectivity and also in respect of mobile services; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that far flung areas in North Kashmir such as Tulail, Gurez, Machil, Keran and Karnah were denied these services almost altogether?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The hinterland of North Kashmir and South Kashmir are covered by various telecommunication technologies like Landline, GSM Mobile, CDMA wireless and Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPT). In respect of mobile service, the hinterland of North Kashmir contains area mostly close to the Border/Line of Control (LOC) and there are restrictions for telecommunications and signal spillage. Further, No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Army is mandatory for setting up of new BTS Towers at such locations.

While Tulail, Machil and Keran are covered with DSPT, Mobile Services are available in Gurez. In Tandhar (Karnah) NOC has been obtained from the Army and the construction work for setting up new mobile tower has started. At present, there is no clearance from Army for setting up of towers at Keran, Machil and Tulail.

**Annual turnover of telecom sector**

†1608. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telecom sector has witnessed extensive expansion in the country in the last few years;

(b) if so, the average annual turnover of this sector from 2004-05 to 2012-13;

(c) whether it is also a fact that telecom sector in the country has no option but to rely on imported equipments to meet its requirements; and

(d) if so, the percentage of requirement of telecom sector in the country met through imported sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of telecom subscribers (Wireless + Wire line) has risen in past years and the detail of total subscribers during the last five years and current year are as under:

Year	Number of telephone connections (in millions)
As on 31.03.2009	430
As on 31.03.2010	621
As on 31.03.2011	846
As on 31.03.2012	951
As on 31.03.2013	898
As on 30.06.2013	903

(b) The annual revenue of telecom service providers from licensed telecom services for the financial years 2005-06 to 2011-12 currently available are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Annual Revenue (in Rs. crore)
2005-2006	87,794
2006-2007	107,383
2007-2008	132,785
2008-2009	151,693
2009-2010	150,660
2010-2011	166,752
2011-2012	179,914

(c) and (d) While the country has progressively built up its manufacturing capacity for a range of telecom products, wireless equipment with significant domestic value addition is not being manufactured.

Since the total requirement of telecom sector pertains largely to the requirements of the private sector service providers, the information is not maintained. However, the details of import of telecom equipment, mobile phone and their parts for past 3 years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Import of Telecom Equipment during last 3 years*

(Value in Rs. lacs)

Sl.No.	HS Code	Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	851711	Line telephone set with cordless hand sets.	20,165	24,927	25,872
2.	851712	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks.	24,90,190	27,71,583	25,83,515

Sl.No.	HS Code	Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
3.	851718	Other	22,675	25,213	31,132
4.	851761	Base stations	1,78,562	77,234	20,284
5.	851762	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching	6,40,676	5,82,378	6,37,669
6.	851769	Other	3,31,420	4,40,108	4,94,223
7.	851770	Parts	14,10,842	12,86,940	15,81,966
8.	852560	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	51,532	35,740	22,440
TOTAL			51,46,061	52,44,123	53,97,101

Source: DGFT

### Optic fibre cable network

1609. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been significant delay in rollout of highly secure 'Optic Fibre Cable' (OFC) network for defence communications;

(b) if so, details thereof, reasons therefor and whether procedural delays and a flawed tendering process have pushed back this project;

(c) the details on when the project was approved by Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure including agreement made between the Ministry of Defence and Department of Telecommunications;



(d) whether this is adversely affecting critical defence communications; and

(e) if so, details thereof, the current status of the project and measures taken by Government to ensure completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI):

(a) to (e) Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) has given the financial approval of Rs. 13,334 crore on 3.07.2012 for laying of alternate communication network for Defence Services in a period of 36 months. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited which is implementing the project has issued the tender for installation of Optical Fibre Cable. It is expected that the project will be completed in the period specified by CCI.

#### **Technology parks**

†1610. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of Software Technology Parks of India and Electronic Hardware Technology Parks established in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned/spent and the number of micro, small and medium enterprises promoted during the last three years and current year, separately, State/ Union Territory-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the number of such units has come down during the last few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, has established 53 STPI Centres across the country. The

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

State/Union Territory-wise list of STPI centres is given in the Statement-I (See below). STPI is responsible for implementation of Software Technology Park (STP) and Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme. Under the STP/EHTP scheme, the units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. As per the policy for setting up of new STPI centre, DeitY has been releasing seed fund to STPI for setting up of a new STPI centres. The year-wise details of funds sanctioned/spent for new STPI centres is given in the Statement-II (See below). Further, STPI has informed that the STP/EHTP unit with exports upto Rs. 25 crores are treated as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME). The number of MSME units (both STP and EHTP) during the last three years and current year; State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise, is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(c) and (d) STPI has informed that the number of STP/EHTP units has been declining during the last few years due to withdrawal of Income Tax benefits under the section 10A of the Income Tax Act from 1st April, 2011. The details of STP/EHTP exporting units during the last three years are given below:-

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Units	5618	4629	3822

**Statement-I**

*State-wise List of STPI centres*

Sl.No.	State	STPI Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Warangal, Kakinada
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar

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Sl.No.	State	STPI Centre
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Jammu
7.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
8.	Karnataka	Bangaluru, Hubli, Mangalore, Manipal, Mysore
9.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Gwalior
11.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nasik, Navi Mumbai, Kolhapur, Pune
12.	Manipur	Imphal
13.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Berhampur
14.	Puducherry	Puducherry
15.	Punjab	Mohali
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur
17.	Sikkim	Gangtok
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Trichy
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Lucknow, Noida, Allahabad
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata, Durgapur, Kharagpur, Siliguri, Haldia
22.	Bihar	Patna
23.	Meghalya	Shillong

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**Statement-II***Funds sanctioned and spent on setting up of new STPI centres*

Year	Centre Name/State	Amount Sanctioned by DeitY	Amount Spent
2010-11	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	Rs.50 lakhs	NIL
2011-12		NIL	NIL
2012-13	Aizwal (Mizoram)	Rs. 1.5 crore	NIL
2013-14		NIL	NIL

**Statement-III***Number of MSMEs Units (exporting) under STP Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of State	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	Upto 31st July during FY 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	1090	875	769	702
2.	Gujarat	200	79	64	58
3.	Karnataka	895	930	754	746
4.	Assam	5	5	3	2
5.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
6.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
8.	Odisha	50	50	39	39

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	1	7	5	5
10.	Bihar	0	1	1	1
11.	West Bengal	174	156	94	91
12.	Kerala	176	141	110	114
13.	Uttar Pradesh	390	285	238	221
14.	Delhi	224	167	127	115
15.	Haryana	288	245	226	217
16.	Uttarakhand	11	10	8	16
17.	Punjab	122	130	85	89
18.	Rajasthan	92	71	36	27
19.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43	34	26
20.	Chhattisgarh	7	6	9	9
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	1	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	881	704	584	553
23.	Andhra Pradesh	863	630	550	550
24.	Puducherry	6	4	7	5
25.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	1
TOTAL		5532	4542	3746	3589

*Number of MSMEs Units (exporting) under EHTP Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Upto 31st July during FY 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	10	8	6	6
2.	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
3.	Karnataka	19	24	20	20
4.	Kerala	4	6	6	6
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	6	6
6.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0
7.	Punjab	2	2	2	2
8.	Rajasthan	1	2	1	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	24	20	18	20
11.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	5	5
12.	Delhi	3	3	3	3
13.	Haryana	7	6	6	5
TOTAL		86	87	76	77
GRAND TOTAL		5618	4629	3822	3666
No. of MSMEs (80% of GRAND TOTAL)		4494	3703	3058	2933

**State-of-art security lab**

1611. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has proposed to set up a state-of-art security lab to test network gear used by mobile phone companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which was tasked with the job, would work closely with the proposed DoT test lab and develop the security standards, procedures and tools for testing network equipments used by all mobile phone companies in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, Department of Telecommunications has planned to establish the Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to develop systems, processes, adopt/develop security standards, test tools, etc., for telecom equipment security testing and certification. This Centre can accredit the test labs for security testing and certification of telecom equipment used by various Telecom Service Providers including mobile phone companies. Such test labs can be set up/established under private or public or joint venture entity.

(c) and (d) The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been asked to continue the work to develop the security standards, procedures and test tools and provide the requisite support to the Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre.

**Banking operations by Department of Posts**

1612. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide Rs. 1900

crore to Department of Posts to commence banking operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Department has plans to start 50 bank branches in the first year and scale it to 150 branches in five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Sir, the Department of Posts has applied for a Banking license to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up a Post Bank. Based on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by a Consultant, the Department of Posts has a plan to propose a demand of approximately Rs. 1900 crore over a period of five years for setting up the Post Bank of India which is being processed for approval of the Cabinet.

(c) and (d) As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR), the Department has proposed to set up 50 bank branches in first year which are proposed to be located in select Head Post Offices. It is further proposed to scale up the branches to 150 up to fifth year expanding the locations to more Head Post Offices as well as some select Sub Post Offices.

#### **Mobile number portability**

1613. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mobile Number Portability (MNP) has been implemented in the country;

(b) if so, how many portings have happened so far and the average porting time per operator;

(c) the number of porting requests rejected along with the reasons therefor; and



(d) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed fine on rejecting porting request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the data submitted by Mobile Number Portability Service Providers, the actual number of portings carried out till 31st July 2013 is 80.07 million. The Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009 (8 of 2009) envisages a maximum time of seven working days for completion of a porting request in all licensed service areas except in the case of J and K, Assam and North East Licensed service areas where the maximum time allowed for completion of a porting request is fifteen working days. There is a provision in the MNP process, for the service provider acting as Donor operator to reject porting request under certain grounds mentioned in the Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009.

(c) So far, 15.17 million portings have been rejected, the primary reasons for rejection of porting requests by service providers are:-

- (i) Mismatch of Unique Porting Code;
- (ii) Non-completion of mandatory 90 days;
- (iii) Non-adherence to Contractual Obligations; and
- (iv) Outstanding payments dues to the Donor operators.

(d) In order to discourage wrongful rejections by service providers, TRAI issued Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012, dated 19th September, 2012, for levying financial disincentives upto Rs. 10,000/- on the Telecom Service Providers where contravention is established in rejection of porting request. So far no financial disincentive has been imposed on service providers under these regulations.

**Free mobile roaming facility**

†1614. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide free mobile roaming on all networks throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Being a predominantly tariff issue, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has reduced ceilings on Roaming Charges with effect from 1st July 2013. Vide 55th Amendment to TTO, 1999, TRAI has mandated the Wireless Access Service providers to offer special roaming tariff plans in which the subscribers can avail partially free roaming, or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges. However, it is one of the objectives of National Telecom Policy 2012 to work towards “One Nation-Free Roaming”.

**Prepaid mobile connection**

†1615. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the connection of prepaid mobile subscribers having a balance of Rs. 20 would not be deactivated;

(b) whether Government has framed such rules for prepaid mobile subscribers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Most of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

the Mobile Service Providers has prescribed a condition of deactivation of the Cellular Mobile Telephone connections remain inactive for a certain specified period. Prior to 22.03.2013, such deactivation were resorted to irrespective of the balance amount in the account of the pre-paid consumer, causing inconvenience to genuine consumers. With a view to protect the interests of the consumers while seeking to ensure better utilization of scarce numbering resources, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has put in place certain regulatory guidelines through the Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation, 2012 (Sixth Amendment). The Regulation, which became effective on 22.03.2013, *inter-alia*, contains the following guidelines:-

- (i) There shall be no deactivation if the balance in prepaid consumer account in Rs. 20/- or more;
- (ii) The mobile connections of prepaid consumers shall not be deactivated for any period of non-usage less than 90 days;
- (iii) For the purpose of usage, a voice call/video call (incoming or outgoing) or an outgoing SMS or a data usage of Value Added Services, or payment of rental (in case of post paid connection) etc. shall definitely fall in the scope of activity; the service provider may prescribe any other activity as well;
- (iv) An 'Automatic Number Retention Scheme' shall be implemented for prepaid consumers on payment of reasonable charges upto Rs. 20/- per 30 days;
- (v) A consumer whose connection is deactivated shall be given a grace period of at-least 15 days within which he can reactivate the same number;
- (vi) Consumers shall be transparently communicated the terms and conditions of deactivation of SIMs due to non-usage;
- (vii) The service providers are required to implement a Safe Custody Scheme for postpaid consumers.

**Norms for opening bank account by a post office**

†1616. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for opening bank account in nationalized bank on local level by post offices;

(b) whether Government is aware that it takes even more than 30 days to depositors to get their payment due to non-availability of bank account of post office on local level;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Ministry for instant availability of money to the depositors on demand; and

(d) whether Government would allow all post offices to open their account in banks on local level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The following norms are prescribed for opening bank accounts in nationalized bank on local level by post offices:-

(i) Branches of two nationalized banks can be selected in each Circle.

(ii) Only one bank account can be maintained at each centre irrespective of the number of post offices at that centre,

(iii) Post offices with sufficient turnover only *viz.* Rs. 40 lakhs and above per annum can be selected for opening bank accounts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The Government would allow post offices to open their account in banks on local level as per norms stated at (a) above.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Computerization/modernization of post offices**

†1617. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures for computerization and modernization of post offices in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether most of the post offices in rural areas are not computerized and modernized;

(c) whether any fund has been allocated for the same during the last three years;

(d) if so, the post office-wise details of expenditure of such fund;

(e) whether Government has released any fund for this purpose recently; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Departmental Post Offices in Rural areas have been computerized. 408 Rural Post offices have also been modernized under Project Arrow.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of expenditure on Modernization and Computerization in last three years is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Rs. 532.21 Crores has been allocated during this financial year 2013-14 for "IT Modernization Project" of Department of Posts.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Fund allotment for computerisation of post offices under "IT modernization project" during last three years*

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Financial year	Fund Allotted** (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	165.73
2011-12	112.84
2012-13	33.47

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\*\* The fund allotted includes for Urban Post offices also

**Statement-II**

*Funds allotment for modernization of post offices under "project arrow" look and feel during last three years*

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Financial year	Fund Allotted** (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	83.86
2011-12	26.09
2012-13	74.00

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\*\* The fund allotted includes for Urban Post offices also.

**Internet pornography**

1618. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether internet pornography is fast picking up on the internet system in the country;

- (b) whether a demand has been made to ban such sites in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is having a cascading effect on young children; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Every infrastructure/ service on the Internet may be used for hosting variety of applications and content of any nature. The web infrastructure does not distinguish the nature of content. The technology is therefore, used for purposes which may be liked by one section of society and not liked by other sections of society. Pornography is one such nature of content and several groups have hosted pornography sites/content on Internet for variety of purposes. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of users. Most of the pornographic websites are hosted outside the country.

(b) and (c) Concerns are expressed regularly regarding the availability of pornography on the Internet. The filtering of pornographic sites poses a technical challenge. These websites keep on changing the names, domain addresses and hosting platforms from time to time making it difficult to filter or block such websites using technical tools available in the market. In addition, the tools provide filtering to a limited extent only. The tools, in the process, also filter genuine content and degrade the performance of systems.

(d) and (e) While the Internet provides immense opportunity to school children, Society and other individuals for entertainment, information search, education programmes, communication, online gaming etc., it brings unprecedented risks and Cyber crimes are committed against children and Society. The Children are exposed to harmful content including pornography, child pornography, video voyeurism content available on the Internet.

The Information Technology Act 2000 amended by the Information

Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009 together with the Indian Penal Code 1860, provides legal framework for countering pornographic sites including child pornography. Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing or transmission of pornography in electronic form as well as hosting on website any information which is lascivious, or contains sexually explicit act or conduct, or depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act. Section 67 provides imprisonment up to three years and fine up to five lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment up to five years and fine up to ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions. Section 67A and section 67B provides punishment up to five years and fine up to ten lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions. Further, the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified on 11.4.2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act 2000 requires that Intermediaries shall publish policy on their Website advising their users *inter-alia* not to publish or transmit on their Websites.

In addition, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO) specifically deals with the punishment for crimes against children including Publishing or transmitting of any information depicting child below the age of 18 years in Sexually Explicit Act. The crimes against Children including Child pornography has been criminalized under the said legal framework. Section 21 of the POCSO Act make it mandatory to report or record sexual offences against children. Failure to report or record such an offence is punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both.

#### **Telecom districts in Karnataka**

1619. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of telecom districts in Karnataka;
- (b) how many are working on *ad-hoc* system and since how many days;
- (c) the details thereof; and



(d) by when their posts would be filled up without disturbing the day-to-day activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that there are 19 Telecom Districts in Karnataka. No Telecom District in the State is working on adhoc basis. Based on administrative requirements and availability of officers from time to time. Officers are entrusted with the responsibility of managing the affairs of more than one Telecom District.

#### **Internet cable landing stations**

1620. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of internet cable landing stations along with the ownership distribution;

(b) whether Government intends to break the monopoly in fixing high charges for bandwidth by companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, Internet Service providers and International Long Distance service providers are permitted to establish internet cable landing station. So far, total 12 Cable landing stations have been established by International Long Distance service providers namely, Tata Communications Ltd. (5 No.), Bharti Airtel Ltd. (4 No.), Reliance Communications Ltd. (2 No.) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (1 No.).

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has released "The International Telecommunication Cable Landing Stations Access Facilitation Charges and Co-Location Charges Regulations, 2012" (No. 27 of 2012) on 21/12/2012. The

said Regulation was challenged by telecom operators in Madras High Court. Hon'ble Madras High Court has stayed the implementation of TRAI's Regulation vide its orders dated 24/01/2013 and 21/02/2013.

### **Foodgrains storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh**

1621. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the storage capacity of foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) whether the existing warehouse in Andhra Pradesh are enough to store the foodgrains;
- (c) if not, the efforts Government is making to increase the storage capacity;
- (d) whether any special emphasis has been made in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh, the Rice Bowl of the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMERS AFFAIRS, FOOD PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, there is a total storage capacity of 42 Lakh MT with Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 30.06.13. The District wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, however, the storage capacity requirement of FCI depends upon the procurement level, buffer stocking and PDS requirement of the State. Utilization of existing storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh during the month of June 2013 was 90%.

The General Managers (Region)/Executive Directors (Zone) have been delegated with power for hiring of storage capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporation (SWC), State Agencies and Private Parties for storage of foodgrains as per their requirement in view of the

increased procurement and urgent storage needs.

(d) and (e) No proposal to include/augment capacity in Andhra Pradesh has been made in Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, with regard to requirement of additional storage capacity in the country, Government of India/FCI has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs for guaranteed hiring by FCI.

In Andhra Pradesh, a capacity of 4.51 Lakh MT has been approved under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme (PEG). Out of this a capacity of approx. 2.0 lakh MT has been completed and 1.82 Lakh MT is under various stages of development/creation.

***Statement***

*District-wise storage capacity of food grains with FCI as on 30.06.2013 in A.P.*

*Region*

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Sl. No.	District	Storage Capacity (MTs)
1.	Nizamabad	176333
2.	Srikakulam	125815
3.	Krishna	348930
4.	Kurnool	51000
5.	Kadapa	32743
6.	Ananthapur	101480
7.	Rangareddy	100000
8.	Mahaboobnagar	114000
9.	Guntur	22760

10.	Prakasam	30000
Sl. No.	District	Storage Capacity (MTs)
11.	Khammam	70840
12.	Vishakhapatnam	149842
13.	Vijayanagaram	70533
14.	Chittoor	40000
15.	Nellore	76000
16.	Nalgonda	577710
17.	West Godavari	519419
18.	Adilabad	57540
19.	Karimnagar	429827
20.	East Godavari	699154
21.	Medak	86375
22.	Warangal	319823
	TOTAL	4200124

**Effect of implementation of food security Bill**

†1622. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rise provided to BPL and APL card holders annually by Government presently and the quantum of rice that would be supplied after passage of the Food Security Bill;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether it is a fact that the gap between demand and supply would widen after passage of this Bill which would force import of rice with hefty price; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider this scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During the year 2013-14, 267.13 lakh tons of rice has been allotted for all accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Taking into consideration the wheat and rice ratio of existing allocation so far under TPDS, the estimated requirement of rice under TPDS will be 293.80 lakh tons after passage of National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (NFSO).

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the average annual procurement of foodgrains during 2007-08 to 2011-12, availability of sufficient stocks in Central Pool and efforts being made to augment agricultural production in the country under various Government projects, the need for import to meet the requirements under NFSO is not foreseen.

#### **Rise in price of food items**

1623. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information about the price rise of food items including vegetables in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of price of major food items in the States centres in the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices are analysed, and based on this appropriate policy interventions are arrived at.

(b) The information is being compiled.

#### **Role of PDS and TPDS vis-a-vis Food Security Ordinance**

1624. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current operational status of Public Distribution System (PDS) and Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) across the country;

(b) the role that the current PDS shall play in context of the recent Food Security Ordinance;

(c) the reasons behind promulgation of the Ordinance when the existing PDS and TPDS could have played the same role with some reforms; and

(d) the differences between the existing PDS and TPDS and the provisions of the Ordinance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Public Distribution System (PDS) till 1992 was a general entitlement scheme for all consumers. The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was launched in 1992 in 1775 blocks in tribal, hill and drought prone areas. With a view to specially target poor sections of society, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in June, 1997. Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) are made to States and Union Territories (UTs) for distribution to 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which includes 2.43 crore Anyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocation of foodgrains to BPL families,

including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg. per family per month at the Central Issue Price (CIP) of Rs. 3/- per kg for rice and Rs. 2/- per kg. for wheat for AAY families and Rs. 5.65 per kg. for rice and Rs. 4.15 per kg. for wheat for BPL families. Allocation of foodgrains to about 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families are also made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 15 and 35 kg. per family per month. CIPs of foodgrains for APL category are Rs. 7.9 per kg. for rice (common)/Rs. 8.30 per kg. for rice (grade 'A') and Rs. 6.10 per kg. for wheat.

(b) Under the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), 2013, TPDS will continue to be implemented, though with changed parameters relating to coverage, foodgrain entitlements, prices, etc. prescribed therein.

(c) The NFSO, 2013 makes a paradigm shift in approach to food security *i.e.* from welfare based to rights based and now provides for legal entitlements for food security.

(d) For allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to States and UTs under TPDS as referred in part (a) above, Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI) as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. The NFSO, 2013 on the other hand provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level. Compared to foodgrains entitlement and issue prices under existing TPDS mentioned in reply to part (a), the eligible households under NFSO will be eligible to receive 5 kg. of subsidized foodgrains per person per month under TPDS at Rs. 1/2/3 per kg. for coarsegrain, wheat and rice. The existing AAY households, however, will continue to receive 35 kg. of foodgrains per household per month. It further provides that the total number of persons to be covered in each State shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the census for which relevant figures have been

published. Apart from the provisions for subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. the Ordinance also contains provisions for nutritional support to women and children, grievance redressal mechanisms at District and State levels, women empowerment, etc.

#### **Status of food and public distribution in Uttarakhand**

1625. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of food and public distribution system in Uttarakhand, the number of vendors with locations, grains and other food stuff allotted, with special focus on the post-disaster situation; and

(b) the number of public distribution shops in border areas of Uttarakhand viz. Munshiyari, Milan, Pithoragarh, Mona, Chamoli etc. and Ladakh-Chushal etc. and their allocations of food stuff per months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Uttarakhand is being allotted full quantity of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for all accepted number of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and Above Poverty Line (APL) families as per their entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). During 2013-14, Uttarakhand has been allotted 42,666 tons of foodgrains for distribution @ 35 kg. per family per month for AAY/BPL/APL families in the State. In addition, 2000 tons of foodgrains have been allotted for Char Dham Yatra and 4000 tons of foodgrains have been allotted on post-disaster situation for flood relief.

In the State of Uttarakhand universal coverage for distribution of sugar under PDS is allowed and the sugar is supplied to both APL and BPL population projected as on 1.3.2000. The monthly quota of Uttarakhand is 6033.0 MT.

Information regarding number of vendors/public distribution shops their locations; etc is being collected from Govt. of Uttarakhand and will be laid on the



Table of the House, when received.

**Sale of wheat, rice and pulses by FCI**

†1626. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMERS AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India (FCI) has sold wheat, rice and pulses in the open market during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, the grades of wheat, rice and pulses sold along with the details thereof;

(c) the grades of wheat, rice and pulses stored in the FCI godowns at present, quantity-wise; and

(d) whether FCI will sell wheat, rice and pulses in future also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) does not sell pulses. FCI sells wheat and rice pertaining to A, B, C and D categories of issuable grades and stocks of non-issuable grade in the open market. Information regarding grades of issuable and non issuable stocks is being collected.

(c) Grade-wise Central pool stock position is given in the Statement (*See* below). FCI does not deal with pulses.

(d) FCI has been allowed to sell 100 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice under OMSS (D) during the current financial year for which the sale period has been set to be upto 31st March, 2013.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement***(i) Issuable and Non-Issuable WHEAT as on 01.06.2013*

(Figs. in Lakh MT)

Zone	issuable				Non-issuable/damaged		
	FCI				Stock with	FCI	State
	A	B	C and D	Total	State Agencies		Agencies
East	9.41	0.03	0.01	9.45	0	0.07526	0
N.E.	0.55	0	0	0.55	0	0	0
North	91.82	0.03	0	91.85	233.98	0.00218	0.62398
South	10.03	0.26	0	10.29	0	0.00846	0
West	23.90	0.04	0.01	23.95	65.84	0.00360	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135.71</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>136.09</b>	<b>299.82</b>	<b>0.08950</b>	<b>0.62398</b>

**Stock***(II) Issuable and Non-Issuable RICE as on 01.06.2013.*

Zone	Issuable					Non-issuable/Damaged			
	FCI					Stock With	FCI	State	Agencies
	A	B	C and D	URS	Total	State		Agencies	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
East	4.64	4.26	0.08	0	8.94	8.88	0.00465	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.E.	3.16	0	0	0.03	3.19	0	0.00364	0
North	104.51	0.06	0	8.35	112.92	0.63	0.00002	0
South	42.53	13.08	0	0.08	55.69	17.11	0.00380	0
West	9.74	2.26	0	0.03	12.03	8.51	0.00079	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164.58</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>192.77</b>	<b>35.13</b>	<b>0.012920</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Stock</b>								

#### Rise in prices of sugar

†1627. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that after decontrolling the price of sugar has been rising constantly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to check the price rise of sugar immediately after decontrolling it, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Sugar prices have been stable after decontrolling, since April, 2013.

(c) The sugar production during 2012-13 sugar season is estimated to be about 248 lakh tons as against domestic consumption requirement of about 230 lakh tons. Further, the customs duty on import of sugar has been kept at a moderate level of 15%. The sugar prices are currently stable in the domestic market.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Impact of forward and market trading on prices of commodities**

1628. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was set up to study the impact of trading in the forward market on the prices of commodities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps based on the said report, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to upgrade Forward Markets Commission into an independent regulator, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had set up an Expert Committee in March 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission to examine whether and to what extent future trading has contributed to price rise in agricultural commodities. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:

(i) To study the extent of impact, if any, of futures trading on wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities;

(ii) Depending on (i), to suggest ways to minimize such an impact; and

(iii) Make such other recommendations as the Committee may consider appropriate regarding increased association of farmers in the futures market/trading so that farmers are able to get the benefit of price discovery through Commodity Exchanges.

According to available information there is no clear evidence that rise in food prices in India has been due to forward trading. The Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive

commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Forward Markets Commission, the regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (FMC) has initiated several measures based on the recommendations of the report. The details of the initiatives taken by FMC are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced the Forward (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 in Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2010. The Bill, *inter-alia* provides for strengthening of the regulatory powers of the Forward Markets Commission. The main objectives, salient and benefits likely to accrue from the said Bill are as under:

**1. The Objectives of the Forward Contracts Amendment Bill 2010**

- (i) Strengthening of the regulatory framework including enforcement and penal provisions for the commodity derivatives markets,
- (ii) Functional and Financial Autonomy for the market regulator-the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) to better regulate the commodity derivatives market, and
- (iii) Permitting new products, *viz.*, options in the commodity derivative market which are more suitable for participants like farmers to cover their price-risks.

**2. The Salient features of the Forward Contracts Amendment Bill, 2010**

- (i) to redefine the expression "forward contract" so as to include therein "commodity derivative" and also to define new expressions such as "commodity derivative", "corporatisation", "demutualisation" and "intermediary" which have been used in the Bill.
- (ii) to increase the maximum number of members of the Forward Markets Commission from four, as at present, to nine out of which at least three would be whole-time members besides the Chairman.
- (iii) to confer power upon the Commission to levy fees.
- (iv) to provide for constitution of a fund called the "Forward Markets Commission General Fund" to which all grants, fees and all sums received by the Commission except penalty shall be credited, and apply the funds for meeting its expenses.
- (v) to confer power upon the Central Government to issue directions to the Commission on matters of policy and to supersede it in certain extreme circumstances;
- (vi) to make provisions for corporatisation and demutualisation of recognised associations in accordance with the scheme to be approved by the Commission.
- (vii) to make provision for registration of members and intermediaries.
- (viii) to allow trading in options in goods and commodity derivatives.
- (ix) to make provision for investigation, enforcement and penalty in case of contravention of the provisions of the Act.
- (x) to make provision for transfer of the duties and functions of a clearing house of an exchange to a clearing corporation.
- (xi) to make provisions for exemption from payment of tax on wealth, income and profits or gains of the Commission.

- (xii) to make provision for appeals from the orders of the Forward Markets Commission and Adjudicating Officer to the Securities Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of the Act and from the order of the Securities Appellate Tribunal under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to the Supreme Court; and
- (xiii) to make consequential changes in the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

**3. Benefits likely to accrue from the proposed amendments to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952**

The autonomy will strengthen FMC and its capacity to effectively regulate the markets, as the commission will be empowered;

- (1) To recruit and upgrade its manpower to meet the growing challenges of the commodity market.
- (2) The capacity and flexibility to deploy its financial resources to suit the requirement for regulation and creating awareness amongst various section of society including farmers.
- (3) The Amendment bill provides for registration of members and other intermediaries essential to ensure their effective monitoring by the FMC.
- (4) The proposed amendment seeks to introduce option in goods. This will provide farmers with a better risk management tool.
- (5) The powers to impose penalties for various contraventions such as failure to furnish information, return, etc; failure by any person to enter into agreement with clients, failure to redress clients grievances, insider trading, adoption of fraudulent and unfair trade practices, default in case of intermediary and failure to comply with the directives of FMC etc will enable effective regulation of the markets.

- (6) The provision for corporation and demutualization of the Commodity Exchanges will bring about greater transparency and governance at the exchanges.
- (7) The present Act does not provide for an Appellate Authority. The proposed amendments seek to designate Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) as the Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of F.C. (R) Act. The amendment Bill provides for an appeal against the order of FMC and Adjudicating Officer before SAT and against the order of SAT before the Supreme Court. This will facilitate redressal of grievances and speedier disposal of disputes relating to the interpretation of the Act and the rules.

***Statement***

*Initiatives taken by the Forward Markets Commission based on the  
Recommendations of the report*

- (i) The Commission has undertaken the exercise of comprehensive review of futures contract design to align the futures market with physical market practices, in order to ensure that the contracts traded on the exchange platforms serve the interests of the stakeholders.
- (ii) The Commission has proposed to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs to permit the entities set up or promoted by the Central/State Government, to act as aggregators for farmers. The Commission also proposes to promote hedging activity by providing exemption to hedgers from payment of margins etc., on the platform of the Exchanges.
- (iii) The Government has constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Government and FMC regarding commodity futures market. The committee comprises of experts, professionals and representatives of various stakeholders of the commodity futures market. The Advisory Committee provides an institutional mechanism for continuous consultation with all the stakeholders of the futures market.



- (iv) In addition to other regulatory tools to curb excessive speculation, the Commission has directed the exchanges to introduce a system for staggered delivery to make threat of delivery credible in the near month contracts in all agricultural commodities.
- (v) In order to improve the participation of small hedgers, the exchanges have been asked to reduce the lot size of the futures contracts traded on the National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange.
- (vi) In order to improve deliveries on the platforms of the National exchanges and to promote better warehousing, the Commission has directed that the Exchanges should accredit warehouses within 100 kms radius of delivery centres depending on the feasibility and requirements, in respect of all commodities.
- (vii) In order to ensure that the stakeholders have a proper understanding of the functioning of commodity markets, the Commission has undertaken various initiatives such as awareness programmes, capacity building programmes, and other activities for raising awareness about the commodity futures market among the stakeholders. During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) till March, 2012, 2473 Awareness Programmes have been conducted, out of which 1570 programmes were for farmers only. During the current 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), during the period April 2012 upto July 2013, a total of 1107 awareness programmes have been conducted.
- (viii) The Ministry of Finance has been requested through the Department of Consumer Affairs to include awareness programmes on the commodity futures market in the on-going financial inclusion and literacy programmes and to also use the Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCC) in spreading the awareness about the commodity futures market.
- (ix) To disseminate the information of spot and futures prices of various commodities, the Commission is implementing a Price Dissemination Project under which GPRS enabled LED Price Ticker Boards displaying

the information of spot and futures prices of the commodities being traded on the Exchanges Platform on real time basis in the local languages are installed at various locations where the farmer footfall is heavy like Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Mandis, Krishi Vikas Kendras (KVK) and Regional Rural Banks (RRB) etc. During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012), 1430 price ticker boards were placed at various locations. During the year April 2012-July 2013, a total of 700 price ticker boards have been installed. FMC has also directed the exchanges to disseminate information on futures prices of commodities through SMS to registered clients.

- (x) The Commission has directed the exchanges to make effective use of print and audiovisual media to raise awareness, and to empower clients by sending information through sms and email alerts of the trades conducted on the platform of the exchanges to prevent unauthorised trade in client accounts by members.
- (xi) In order to promote transparency in the Commodity Futures Market, directions were issued to the National Commodity Exchanges to display on daily basis, the percentage of the proprietary trade to total traded value, percentage of client trade to total traded value, the percentage of trade registered through HFT/Algo trading on their web-sites and stocks in the accredited warehouses. The exchanges were also directed to disclose information about the behaviour of the contract during the life cycle of the contracts traded at their exchanges on their respective websites.

### **Rise in prices of food products**

†1629.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential commodities, particularly that of food products in the country have continuously risen from January, 2013 to July, 2013;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the selling prices of wheat, rice, pulse, edible, oil, vegetables and spices respectively during each month of the above said period; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that huge difference has been found in the prices of essential commodities at the retail and the wholesale market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which is an indicator of general price trend, shows that the rate of inflation for food articles marginally declined from 12.35% in January, 2013 to 11.95% in July, 2013. During the same period, the rate of inflation in respect of food products marginally rose from 8.68% to 8.81%. The details are as follows:

(Rate of Inflation in percentage)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Food articles	12.35	11.91	9.74	8.25	6.08	8.36	11.95
Food products	8.68	5.04	6.41	6.63	7.27	7.46	8.81

(b) and (c) The month end retail prices from January 2013 to July 2013 in respect of wheat, rice, pulses, edible oils, potato, onion, and tomato among vegetables, as reported from the metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The average domestic prices of different spices are given in Statement-II (*See* below). There are differences between wholesale and retail prices depending on the nature of the commodity and other factors like multilayers in the distribution channels, problems in logistics, storage and seasonality.

**Statement - I***Month End Retail Prices of Rice*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	26	27	28	28	28	27	28
Mumbai	26	26	26	27	28	30	30
Kolkata	21	21	22	23	26	26	24
Chennai	34	34	32	32	32	32	32

*Month End Retail Prices of Wheat*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	19	19	19	18	17	18	18
Mumbai	28	28	28	25	26	26	26
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	26	27	27	26	27	28	28

*Month End Retail Prices of Gram Dal*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	69	58	57	58	58	54	53
Mumbai	85	73	73	66	62	58	58
Kolkata	66	64	62	62	58	56	54
Chennai	65	60	56	52	52	52	50

*Month End Retail Prices of Tur/Arhar Dal*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	78	78	80	80	80	77	72
Mumbai	80	78	78	80	72	72	72
Kolkata	70	66	65	68	66	66	70
Chennai	74	72	77	74	75	75	70

*Month End Retail Prices of Urad Dal*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	68	67	66	67	68	69	70
Mumbai	76	72	72	74	74	70	70
Kolkata	56	54	52	52	52	54	55
Chennai	62	63	60	60	60	62	60

*Month End Retail Prices of Moong Dal*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	77	81	81	84	84	83	81
Mumbai	87	89	89	88	80	76	76
Kolkata	80	85	85	85	85	84	90
Chennai	78	78	80	80	80	80	71

*Month End Retail Prices of Masoor Dal*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	60	58	59	62	64	67	66
Mumbai	56	56	56	60	60	66	66
Kolkata	52	50	50	52	52	52	54
Chennai	52	52	52	56	57	58	60

*Month End Retail Prices of Sugar*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	38	38	37	37	37	37	36
Mumbai	38	40	38	38	40	40	40
Kolkata	38	38	37	36	36	36	36
Chennai	35	34	32	34	34	34	34

*Month End Retail Prices of Milk*

Unit: Rs./Ltr.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	30	30	30	30	32	32	32
Mumbai	36	36	36	36	40	40	40
Kolkata	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Chennai	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

*Month End Retail Prices of Groundnut Oil (Packed)*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	157	158	160	163	163	161	166
Mumbai	141	140	142	138	124	124	126
Kolkata	150	148	140	144	140	140	140
Chennai	144	147	143	138	138	136	121

*Month End Retail Prices of Mustard Oil (Packed)*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	108	109	108	105	103	99	99
Mumbai	90	85	104	102	96	98	95
Kolkata	106	104	100	96	92	94	95
Chennai	121	121	121	126	126	126	127

*Month End Retail Prices of Potato*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	13	13	13	15	18	22	20
Mumbai	22	20	20	18	20	22	20
Kolkata	10	8	8	10	12	12	11
Chennai	18	17	16	18	19	17	17

*Month End Retail Prices of Onion*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	32	24	21	18	17	26	38
Mumbai	29	20	20	18	22	26	38
Kolkata	28	24	16	16	16	24	24
Chennai	23	19	15	14	17	23	30

*Month End Retail Prices of Tomoto*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jan. 31 2013	Feb.28 2013	Mar. 28. 2013	Apr. 30 2013	May. 31 2013	Jun. 28. 2013	July 31. 2013
Delhi	15	20	20	22	21	46	42
Mumbai	16	16	20	14	40	60	44
Kolkata	10	12	12	10	30	60	40
Chennai	15	7	8	29	52	41	17

NR-Not Reported

*Source:-* State Civil Supplies Departments



**Statement -II**

*Average prices of major spices during the period January 2013 to July 2013 at major market centers are given below.*

(Average price in Rs/Kg)

Spice	Market	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May. 2013	Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pepper	Cochin	395.76	408.95	365.21	360.17	353.70	364.84	405.19
Cardamon (Small)*	Puttady/ Bodinay- akanur	785.87	723.67	659.86	628.95	571.72	579.79	558.31
Cardamom (Large)	Badadana (Gangtok)	703.13	684.38	691.25	803.13	889.06	925.00	945.31
Chilli	Guntur	53.07	68.13	65.60	61.92	60.50	62.33	62.81
Ginger	Best (Cochin)	145.00	144.38	140.00	160.00	165.00	157.00	170.62
Turmeric	Cochin	-	98.64	97.40	95.00	94.25	87.00	76.75
Coriander	Chennai	62.00	63.13	67.20	75.88	76.50	75.62	75.87
Cumin	Chennai	155.88	148.75	142.50	143.75	147.50	146.30	146.75
Fennel	Chennai	83.38	87.50	87.50	87.37	84.37	86.60	87.50
Fenugreek	Chennai	35.63	36.50	36.50	36.37	36.62	36.40	36.25
Nutmeg (without shell)	Cochin	666.80	650.57	625.00	570.19	435.96	416.50	415.38

**Source: Spices Board**

\*Un-graded auction price

- *Source:* Pepper-India Pepper and Spice Trade Association (IPSTA), Cochin
- Cardamom (Small)-Reports from Licensed auctioneers
- Other spices-Compiled based on the reports collected from different market centres.

**Storage capacity of FCI**

1630. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FCI had to hire space from various agencies such as CWC, SWCs, SAGs and private parties, as its own storage capacity was insufficient to accommodate the Central Pool Stock of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to increase the storage capacity of FCI during last four years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) had to hire space from various agencies such as CWC, SWCs, State Agencies and private parties for storage of foodgrains as per requirement in view of the increased procurement and urgent storage needs.

(b) The monthly average storage capacity hired by FCI for storage of central pool stocks during the last three years and the current year is given as below:

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

As on	Storage capacity hired by FCI
31.03.10	133.59

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As on	Storage capacity hired by FCI
31.03.11	160.03
31.03.12	179.64
31.03.13	221.02

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Agency-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) With regard to requirement of additional storage capacity in the country, Government of India/FCI is implementing a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Accordingly, based on recommendations of State Level Committees (SLCs), a capacity of 203.76 lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns at various locations in 19 states by High Level Committee (HLC). A capacity of 73.28 lakh MT has already been completed.

During the last four years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, in order to increase the storage capacity of FCI, a Plan target of 52,105 MT capacity has been fixed for the North Eastern and other difficult regions, out of which a capacity of 29,995 MT has been created as on 31.03.2013.

**Statement**

Statement showing the monthly average storage capacity with FCI as on 31st March, 2010 to 2013

(Fig. in lac tonnes)

As on	Covered						CAP						
	FCI Owned	State Govt.	Hired CWC	PEG	PWS 2010	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Grand Total
31.03.10	129.69	6.28	28.85			76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.36
31.03.11	129.91	6.18	36.37			93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10
31.03.12	130.03	5.85	39.88			107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04
31.03.13	129.96	6.21	41.24	110.83	31.07	3.39	17.21	209.95	339.91	26.37	11.07	37.44	377.35

Abbreviation used:

CWC - Central Warehousing Corporation

PEG - Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme

PWS - Private Warehousing Scheme

CWC - State Warehousing Corporations

CAP - Covered and Plinth

**Wheat procurement target**

1631. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with private players aggressively buying wheat directly from farmers, Government has revised the procurement target downwards by 25 per cent to 33 million metric tonne for the marketing year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said move will help Government to save about Rs. 3,000 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF.K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the current Price Support system, the procurement of wheat is open-ended and no target for its procurement are fixed by the Government. However, based on the inputs received from the States, the estimate of procurement of wheat is made before commencement of the marketing season. For the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2013-14, against a projected estimate of procurement of 441.21 lakh tons, the procurement is now estimated to be around 251 lakh tons only.

(c) and (d) The lesser procurement of wheat during RMS 2013-14 is likely to result in reduced financial burden on the Government. However, no estimation of saving on account of reduced procurement has been made by the Government.

**Foodgrains allocation under PDS as per latest census on BPL families**

1632. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to ensure foodgrains allocation under Public Distribution System (PDS) as per the latest census on BPL families; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number to BPL families were kept out from the PDS cover as Government followed the 1991 census figures which put the BPL population very low, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government has promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), 2013 on 5.7.2013 to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach. As per the Ordinance, 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, at the all India level, will be entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Corresponding to the above referred coverage at the national level, the State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government and the total number of persons to be covered shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the census 2011 of which the relevant figures have been published. Within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the identification of households is to be done by respective State Governments.

(b) No, Sir. For allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to States and Union Territories (Uts) under TPDS, Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families baed on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI) as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

#### **Impact of Food Security Bill on PDS**

1633. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernisation of Public Distribution System (PDS) has come to a grinding hald due to the proposed Food Security Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Price rise of onion, wheat, rice and pulses**

1634. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether retail price of onion has increased @ 100 per cent, wheat @ 20 per cent and rice @ 16 per cent compared to last year rates, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether prices of Tur, Urad, Moong and Masoor dal has increased @ 16 per cent in the last one year, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main factors for such sharp rise and the details thereof; and

(d) the action Government has initiated to curb the skyrocketing price rise of these agri-products and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The month end prices in July 2013 when compared with the prices of corresponding month of July 2012 as reported from four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai show that, the retail prices of onion increased in the range of 112% to 171%, wheat in the range of 8% to 12% and rice in the range of 10% to 20%. During this period, the prices of masoor dal increased at around 3% to 15% and moong dal 8% to 12% whereas the prices of tur dal and urad dal declined.

(c) and (d) Rise in the prices of essential food articles are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply relative to demand, rising transportation cost, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits and insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve

availability of essential commodities such as import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction in export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc.

In order to control the rising prices of onion and discourage exports, Government has set the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion at US\$560 per MT *w.e.f.* 14.8.2013.

### **Beneficiaries of Food Security Bill**

†1635. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is introducing Food Security Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of selection process of the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance on 5.7.2013. Subsequently, the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), 2013 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7.8.2013 to replace on Ordinance, and the NFSB introduced in December, 2011 has been withdrawn. Salient features of the Bill are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the Bill, 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, at the all India level, will be entitled to receive subsidised foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS.) It further provides that corresponding to the above, the State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government. As regards identification, the Ordinance provides that within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the identification of households is to be done by the State Governments.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



***Statement****Salient features of National Food Security Bill, 2013*

- Seeks to address the issue of food security in a life cycle approach—separate entitlements for pregnant women and children, from 6 months of age and upto 14 years, besides entitlements to a much larger population to receive subsidized food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Coverage of 75% and 50% of rural and urban population under TPDS as a single category, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month.
- Entitlement of existing AAY households to be protected at 35 kg per household per month.
- Subsidised prices- Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement and to be suitably linked to MSP thereafter.
- Corresponding to the all India coverage, State-wise coverage to be determined by Central Government.
- Number of persons to be covered to be on the basis of the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published.
- Within the coverage determined for each State, State Govt. to identify households.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers to be entitled to meals and maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
- Children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years to be entitled to meals under ICDS and MDM schemes.

- Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels. States will have the flexibility to use the existing machinery or set up separate mechanism.
- Central Government will provide assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them on transportation of foodgrains within the State, its handling and FPS dealers margin as per norms to be devised for this purpose.
- Provisions for transparency and accountability
  - PDS related records to be placed in public domain
  - Social audit
  - Vigilance Committee
- Provision for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
- Provision for penalty on public servant or authority, to be imposed by the State Food Commission, in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.

#### **Awareness about consumer protection law**

1636. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Ministry in 2012 revealed that only 20 per cent Indians are aware of the consumer protection law, even after 25 years of its existence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) An evaluation study was conducted by "Centre for Consumer Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi" sponsored by this Ministry in 2012 on "Impact and Effectiveness of Consumer Protection Act, 1986". The study revealed that the awareness level about Consumer Protection Act is broadly around 32.8 percent as per the sample size.

**Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission of Assam**

1637. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed of by Assam State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (CDRC) and Guwahati District forum since their inception;

(b) the number of cases pending before the CDRC and Guwahati District forum;

(c) the amount spent by Government on the said CDRC and Guwahati District forum since their inception, year-wise; and

(d) the number of cases decided by the said CDRC appealed against and disposed/pending before National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from Assam State Commission, 1867 cases (since inception) have been disposed by Assam State Commission upto 31.12.2012. The information with regard to cases disposed of by Guwahati District Forum is not available.

(b) 710 cases are pending in Assam State Commission (since inception) as on 31.12.2012. The information with regard to pending cases in Guwahati District Forum is not available.

(c) Till date under the scheme of 'One Time Grant- 1995' Rs. 50 Lakh and Rs. 10 Lakh have been released to the Government of Assam for strengthening the Infrastructure of Assam State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (CDRC) and Guwahati District forum respectively.

(d) No such information/data are maintained in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)/Government.

#### **Cases before consumer forum of Goa**

1638. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending before State and District Consumer fora in the State of Goa; and

(b) whether there are any vacancies either in the post of Chairman or members in the State and districts Consumer fora, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from Goa State Commission 2371 cases have been filed before Goa State Commission since inception out of which 2321 cases have been disposed of and 50 cases are pending. Further 6452 cases have been filed before District Fora since inception out of which 5947 cases stand disposed. 505 cases are pending in District Consumer Fora.

(b) As per information received from Goa State Commission, there is no vacancy of President or Member at State/District Consumer Forum in Goa.

#### **Restructuring PDS to implement National Food Security Scheme**

1639. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps the Ministry proposes to take to restructure the PDS so as to effectively implement the National Food Security Scheme; and

(b) whether as one of the steps, Government shall allot all new fair price shops to women's self help groups, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of the Government named National Food Security Scheme. The Government has however promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance (NSFO), 2013 on 5.7.2013. As regards reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Ordinance provides that Central and State Governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake necessary reforms in the TPDS. These reforms *inter alia* include-

- (i) doorstep delivery of foodgrains of the TPDS outlets;
- (ii) application of information and communication technology tools including end-to-end computerisation in order to ensure transparent recording of transactions at all levels, and to prevent diversion;
- (iii) leveraging "aadhaar" for unique identification, with biometric information of entitled beneficiaries for proper targeting of benefits under this Ordinance.
- (iv) full transparency of records;
- (v) diversification of commodities distributed under the Public Distribution System over a period of time;
- (vi) support of local public distribution models and grains banks.

The Ordinance *inter-alia* also provides for preference to public institutions or public bodies such as Panchayats, self help groups, co-operatives, in licensing of fair prices shops and management of fair price shops by women or their collectives.

**Rise in prices of essential commodities**

1640. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment and analysis of the causes for rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of steps taken to control it;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating various steps taken by Government during last one year, and current year along with success achieved therein;

(c) whether Committee of Chief Ministers formed by Government to study the issue of price rise and suggest measures to control the same, has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, details of recommendations made by the Committee along with the status of implementation and their impact on prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices both in domestic and international markets are analysed, and based on this appropriate policy interventions are arrived at.

Rise in the prices of essential commodities are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply related to demand, rising transportation cost, adverse weather conditions and improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits. With a view to insulate the vulnerable sections of society

and consumers, Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve the availability of essential commodities. The steps in operation include allowing import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restrictions on exports, prescribing stockholding limits under Essential Commodities Act and allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

The Wholesale Price Index which is an indicator of general price trend shows that in July 2013 the rate of inflation for pulses, fruits, milk, sugar and edible oils declined while the rate of inflation for cereals and vegetables rose when compared to the corresponding month of July 2012.

(c) and (d) A Core Group comprising State Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers concerned was constituted on 15th MArch, 2010, regarding Prices of Essential Commodities. This Core Group decided to constitute three Working Groups on (i) Agriculture Production (ii) Consumer Affairs (iii) Food and Public Distribution. These Working Groups have subsequently submitted their Reports and action initiated by the respective Departments on the agreed points which emerged out of recommendations of the Working Groups.

The Working Group on Consumer Affairs had submitted its Report on 02.03.2011 to the Prime Minister. The main recommendations of the Working Group on Consumer Affairs include, inter-alia, increasing competition in Agriculture Produce Markets; improving Agro-Infrastructure; integrate warehousing/cold chain infrastructure with spot and future market; establishment of dedicated central body for collecting, analyzing and dissemination of information on market; and better implementation of amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The aforementioned recommendations pertain to a number of Departments/Ministries. As a follow up action, the concerned Departments/Ministeries have been requested to initiate necessary action within the ambit of existing policy framework/plans/schemes.

**Price rise of fruits and vegetables**

1641. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of vegetables and fruits in wholesale and retail markets in the country have increased manifold in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether prices of onions and tomatoes have also increased due to their export to other countries;

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government including operation of effective Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for fruits and vegetables; and

(e) whether Government proposes to revamp the present National Horticulture Mission (NHM) to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which is an indicator of general price trend, shows that the rate of inflation for vegetables as a whole was at 30.02% in the month of January 2013, declined from February 2013 to April 2013, started rising from May 2013 onwards and stood at 46.59% for the month of July 2013. The rate of inflation for fruits as a whole was at 10.28% in the month of January 2013, started declining from February 2013 and is at (-) 4.80% for the month of July 2013.

The All India Consumer Price Index (Combined), shows that the annual inflation rate for vegetables was at 26.21% in January 2013 and with fluctuations declined to 16.40% for the month of July 2013. Similarly the inflation rate for fruits was at 9.68% in January 2013 and with fluctuations declined to 6.81% in July 2013.



Price increase of commodities like vegetables and fruits could be due to several factors such as prevalent demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportaton and storage and weather conditions.

(c) No Sir. The present rise in onion prices is not linked with export. Exports of onion constitute less than 10% of the domestic production during 2012-13. The export of onion during 2013-14 (April-June) is 5, 11,616 MT which is less than the corresponding period of 2012-13, *i.e.* 5, 17,274 MT.

(d) and (e) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of perishable commodities not covered under Price Support Scheme. MIS is implemented when prices fall below economic levels/cost of production or to avoid distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period.

Government has decided to merge all horticultural schemes, under the umbrellalla of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and enhance fudning therefor in order to provide more focused and comprehensive attention to this increasingly important sector.

#### **Items provided under food security law**

1642. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide pulses, edible oil, sugar, kerosene and milk etc. under Food Security in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and rationale for providing only rice, coarse grains and wheat therein and the proposed remedial steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Under the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013, promulgated on 05.07.2013, entitlements are in terms of subsidized foodgrains (coarse grains, wheat and rice) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS) and meals for pregnant women and lactating mothers and children upto 14 years of age.

(b) The entitlements under the Ordinance have been provided keeping in view the overall domestic availability of different commodities and the fiscal constraints.

#### **Prices of onions and tomatoes**

1643. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetables particularly onion and tomatoes have increased throughout the country in the recent past and these have become beyond the reach of common man;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to keep check on their prices so that these are available to people at reasonable prices; and

(d) whether Government will ban export of onions to bring down its crises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI), an indicator of general price trend, shows that the rate of inflation for vegetables including potato, onion and tomato during July 2012 to July 2013 has been as follows:

(Rate of Inflation in %)

Commodity	July 2012	January 2013	July 2013
Vegetables	24.11	30.02	46.59
Potato	73.24	73.10	-6.45
Onion	-10.05	125.17	144.94
Tomato	NA	46.61	NA

*Source:* DIPP

NA: Not Available

The prices of commodities including vegetables like onion and tomatoes are mainly governed by market forces of demand and supply, cost of transportation and storage, weather conditions etc.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the availability of vegetables, Government initiated schemes like Vegetables Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) to enhance production and productivity of vegetables, duly addressing all concerns related to both demand and supply side of vegetable sector in identified cities.

Currently there is no proposal under consideration to ban the export of onion. The present rise in onion prices is not linked to exports of onion as it constitutes less than 10% of the domestic production. However, as a measure to discourage exports, Government has set the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion as US \$ 60 per MT *w.e.f.* 14.8.2013.

#### **Implementation of food security ordinance**

1644. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains estimated to be required to implement the Right to Food Ordinance, cereal-wise and State wise; and

(b) how does Government proposes to procure these foodgrains and ensure their delivery in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Food Security Ordinance, 2013, promulgated on 05.07.2013, provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population, at the all India level, to receive 5 kilograms of foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System, provided that households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana will be entitled to 35 kilograms per household per month. The annual requirement of foodgrains for implementation of the Ordinance is estimated at 614.3 lakh tons.

The Ordinance further provides that the State-wise percentage coverage will be determined by the Central Government. Accordingly, based on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Consumption Expenditure Survey data for 2011-12, the Planning Commission has estimated the State-wise percentage coverage, which is given in the Statement. (*See below*). The total number of persons to be covered in each State, as per the Ordinance, shall be calculated on the basis of population estimates as per the Census of which relevant figures have been published, which is Census, 2011 at present. State-wise foodgrains requirement under the Ordinance are dependent on above parameters.

(b) The existing procurement policy of the Government will continue under which all the foodgrains conforming to prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are purchased by the public procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The delivery of foodgrains will continue to be through Targeted Public Distribution System.

**Statement**

*State-wise percentage coverage estimated by Planning Commission for  
2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage coverage (%) (Based on 2011-12 NSSO data)	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.96	41.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.31	51.55
3.	Assam	84.17	60.35
4.	Bihar	85.12	74.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.25	59.98
6.	NCT of Delhi	37.69	43.59
7.	Goa	42.24	33.02
8.	Gujarat	74.64	48.25
9.	Haryana	54.61	41.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.23	30.99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.55	47.10
12.	Jharkhand	86.48	60.20
13.	Karnataka	76.04	49.36
14.	Kerala	52.63	39.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	80.10	62.61

1	2	3	
16.	Maharashtra	76.32	45.34
17.	Manipur	88.56	85.75
18.	Meghalaya	77.79	50.87
19.	Mizoram	81.88	48.60
20.	Nagaland	79.83	61.98
21.	Odisha	82.17	55.77
22.	Punjab	54.79	44.83
23.	Rajasthan	69.09	53.00
24.	Sikkim	75.74	40.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	62.55	37.79
26.	Tripura	74.75	49.54
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79.56	64.43
28.	Uttarakhand	65.26	52.05
29.	West Bengal	74.47	47.55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.94	1.70
31.	Chandigarh	38.54	47.26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.19	51.54
33.	Daman and Diu	26.66	56.47
34.	Lakshadweep	35.30	33.56
35.	Puducherry	59.68	46.94
	ALL INDIA	75.00	50.00

**Area officers for monitoring of PDS**

1645. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed area officers for monitoring of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details indicating the nature of duty performed by such officers;

(c) whether Government has carried out any assessment of the area officer scheme during the last two years;

(d) if so, the State-wise details along with the outcomes thereof; and

(e) to what extent this scheme has been successful in improving the functioning of Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented under joint responsibility of Central Government and State/UT Governments. Apart from TPDS, some Central/centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry are also implemented by State/UT Governments.

For better feedback on TPDS and other schemes, an arrangement of field visits by officers of the Department was introduced in the year 2000. These officers are termed as Area Officers and specific States and UTs are assigned to them for field visits under Area Officer Scheme. However, presently, the scheme has been kept in abeyance.

**Stock of wheat with FCI**

1646. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of wheat stored by F.C.I. in the open in Punjab and Haryana, as on 30 June, 2013;

(b) how much of this total quantity is stored on plinth covered with poly sheets and how much quantity was stored on non-plinth and without drainage facility; and

(c) whether Government has any estimate of the amount of F.C.I. wheat damaged/destroyed during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A quantity of 9.725 Lakh MTs and 2.593 Lakh MTs of wheat was stored by FCI in Cover And Plinth (CAP) complexes in Punjab and Haryana respectively, as on 30.06.2013.

(b) Out of total quantity of wheat stored in CAP by FCI in Punjab and Haryana Regions, following quantities of wheat were stored in Pucca and Katcha Plinths as on 30.06.2013:

(Figures in Lakh MTs)

Regions	Pucca	Katcha	Total
Punjab	8.85	0.87	9.72
Haryana	2.59	0	2.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>12.31</b>

(c) Details showing Region-wise accrual of Non-Issuable wheat stock position with FCI during last six months is given in the Statement.



**Statement**

*Region-wise Wheat stock accrued as Non-issuable (damaged) with FCI during last six months w.e.f. Feb. 2013 to July 2013*

(Fig. in MTs)

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat
1.	Bihar	1031.63
2.	Jharkhand	2
3.	Odisha	11.63
4.	West Bengal	7926
5.	Assam	0
6.	NEF	470.88
7.	N and M	0
8.	Delhi	27.04
9.	Haryana	148.04
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Punjab	43.86
13.	Rajasthan	2.84
14.	Uttar Pradesh	220.64
15.	Uttarakhand	11

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Sl. No.	Region	Wheat
16.	Andhra Pradesh	6.09
17.	Kerala	25
18.	Karnataka	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	733
20.	Gujarat	305
21.	Maharashtra	162
22.	Madhya Pradesh	17.88
23.	Chhattisgarh	47.84
TOTAL		11192.37

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**Fillip to FPIS in North-Eastern Region**

1647. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of processing industries for fruits and vegetables in the country is only 2 per cent in comparison to USA's 60 per cent and China's 20 per cent, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that few food processing industries are working in North-Eastern region compared to other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to help and give special consideration to such Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing

Industries (MoFPI) does not maintain data on the level of processing of fruits and vegetables as well as that of the percentage of wastage of fruits and vegetables in the country.

(b) In order to increase the level of fruits and vegetables processing in the country including North-Eastern States, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries during the 11th Plan in the country. A details indicating the number of food processing units assisted in the country including North-East States under the above scheme during 11th Plan and first year of 12th Plan (2012-13) is given in the Statement (*See* below). During 12th Five Year Plan, this Scheme has been subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) implemented by States/UTs.

(c) For the development of food processing sector in the country including in North-Eastern States, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 of 12th Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Government/ UTs. All the States/ UTs have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under various components of the Mission. Mission also provides flexibility to State/UT Governments in the selection of beneficiaries, location/region of the projects etc. for the development of food processing sector in their States.

Under the various schemes of NMFP, higher level of financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been envisaged for promoting the food processing sector in North-Eastern States.

**Statement**

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the 11th Five Year Plan and 2012-13, State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs\**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakh)															
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2012-13*		2012-13*		2012-13*					
		Approved	Amount	Approved	Amount	Approved	Amount	Approved	Amount	Approved	Amount	Approved	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
		released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released	released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	221	4245.35				
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0.00				
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	18	376.12				
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	3	51.99				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Chandigarh	6	138.08	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0.00
7. Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	410.68	9	198.70	198.70
8. Delhi	0	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	9	198.70	198.70
9. Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.42
10. Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	53	858.71	86	1122.16
11. Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	86	1122.16	86	1122.16
12. Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	5	133.45	5	133.45
13. Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.43	2	16.43
14. Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	4	76.53	4	76.53
15. Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	81	1271.03	81	1271.03



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28. Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	44	689.19		
29. Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
30. Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	39	622.29		
31. Uttarakhhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	5	115.49		
32. West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	8	186.85		
33. Mimi Mission-IV***													5	426.28
TOTAL	569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	1232	18620.0		

\* Data is under reconciliation with coordination Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

\*\*Committed liabilities of 11th Plan.

\*\*\*Mimi Mission-IV is the part of Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States.

**Marriage law of Goa**

†1648. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied present law of Goa under which a wife is naturally supposed to enjoy equal rights in all movable-immovable and ancestral property of husband after marriage;

(b) whether as a result thereof there has been rise or fall in the cases of divorce, dowry harassment, domestic violence in the State; and

(c) the details thereof during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Use of Hindi and regional languages in higher judiciary**

†1649. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi and other regional languages are permissible for filing cases, pleading and making an argument in Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(b) if not, whether giving such permission would be considered; and

(c) whether it is not justifiable that the litigation should be in the language of litigant?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. No law has since been made in this regard by the Parliament.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



Article 348(2) provides that the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State, provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

So far, the Governors of four States namely; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorized the use of Hindi in addition to English language in the proceedings of the High Courts in their States.

Proposals have been received for use of regional languages in the High Courts of Madras and Gujarat and for the use of Hindi in the High Court of Chhattisgarh.

The Law Commission of India, in its 216th report had recommended that "the higher judiciary should not be subjected to any kind of persuasive change in the present societal context." The full Courts of the Supreme Courts considered the proposals for use of Hindi and regional languages in the High Courts in its meeting held on 11th October, 2012 and reiterated the earlier similar resolutions of the Full Court adopted in 1997 and 1999 to not accept the proposals. The Government has accepted the stand of the Law Commission and the Supreme Court.

#### **Vacant posts of Judges**

1650. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Hon'ble Supreme Court is short of 6 Judges and there are 275 vacancy of judges in different High Courts all over the country;

(b) if so, whether this is a major reason for delay in pending cases in Hon'ble Supreme Court and High courts all over the country;

(c) whether Government has any plan to fill the vacancies of Judges in a time-bound manner; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There are 03 vacancies in the Supreme Court and 275 vacancies in the High Courts, as on 01.08.2013.

(b) Vacancies of Judges is one of the several reasons for pending cases in Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts which *inter-alia* also include increase in the volume of litigation, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/appeals, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction in High Courts and lack of adequate arrangements to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals well in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for higher judiciary. It is time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do deep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

#### **Guidelines on freebies in manifestos**

1651. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent observations of the Supreme Court for formulation of guidelines with regard to freebies in the manifestos;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken so far on the above observations of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated July 05, 2013 in the case of S. Subramaniam Balaji Vs. Government of Tamil Nadu and Others has directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines regarding promising of freebies in election manifestos of the political parties. The Supreme Court has further directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines in consultation with the recognized political parties to be included as part of the Model Code of Conduct. The Election Commission has since called a meeting of all the National and State (recognized) political parties for consultation for the purpose of framing appropriate guidelines as directed by the Supreme Court and this meeting was held on the 12th August, 2013 at Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi. The Election Commission has informed that appropriate consequent action in the matter will follow in due course.

#### **Gram Nyayalayas**

1652. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gram Nyayalayas scheme under the Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008 have not been popular amongst the States as a result of which there are only a handful of proposal for Gram Nyayalayas from the States;

(b) the reasons for luke warm response of the States for this scheme; and

(c) the efforts being made to make the Gram Nyayalayas scheme popular amongst States so that more Gram Nyayalayas can be established in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Central Government provides recurring and non-recurring assistance to States within the prescribed norms to encourage them to set up Gram Nyayalayas. As per the

available information, 172 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by nine State Governments in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. Of these 152 Gram Nyayalayas have become operational.

The major causes for slow progress of the scheme are overlapping jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas with regular courts and shortage of First Class Judicial Magistrates to man the positions of Nyayadhikaris in Gram Nyayalayas. Besides, lukewarm response of Bar, reluctance of police officials and other State functionaries to invoke jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas and on-availability of notaries, stamp vendors are the other reasons for the scheme not being popular.

Central Government has been making regular requests to the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in the respective States. The issue affecting the implementation of the Gram Nyayalayas scheme were recently discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers of the States on 7th April, 2013. It has, *inter-alia*, been decided in the Conference that the State Governments and High Courts should decide the question of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, wherever feasible, taking into account their local problems. It was also agreed that on account of overlapping of jurisdiction of the regular courts, the provisions of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, need to be re-visited.

#### **Pendency of cases in courts**

1653. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Supreme Court has recently blamed Government for huge pendency of cases in various courts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto and the corrective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court has expressed its concern on the huge pendency of cases in various courts of the country in some of its judgements in the recent past. Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Further, in order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The challenges posed by huge backlog and pendency of cases in our judicial system cannot be met without active involvement of judiciary. The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. The Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.9.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

#### **Issue of voter identity cards in Delhi**

†1654. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government proposes to complete issuance of voter identity cards in Delhi;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of voter identity cards issued in Delhi assembly, seat-wise;

(c) the target set to issue new voter identity cards to the voters in Delhi who are still holding old voter identity cards post-delimitation, along with details of the work completed, so far; and

(d) whether the imprint of the word "senior citizen" on the voter identity cards issued to the voters aged above sixty years has been discontinued; if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The issuance of voter identity cards is a continuous process. Efforts are being made to achieve 100% EPIC (Electors Photo Identity Card) coverage in the electoral roll before holding of General Election to the Delhi Legislative Assembly, 2013.

(b) As on 14.08.2013, around 99% of electors enrolled in the electoral rolls in Delhi have been issued Voter Identity Cards (EPIC). A list of assembly constituency wise EPIC coverage is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Election Commission of India has issued detailed instruction *vide* letter No. 23/ID/2008/ERS, dated 18th September, 2008 stating that 'EPIC issued once to an elector from any place in the country shall remain valid life time for electoral identification purpose everywhere else also, even when the person has changed residence or is registered as voter in any new place in a new constituency when the old constituency has ceased to exist due to delimitation. There is, therefore, no such target to issue new Voters Identity Cards to voters holding old EPIC cards.

(d) The Electors Photo Identity Card was introduced by Election Commission of India in the year 1993 and since its inception, the word "Senior Citizen" has never been imprinted on the voter identity cards of electors.

**Statement***Eroll profile as on 14.8.2013*

Dist. No.	Dist. Name	AC No.	AC Name	EPIC	EPIC%
1.	North-West	1	Narela	195328	100.00
		5	Badli	184980	95.28
		6	Rithala	201498	100.00
		7	Bawana (SC)	248767	97.87
		8	Mundaka	215173	97.41
		9	Kirari	203701	100.00
		10	Sultanpur Majra	149053	100.00
		13	Rohini	153091	100.00
North-West Total				1551591	98.82
2.	North-East	63	Seemapuri (SC)	150510	100.00
		64	Rohtas Nagar	165595	100.00
		65	Seelampur	142928	100.00
		66	Ghonda	176153	100.00
		67	Babarpur	163858	100.00
		68	Gokalpur	167463	100.00
		69	Mustafabad	191191	100.00
		70	Karawal Nagar	193508	100.00
North-East Total				1351206	100.00

Dist No.	Dist Name	Ac No.	Ac Name	EPIC	EPIC%
3.	South	45	Mehrauli	138315	99.90
		46	Chhatarpur	157539	95.21
		47	Deoli (SC)	175848	96.17
		48	Ambedkar Nagar (SC)	115777	99.38
		49	Sangam Vihar	131281	94.49
		51	Kalkaji	139902	94.98
		52	Tughlakabad	127649	95.04
		53	Badarpur	189025	96.02
		South Total			
4.	Central	19	Sadar Bazar	149812	100.00
		20	Chandni Chowk	103137	99.87
		21	Matia Mahal	106913	100.00
		22	Ballimaran	128322	100.00
		23	Karol Bagh (SC)	145469	100.00
		24	Patel Nagar	147825	100.00
		25	Moti Nagar	136839	100.00
		Central Total			



Dist. No.	Dist. Name	AC No.	AC Name	EPIC	EPIC%
5.	South-West	32	Uttam Nagar	177003	100.00
		33	Dwarka	155002	99.96
		34	Matiala	274285	99.98
		35	Najafgarh	198790	100.00
		36	Bijwasan	136210	100.00
		37	Palam	182177	99.99
		38	Delhi Cantt.	82921	100.00
		39	Rajendra Nagar	156619	99.91
South-West Total				1363007	99.98
6.	East	55	Trilokpuri (SC)	154168	98.99
		56	Kondli	147549	99.43
		57	Patparganj	174777	96.60
		58	Laxmi Nagar	175277	97.87
		59	Vishwas Nagar	161596	99.53
		60	Krishna Nagar	172046	98.49
		61	Gandhi Nagar	144641	100.00
		62	Shahadara	151355	99.76
East Total				1281409	98.83

Dist No.	Dist Name	Ac No.	Ac Name	EPIC	EPIC%
7.	West	11	Nangloi Jat	198101	100.00
		12	Mangol Puri (SC)	159323	100.00
		26	Madipur (SC)	144307	100.00
		27	Rajouri Garden	142668	100.00
		28	Hari Nagar	145864	100.00
		29	Tilak Nagar	128291	100.00
		30	Janak Puri	155506	100.00
		31	Vikaspuri	262423	100.00
West Total				1336483	100.00
8.	North	2	Burari	225838	100.00
		3	Timarpur	166030	98.13
		4	Adarsh Nagar	138203	98.16
		14	Shalimar Bagh	152287	99.70
		15	Shakur Basti	129565	100.00
		16	Tri Nagar	141829	99.24
		17	Wazirpur	149322	99.36
		18	Model Town	133561	100.00
North Total				1236635	99.32

Dist. No.	Dist. Name	AC No.	AC Name	EPIC	EPIC%
9.	New Delhi	40	New Delhi	114316	100.00
		41	Jangpura	117647	98.20
		42	Kasturba Nagar	130582	100.00
		43	Malviya Nagar	116031	98.28
		44	R. K. Puram	123002	98.43
		50	Greater Kailash	139275	97.02
		54	Okhla	200174	99.69
New Delhi Total				941027	98.80
Grand Total				11155011	99.12

#### **Vulnerability of EVMs for manipulation**

1655. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined various grounds on which most of the electronically developed countries have discontinued use of Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) unless supported by paper verifiability attached to EVM on ground of its vulnerability for manipulation;

(b) if so, details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to make such a study;

(d) the response of Government on this crucial issue of transparency;

(e) whether Government proposes to consider to discontinue use of EVM in Indian elections till paper verifiability is not incorporated into the system;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (g) It is not correct to say that most electronically developed countries have discontinued the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). According to information available in the Election Commission, EVMs have been discontinued in Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands. EVMs are used in many other countries including USA, Brazil, Venezuela, Bhutan and Bangladesh etc. The use of EVMs in Germany has been discontinued by an order of the German Supreme Court due to Constitutional provisions, whereas, Supreme Court of India has upheld the use of EVMs in India. Indian EVMs are technologically different from those EVMs, which were discontinued in Germany, Ireland and Netherlands. The Election Commission has already developed a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) system, which has been tested twice in the field and has been demonstrated in an All Party Meeting held on 10th May, 2013. The Conduct of Election (Amendment) Rules, 2013 has been notified in the Gazette of India on the 14th August, 2013 enabling the Election Commission to use VVPAT system in elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assembly and this system is likely to be used in a Bye-election soon. However, the Commission is confident that the EVMs are fully tamper proof even without VVPAT. VVPAT is only an additional transparency measure from voter's point of view.

#### **Speeding up of trials**

1656. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently suggested to the higher judiciary to impose fines for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary and to speed up trial;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Supreme Court has taken steps to ensure that the guidelines under the amended section 309 of CrPC are followed by the lower judiciary;

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

(e) by when three adjournments as per section 309 *ibid* would be strictly implemented and fine would be imposed for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Trial of cases in courts and their ultimate disposal is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of criminal cases, Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, *inter alia*, provides that in every enquiry or trial proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. This Section also provides that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376 D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of two (2) months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent judgement in case titled *Gurnaib Singh Versus State of Punjab* has expressed concern on the repetitive failure of subordinate judiciary to follow the mandate of law and the views expressed by the Court from time to time. Hon'ble Court referred to the conditions laid down by the legislature under section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which deals with the power to postpone or adjourn proceedings. Hon'ble Court has directed that the trial courts shall keep in mind the statutory provisions.

**Fast Track Courts**

1657. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) running in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no FTCs are currently functioning in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the reasons for discontinuation of FTCs in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether Supreme Court has asked States in Brij Mohan Lal case to continue with Fast Track Courts for speedy justice;
- (e) whether Government is giving any special emphasis in Twelfth Five Year Plan with regard to FRCs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the information received, details indicating Fast Track Courts functional in various States is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the Registry of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, 72 Fast Track Courts were functional in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the month of May 2013.

(d) In its judgement in the case of Brij Mohan Lal given on 19th April 2012, Supreme Court has directed the States that they may decide to either bring the Fast Track Courts Scheme started in year 2000 to an end or to continue the same on a permanent basis.

(e) and (f) Government has written to the Chief Ministers of all States and Chief Justices of all High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts for concluding trial in

rape cases. The States have been requested to utilize the additional position of judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case for this purpose. Government has approved making available to the State Governments 50% of the salary of these additional judges from the funds available under the 13th Finance Commission Award for morning/evening/shift courts up to 31st March 2015.

Further, in the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7th April 2013, it was decided that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of Fast Track Courts for offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized section of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.

***Statement***

*The number of Fast Track Courts functioning*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCS functioning	As on
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	May 13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Dec. 12
3.	Assam	20	Oct. 12
4.	Bihar	183	Dec. 12
5.	Delhi	4	May 13
6.	Goa	4	April 13
7.	Haryana	7	Dec. 12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	Dec. 12

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1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	93	Dec. 12
10.	Kerala	38	May 13
11.	Maharashtra	100	Dec. 12
12.	Manipur	2	Oct. 12
13.	Meghalaya	3	May 13
14.	Mizoram	2	Dec. 12
15.	Nagaland	2	Oct. 12
16.	Odisha	35	Dec. 12
17.	Punjab	15	Dec. 12
18.	Uttarakhand	22	June 12
19.	West Bengal	150	June 13
TOTAL		764	

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#### Use of regional languages in High Courts

1658. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for necessary amendment to Article 348 (2) of the Constitution to allow regional languages of concerned State in judicial proceedings of the concerned High Court; if so, the action taken in this regard;

(b) how many High Courts are permitted to use regional languages in judicial proceedings;



(c) how many such requests of State Governments are pending before Central Government; and

(d) whether Central Government will once again approach the Supreme Court to review its earlier view to allow Gujarati language in judicial proceedings of High Court of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. The Supreme Court in 1990 and 1996 resolved in Full Court that it was not practical to introduce Hindi in the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Article 348(2) provides that the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State, provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

So far, the Governors of four States namely; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorized the use of Hindi in addition to English language in the proceedings of the High Courts in their States.

Proposals have been received for use of regional languages in the High Courts of Madras and Gujarat and for the use of Hindi in the High Court of Chhattisgarh. A representation has also been received by the Government for necessary amendment to Article 348 (2) of the Constitution.

The Law Commission of India, in its 216th report had recommended that "the higher judiciary should not be subjected to any kind of persuasive change in the present societal context." The Full Court of the Supreme Court considered the proposals for use of Hindi and regional languages in the High Courts in its meeting held on 11th October, 2012 and reiterated the earlier similar resolutions of the Full Court adopted in 1997 and 1999 to not accept the proposals. The Government has accepted the stand of the Law Commission and the Supreme Court.

**Use of Information Technology in various courts**

1659. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to launch any scheme for improvement of infrastructure facilities in various courts in consultation with State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much fund has been spent in this regard during last three years and how much will be allocated for the coming three year period, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, intends to establish any special mechanism by using information technology for updating judicial proceedings and judgements regularly so that it may bring transparency, expedite judicial process and minimise paper work resulting in reduced cost?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the judiciary has been under implementation since 1993-1994. Under the Scheme, Central Government, augments the resources of State Governments for improving the physical infrastructure of the Courts as well as for meeting the housing needs of judicial officers.

The ratio of Central share *vis-a-vis* State share under the scheme has been altered from 50:50 to 75:25 and the Scheme has been modified to cover only district and subordinate courts, from 2011-12 onwards. For North-Eastern States, the sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments is in the 90:10 ratio *w.e.f.* 2010-11. Central assistance is restricted to the budgetary allocation made for the Scheme. However, States are free to spend additional amount. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under CSS during the last three years and current year are given in

the Statement (*See* below). A plan outlay of Rs. 4867 crore has been provided for the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). A Budget provision of Rs. 911 crore has been made for the scheme in the current financial year. Allocation of funds to the States during the next three years shall be made, subject to utilisation of previous grants, and availability of budgetary provision for the scheme.

Under the e-courts Integrated Mission Mode Project being implemented in the country, the Government has approved the ICT enablement (computerization) of the Supreme Court, High Courts and 14,249 district and subordinate courts by March 2014 with a budget of Rs. 935 crore. As of 31st July 2013, 12,189 district and subordinate courts have been computerised. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the implementing agency for the Project.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of funds released under CSS during last three years and current year.*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Released in 2010-11	Released in 2011-12	Released in 2012-13	Released in 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	639.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	10000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	8060.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1693.00
10.	Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	5100.00
11.	Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	6141.00
13.	Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	10000.00
14.	Odisha	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	5000.00
16.	Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	688.20	0.00	829.76	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	12530.00
20.	West Bengal	425.35	2518.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (A)		11474.27	50543.00	61616.00	51270.00
<b>NE States</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	0.00
2.	Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	0.00
6.	Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	0.00
8.	Tripura	100.00	0.00	1495.60	2910.60
TOTAL (B)		1800.00	4031.00	7204.78	2910.60
<b>UTs</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	2250.00	2000.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	600.00	1250.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (C)		1000.00	5000.00	2000.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		14274.27	59574.00	70820.78	54180.60

**Electoral reforms**

1660. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make any change in laws relating to elections in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has referred the issue of electoral reforms to the Law Commission of India;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether Law Commission of India has invited suggestions/comments from various stakeholders in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of suggestions so far received by them and action taken thereon till now?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Government is committed to bring forward changes in the election laws.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to carrying out further reforms, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestion at the earliest.

(d) and (e) The law Commission has started its deliberation and a comprehensive consultation paper in this regards has been circulated for soliciting suggestion/view of political parties, civil society, experts and all other stakeholders on the consultation paper by 31st July, 2013. It has been hosted on the website of the Law Commission of India i.e. [www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in](http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in).

(f) The Commission has received approximately 150 responses from various sources, mostly from public and Non-Governmental Organisations. The responses are being tabulated and analysed.

#### **Investigations against senior level railway officers**

1661. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the senior level railway officers against whom investigations have been launched for their involvement manipulating transfers and postings and subverting investigations into evasion of heavy amounts on account of freight charges by iron ore exporters; and

(b) the current status of the on-going investigations against these senior level railway officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKAS REDDY): (a) No such investigation against senior level Railway officers has been undertaken by Railway vigilance for their involvement in manipulating transfers and postings and subverting investigations.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Approval for subway**

†1662. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a subway of limited height has been approved in 2013-14 on cost sharing basis for providing an underbridge on the Sodhiya Phatak crossing in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Road Over Bridge in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

270 (popularly called Sodhiya Phatak) at km 889/5-7 in Vidisha Yard was constructed and commissioned in 1987 but the LC could not be closed due to public resistance. Hence a work of construction of Limited Height Subway has been sanctioned in Law Book 2013-14 for the use of pedestrians and Light Commercial Vehicles on Cost Sharing basis at a total cost of Rs. 2.48 Crores (Railway's and State Government's share of Rs.1.24 crores each).

(b) Execution and completion of work shall depend upon the deposition of State share.

#### **Train tariffs and fare**

†1663. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that short distance passengers are avoiding train level due to its continuously increasing tariff and fare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on addressing this problem by providing any kind of facilities, curtailing the fare or further strengthening the suburban railway services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) During the current Financial Year (April-July, 2013), there has been a marginal drop of 1.16% in the number of passengers booked as compared to last year owing to various factors including change in Advance Reservation Period (ARP), tariff rationalization and relative slowdown in the economy.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for curtailing fares at present. However, upgradation of passenger facilities and introduction of additional train services, including suburban services, is a continuous process.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Christening a train in name of freedom fighter**

1664. SHR AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the contribution of Satguru Ram Singh Ji in freedom movement of India and Kuka movement;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from Namdhari Sect to name any of the train as Namdhari Azadi Sangram Express;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider this demand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Representation are received constantly at various levels of Railways administration for naming of passenger carrying trains *inter-alia*, after important personalities, place of worship, various deities, regions, etc. However, trains are generally not named after personalities, deities or having religious connotation as a policy.

**Computerised passenger reservation system**

1665. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations where computerised passenger reservation system is available;

(b) the number of railway stations proposed to be provided with this facility in 2013-14; and

(c) whether the Railways have drawn any blue print in this regard, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Computerised Passenger Reservation System facility is available at 3139 locations, out of which 2378 are at railway stations.

(b) Sanctioning of locations for Computerised Passenger Reservation System is a continuous process. Locations are sanctioned as per policy at station where reservation related workload is at least 100 transactions per day or at District Headquarters, important hill stations/tourist and pilgrimages centres/post offices on the basis of proposals received from Public/Public representatives and the Zonal Railways.

Additionally, as per budget announcement of 2009-10, each Member of Parliament was also invited to recommend a location for passenger reservation facility.

(c) Yes, Sir. Expansion is planned as per policy stated above.

#### **High speed Rail Projects**

1666. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government plans to finalize the DPR in respect of identified corridors of High Speed Rail in general and Ahmedabad-Mumbai in particular;

(b) by when does Government plan to start implementation of High Speed Rail Projects in the identified corridors of the country; and

(c) by when does Government plan to introduce High Speed Rail in the Ahmedabad-Mumbai corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There are no plans as of now for Detailed Project Report of any High Speed Rail Corridor in general and Ahmedabad-Mumbai in particular.

(b) and (c) As Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor is not a sanctioned project of Ministry of Railways, no time frame for implementation can be indicated.

**Escalators at railways stations**

1667. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railwas stations with multiple platforms and the number of such stations which have been equipped with escalators;

(b) the budget provison, as a per cent of Railways Budget, which is earmarked for this and the number of years by which this work is expected to be complted; and

(c) whether a higher priority can be given to this project and whether this can be organised on a PPP model for expeditious coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The total no. of railway stations having 2 or more platforms are 4786. So far, 56 railway stations have been equipped with 153 escalators Metro Railway Kolkata and suburban section of Chennai.

(b) Out of a total budget layout of Rs.914 crore under 'Passenger Amenities' during 2013-14, an amount of Rs.46 crore has been allocated besides some additional provision by Zonal Railways towards provision of escalators which is adequate for the current year requirement.

Provision of escalators at important stations is a continuous process and is done as per need, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

(c) Higher priority has been accorded for provision of escalators at A-1 category and other important Railway stations. The work for provision of 100 escalators is currently under progress and 400 more escalators are under procurement stage.

**New trains announced for Andhra Pradesh**

1668. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains announced for Andhra Pradesh during the last

three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of trains introduced out of the trains announced in the Budget;

(c) whether it is a fact that six trains announced in 2012 are yet to be introduced;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when they are going to be introduced; and

(e) the progress of announcements made in 2013 Budget as far as new trains are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Indian Railways do not introduce trains on State-wise basis, as railway network runs across State boundaries.

(b) Details of trains announced and introduced in the last three years as on 20.08.2013 are as under:

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Year	Announced	Introduced
2010-11	125	121
2011-12	132	130
2012-13	113	103

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(c) and (d) At present, 10 new train services announced in Railway Budget 2012-13 are pending introduction due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted section), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome.

(e) New train services announced in Railway Budget/Parliament (2013-14) are to be introduced during the same financial year. So far, out of 126 new trains announced, 25 new trains have been introduced so far.

**Policy to close unmanned level crossings**

1669. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any policy to close all unmanned level crossings across the country which contribute to accidents involving trains in big way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) It has emerged from the analysis of pattern of accidents that manning of unmanned level crossing is not an ideal solution. Therefore, the policy of manning of unmanned level crossing has been reviewed and Ministry of Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossing by:

- (i) Closure- Closing unmanned level crossing having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- (ii) Merger- Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- (iii) Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- (iv) Manning- The unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means, will be progressively manned based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions.

Elimination of all these level crossings is a gigantic task and involves lot of manpower, resources and budgetary support. It is a continuous process and is done as per need, inter-se priority of works, availability of funds and co-operation of State Government, particularly, in getting consent of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future for subways.

**Pathankot-Leh railway line**

1670. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work regarding construction of Pathankot-Leh railway line is held up due to sharing of cost of construction between Himachal Pradesh, Ministry of Defence and Railways; and

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any action to sort out this issue to complete the work of above proposed railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Laying a new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur**

1671. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report on construction of bridge over Brahmaputra near Kaliabhomora Bridge in Assam, including setting up of new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur, is completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes laying of a new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur by constructing a bridge over Brahmaputra near Kaliabhomora; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Survey for construction of new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur (27 km) including bridge over Brahmaputra

near Kaliabhomra has been completed. Span of bridge is 22x125m++2x32.6m. Anticipated cost of project is Rs.1003.04 crores. Rate of Return of the project is (-) 7.43%. Since the Rate of Return is well below the threshold limit of (+) 14%, the project does not qualify for sanction on financial consideration.

#### **Converting Royapuram railway station into a terminal**

1672. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken so far by the Ministry to convert the Royapuram (Chennai) railway station into a terminal;
- (b) by when would be work commence; and
- (c) the expected time-line for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Feasibility study to develop Royapuram station as Coaching Terminal has been taken up.

- (b) This work is not sanctioned as feasibility is not established.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Representations for guage conversion**

1673. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received representations for guage conversion from various organizations/road users as well as from Government of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the work is likely to start along with probable time-frame for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Requests are received at various levels and a compendium is not maintained. However, the details of guage conversion proposals received in recent past pertaining partly/fully in the State of Gujarat, their status and funds allocated/spent on the sanctioned projects is as under:

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Sl. No.	Name of the Proposals	Status
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Guage conversion of Ahmedabad - Botad has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up. An outlay of Rs.1 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14. Botaed-Bhavnagar section is already in the Broad gauge network.
2.	Dhasa-Jetalsar	The work has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up. An outlay of Rs.1 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
3.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana	Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.

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1	2	3
4.	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
5.	Nadiad-Bhadran	Survey not yet taken up.
6.	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	Conversion of this section has been completed and commissioned. An expenditure of Rs.193.04 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of Rs.3.73 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
7.	Viramgam-Samakhiali	There is already an existing broad guage line. Doubling of this section has been sanctioned in the year 2011-12. An expenditure of Rs.81.00 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of Rs.115 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
8.	Navlakhi-Malia-Rajkot	Already converted to broad guage.
9.	Mehsana-Viramgam	Already converted to broad guage.
10.	Viramgam-Surendranagar	Already converted to broad guage. Doubling of this section has been included in the Budget 2010-11. Work taken up. An expenditure of Rs.109 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of Rs.130 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.

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1	2	3
11. Mehsana-Patan		Already converted to broad guage.
12. Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla		The section is already an existing double broad guage line section.
13. Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra		The section is already on broad guage line.

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All the ongoing projects are progressing as per avilability of resources.

#### **Safety arrangements**

1674. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have accepted the recommendations of the High level Safety Review Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan formulated to implement the said recommendations;

(c) whether the fire safety audit team of Railways has reported about the faulty safety arrangements and other deficiencies noticed at the premises of New Delhi Railway Station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) A High Level Review Committee was constituted by Ministry of Railways under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kokadkar, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of trains services in the country. The Committee has submitted its Report to Ministry of Railways on 17.02.2012. This

Committee has made 106 recommendations in their Report covering the following aspects: General Safety Matters, Organizational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety Related Works and Issues, Vacancies in Critical Safety Categories and Manpower Planning issues, Shortage of Critical Safety Spares, External Interferences - Encroachment and Sabotage, Signaling, Telecommunication and Train Protection, Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with Emphasis on Education and Training, Training Institutes on Indian Railways (IR) and Research Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architectures on Indian Railways.

The recommendations of the Committee are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Railways have constituted 2 separate Fire Safety Audit Teams A and B to identify areas requiring further upgradation to match the latest fire safety norms to international standards and to conduct checks in few select Railways at stations, coaching depots, workshops etc., for assessment of compliance of Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) and Board's instructions regarding fire safety. In this direction Fire Safety Audit Team B conducted an inspection at New Delhi Railway Station on 08.01.2013 and found that a few fire extinguishers, Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and baggage scanners had some problems. Immediate corrective action has already been taken.

#### **Railway projects**

†1675. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(b) whether a large number of railway projects are pending due to financial hardships;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated/spent for railway projects, zone-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Railways for speedy completion of these projects within the scheduled time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Railways/Zone-wise break-up of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects sanctioned during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under :-

Sl.No	Railway Zone	Year of Sections	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1.	Central	2010-11	0	0	1
		2011-12	0	0	2
		2012-13	0	0	1
		2013-14	0	0	0
2.	East Coast	2010-11	0	0	2
		2011-12	0	0	2
		2012-13	0	0	1
		2013-14	0	0	0
3.	East Central	2010-11	0	1	1
		2011-12	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0
		2013-14	0	0	4
4.	Eastern	2010-11	2	0	14
		2011-12	1	0	8
		2012-13	0	0	3
		2013-14	1	0	0

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Sl.No	Railway Zone	Year of Sections	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
5.	Northern	2010-11	1	0	6
		2011-12	1	0	3
		2012-13	2	0	3
		2013-14	6	0	1
6.	North Central	2010-11	0	2	0
		2011-12	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	1
		2013-14	0	0	0
7.	North Eastern	2010-11	0	0	0
		2011-12	0	1	1
		2012-13	0	0	1
		2013-14	2	0	0
8.	North-East Frontier	2010-11	4	0	0
		2011-12	1	0	2
		2012-13	1	0	2
		2013-14	1	0	1
9.	North Western	2010-11	0	0	5
		2011-12	1	0	4
		2012-13	0	0	2
		2013-14	3	0	1

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Sl.No	Railway Zone	Year of Sections	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
10.	Southern	2010-11	0	0	1
		2011-12	1	0	3
		2012-13	0	0	0
		2013-14	1	0	1
11.	South Central	2010-11	1	0	1
		2011-12	2	0	4
		2012-13	2	0	1
		2013-14	3	0	0
12.	South Eastern	2010-11	2	0	4
		2011-12	1	0	2
		2012-13	0	0	4
		2013-14	0	0	0
13.	South East	2010-11	0	1	1
		2011-12	1	0	0
	Central	2012-13	0	0	0
		2013-14	4	1	0
14.	South Western	2010-11	1	0	3
		2011-12	4	0	2
		2012-13	0	0	0
		2013-14	4	0	0

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Sl.No	Railway Zone	Year of Sections	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
15.	West Central	2010-11	0	0	1
		2011-12	0	0	1
		2012-13	0	0	3
		2013-14	0	0	0
16.	Western	2010-11	0	0	1
		2011-12	0	1	1
		2012-13	0	2	0
		2013-14	0	0	2
TOTAL			54	9	108

(b) Yes, Sir. Railways have a huge throw forward of Rs. 1.78 lakh crore of ongoing New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects and limited availability of resources. As a result, funds get thinly spread thereby prolonging their period of execution.

(c) Zone-wise total expenditure/allocation on New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc., meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

**Statement**

*Zone-wise total expenditure/outlay on New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects during the last three years and current year is as under:*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Zonal Railways	New Line			Gauge Conversion			Doubling					
		Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Central	195.92	123.16	59.14	92.10	81.72	45.22	15.34	1.00	101.53	92.92	76.24	83
2.	Eastern	396.00	322.69	334.56	146.10	101.53	58.92	36.67	1.00	394.56	476.85	566.53	352.75
3.	East Central	520.11	514.95	582.97	748.51	81.14	150.33	99.36	50.00	198.16	105.27	38.59	69.6
4.	East Coast	139.57	116.72	81.51	70.00	13.45	6.53	2.05	0.50	139.28	100.46	111.60	165.1
5.	Northern	2681.51	2540.96	2508.79	2730.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.76	283.78	222.72	525



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	North Central	181.06	286.61	128.43	60.00	11.17	3.27	-8.18	4.10	43.64	20.00	8.44	37
7.	North Eastern	50.76	60.48	28.17	31.31	346.32	367.71	306.13	310.10	268.28	286.38	86.25	35
8.	Northeast Frontier	1048.48	1201.29	1645.95	1346.10	1078.97	965.26	1041.10	807.90	37.06	17.97	12.63	121.25
9.	North Western	69.57	50.46	49.99	91.30	187.16	255.15	218.90	156.50	83.11	68.64	177.27	186
10.	Southern	245.18	262.36	114.08	120.21	502.81	371.47	300.02	298.01	221.79	207.82	208.95	257.1
11.	South Central	422.46	403.88	255.54	281.40	67.32	6.91	-2.89	4.50	26.92	37.63	91.66	117.1
12.	South Eastern	71.69	73.38	79.11	23.00	76.38	63.35	56.15	12.01	138.64	160.33	270.13	194.5
13.	Sourth East Central	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.21	112.74	127.15	142.94	280.50	1.96	41.48	79.26	79.4
14.	South Western	115.70	93.25	178.19	203.26	60.06	39.26	54.60	23.55	141.25	183.43	201.86	219.6
15.	Western	39.10	67.07	88.06	85.00	124.60	66.47	138.86	175.33	129.27	171.21	302.54	521.6
16.	West Central	63.93	22.80	98.64	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.38	15.87	61
TOTAL		6241.04	6140.06	6233.28	6100.00	2845.37	2527.00	2401.05	2125.00	2115.24	2256.55	2470.54	3025.00

Note:- New lines includes expenditure incurred on restoration of dismantled lines and New lines (Construction) Dividend free projects.

**Fund allocation to divisions**

1676. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to Trivandrum and Palghat Divisions of Railways during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of utilisation of these funds; and

(c) whether any funds have been diverted to any other Divisions under Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The budgeting units of Indian Railways are Zones and Production Units and hence the details of funds allocated and spent are maintained zone-wise. Both Trivandrum and Palghat Divisions fall under Southern Railway. The net fund allocated and expenditure incurred by Southern Railway in the last three years under Plan and Non-Plan segments is given below-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure	% utilisation
<b>Non-Plan Expenditure:</b>			
2010-11	4856	4795	98.8
2011-12	5245	5063	96.5
2012-13	5912	5753 (Prov.)	97.3
<b>Plan Expenditure:</b>			
2010-11	1648	2125	128.9
2011-12	2077	2506	120.7
2012-13	2169	2787 (Prov.)	128.5

(c) Does not arise.

**Double decker trains**

†1677. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the railways routes where double decker trains are being run in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government is also contemplating to connect Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Khajuraho with Delhi by double decker trains in future;
- (c) whether Government intends to replace even passenger trains with double decker trains in view of increasing number of passengers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present, four Double Decker trains running on Indian Railways network are as under:

- (i) 12385/12386 Howrah-Dhanbad AC Double Decker Express via Bardhaman and Asansol.
- (ii) 12985/12986 Jaipur-Delhi AC Double Decker Express *via* Alwar and Gurgaon.
- (iii) 12931/12932 Ahmedabad-Mumbai AC Double Decker Express *via* Surat and Anand.
- (iv) 22625/22626 Chennai-Bangalore AC Double Decker Express *via* Katpadi and Bangarapet Jn.

(b) Introduction of new train services including Double Decker train is an on-going process, subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, at present, linking of Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Khajuraho with Delhi by Double Decker train is not being contemplated due to operational and resource constraints.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Railway proposals from Tamil Nadu**

1678. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals for railway projects received from Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of action taken thereon by Railways; and
- (c) the present status of work on the approved proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Based on the demands received for the proposals falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, surveys have been taken up in the Budget 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and their details is given as under:

Sl. No.	Proposal	Year	Anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>New Line</b>				
1.	Madurai-Tuticorin (144 Km)	2010-11	601	Project included in the Budget 2011-12.
2.	Jolarpettai-Hosur via Krishnagiri (101 Km)	2010-11	688	Survey completed and proposal was processed for requisite clearances which however, are not received.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rameshwaram- Dhanushkodi (17Km)	2010-11	54	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
4.	Madurai (Bodinayakkannur)- Kottayam (120Km)	2010-11	1229	Project deferred and a new survey in the project section i.e. Madurai - Ernakulam (Cochin) (200 Km) has been taken up.
5.	Krishnagiri- Chamaraj Nagar (170 Km)	2010-11	-	Survey has been taken up.
6.	Karaikal- Peralam (23 Km)	2011-12	110	Project approved as part of Tiruchchi - rappalli - Thanjavur - Nagore gauge conversion project.
7.	Salem-Karaikal via Perambalur, Mayiladuturai (227Km)	2011-12	1240	Survey completed and examination of its report taken up.
8.	Avadi - Sriperumbudur Guduvancheri with spur from Sriperumbudur to Irungattukottai (60 Km)	2011-12	839	Survey completed and this new line project has been included in the Budget 2013-14 with the proviso to seek requisite clearances to take up the works.

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1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karaikal-Sarkazhi (41 Km)	2011-12	187	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
10.	Thanjavur- Pudukottai via Fandarvakottai (65 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
11.	Kanchipuram- Tiruvananmalai- Katpadi (202 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
12.	Chennai - Sriperumbudur- Guindy and Poonamallee (39 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
13.	Kumbakonam - Andimadam- Jayankandam- Vridhachalam (67 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
14.	Dindigul-Kumuli via Bodinayakanur (134 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
15.	Aloor-Nagarcoil- Chettikulam (24 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.
16.	Karaikudi- Dindigul (105 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.

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1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karaikudi - Madurai (91 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.
18.	Morapur - Dharmapuri (36 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.
19.	Thanjavur- Ariyalur (50Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.
20.	Tirunelveli - Sankarancoil via Pettai, Pudur (160 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.
<b>Doubling</b>				
1.	Irugur-Podanur (11 Km)	2011-12	48	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
2.	Podanur- Palghat 3rd line (44 Km)	2011-12	-	Survey has been taken up.
3.	Madurai - Tirunelveli - Kanniyakumari (220 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
4.	Trivandrum - Kanniyakumari (86 Km)	2012-13	-	Survey has been taken up.
5.	Tirupati - Katpadi (110 Km)	2013-14	-	Survey has been taken up.

**Railways projects in Jharkhand**

1679. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway projects in Jharkhand indicating the time since when these are pending and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government of Jharkhand has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with Railways for completion of these pending projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by Railways to expedite completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The details of various ongoing/sanctioned gauge conversion, doubling, new railway line projects falling fully/partly in Jharkhand are as mentioned in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest up-dated cost	Included in Rly. Budget	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5

**New lines**

1.	Deoghar-Sultanganj (149.5 km.)	607.09	2000-01	Banka-Barahat (15.53Km.) section, Deoghar -Chandanpur section (14.40 km.) and Kakwara - Banka (5.1 Km) completed and commissioned.
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1	2	3	4	5
				Chandan - Katuria and Kakwara - Kharjausa are targeted to be commissioned in current financial year. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up.
2.	Gaya-Bodhgaya Chatra, Gaya- Natesar (97 km).	549.75	2008-09	Preliminary activities have been taken up.
3.	Gaya-Daltanganj (136.88 km.)	445.25	2008-09	Part detailed estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey for balance portion has been taken up.
4.	Koderma - Giridih (102.05 km.)	1211.08	1996-97	Koderma - Jamua (72 km) completed and opened as Engg. siding. Land acquisition for Km. 94.5 to Km 110.8 is under process. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up.
5.	Hansdiha -Godda (30 km)	267.09	2011-12	Part estimate for final Location Survey (FLS) and soil investigation has been sanctioned. FLS is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Koderma-Ranchi	2957.21	1998-99	Land of 125 villages acquired out of 138 villages. Earthwork, major / minor bridges have been taken up. Koderma - Hazaribagh (80 km) section is targeted for commissioning during 2013-14. Out of above, Koderma-Katkamsandi and Hazaribagh -Kansar Nawada sections have been opened as Engg. siding.
7.	Koderma - Tilaiya (68 km.)	418.17	2001-02	Land acquisition completed. Formation work for 8 km from Koderma end completed. Forestry clearance for Bihar portion of land is awaited.
8.	Mandarhill - Rampurhat (130 km.) with new material modification for Rampurhat-Murairai (29.48km)-3rd line.	900.05	1995-96	Mandarhill - Handsia - Kumardol (17.1km) and Kumardol - Hansdia (9.15Km) and Rampurhat - Pinargaria (18.5 Km) completed and commissioned. Work on Dumka-Barapalasi (13.8km), Dumka -Barapalasi (13.8 Km), Barmasia - Shikaripara, Pinargaria -

1	2	3	4	5
				Harsingha and Barapalasi - Bhaturia sections completed. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up.
9.	Pirpanti - Jasidih (97 km)	915.98	2013-14	Work included in current financial year subject to necessary clearance from Planning Commission and approval of CCEA,
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>				
1.	Ranchi - Lohardaga Gauge Conversion with Extension to Tori (113 km)	456.45	1996-97	Guage conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga - Barkichampi (81.5 km) completed. Work in the rest of the sections has been taken up.
<b>Doubling</b>				
1.	Chandrapura - Rajabera - Chandrapura - Bhandaridah (10.6km)	44.87	2008-09	Earthwork, minor bridges have been taken up.
2.	Dangoaposi-Raikharswan 3rd line (65 km.)	388.67	2010-11	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Preliminary activities have been taken up.
3.	Goelkera - Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda section) 40 km.)	271.69	2007-08	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Field work completed and work commenced.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Manoharpur - Bondamunda 3rd line (30km)	258.20	2012-13	New work included in rail budget 2012-13.
5.	Muri-North outer cabin/Muri - Doubling of section with provision of 2nd bridge over Subarnarekha (1km.)	23.15	2008-09	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earth work and bridges work has been taken up.
6.	Rajkharswan - Chakradharpur 3rd Line (20 km)	148.77	2012-13	New work included in rail budget 2012-13.
7.	Rajkharswan - Sini 3rd Line (15 km)	91.61	2008-09	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge work has been taken up.
8.	Sahibganj - Pirpanti (10.45km)	129.45	2010-11	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Tenders for Earthwork and minor bridge awarded.
9.	Sini - Adityapur 3rd line (22.5 km)	143.16	2010-11	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge work have been taken up.
10.	Tinpahar Sahibganj as PH - 1 of doubling of Tinpahar- Bhagalpur (37.81 km)	167.83	2009-10	Earthwork, bridge work have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Garhwa Road-Ramna (32.32km)	229.79	2013-14	Preliminary works taken up.
12.	Danea-Ranchi Road (25.2 km)	262.97	2013-14	Preliminary works taken up.
13.	Jarangdih - Danea Patch (29.2 km)	267.99	2013-14	Preliminary works taken up.

Due to limited availability of resources, difficulty in land acquisition, forestry clearances, adverse law and order condition the on going projects get delayed. Railways have a huge throwforward of Rs. 1.78 lakh crore for ongoing New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects with limited amount of resources resulting in thin spread of funds which are allocated annually to these projects as per availability of resources.

(b) Yes, Sir. For some of the projects.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Railways and Government of Jharkhand was signed in 2002 for execution of 6 projects on cost sharing basis. These projects included 5 New Lines *viz.* Deoghar-Dumka, Koderma-Giridih, Dumka-Rampurhat, Koderma-Tilaiya and Koderma-Hazaribagh-Barkakana-Ranchi and 1 Gauge Conversion project *viz.* Rachi-Lohardaga. A revised MoU was signed for these six projects on 14th Feb., 2012 along with another MoU for execution of a newly sanctioned project *i.e.* Hansdiha- Godda New Line. Deoghar-Dumka project has been completed and other projects are at different stages of progress.

(d) To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up at highest level. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Government for providing adequate security at work site. Empowerment of field units have also been taken up to expedite completion of projects.

**Railway projects in Kerala**

1680. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many assurances given by Railway Ministers through budgets during the last three years to people of Kerala have not been implemented;

(b) whether assurances like Railway Medical College, packaged water units, repair workshops at Kottayam and Nemom, etc. belong to the long list; and

(c) whether Railways would take steps to improve the Kazhakuttom, a suburban railway station of Thiruvananthapuram, where Techno Park and numerous other production centres are fast growing, to cater the growing needs of over a lakh of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Assurances are construed by the Committee on Government Assurances of the concerned House. During the last three years *i.e.* 2011 to 2013, there are no such assurances construed by the Committee on Government Assurances, Rajya Sabha from the Railway Budgets.

(c) Kazhakuttom station is an 'E' category station. All the essential amenities as per norms have been provided at this station which are considered adequate for the present level of passenger traffic. Kazhakuttom station has been identified for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme during Railway Budget, 2013-14. Further, upgradation of stations and augmentation/improvement of passenger amenities at railway station is a continuous process. In order to provide facilities, recently the works of raising and paving of platform No. 1, provision of unreserved ticket system, provision of PRS facilities and 20 nos. of platform benches have been completed at this station.

**Train fare for children**

†1681. DR, YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether full fare would be charged even for the children henceforth in all the trains;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the rationale of charging fare from the children who do not require a seat;

(c) whether this would also apply to Mumbai local trains; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Children under five years of age are carried free of charge. Children of the age of five and under twelve years of age are charged half the adult fares subject to the minimum charge laid down according to the minimum chargeable distance for different classes, which are as follows:

Class	Minimum distance for charging (kms)
Second ordinary (suburban)/(Non-suburban)	10
First Ordinary	10
Second (Mail/Express)	50
Sleeper	200
AC Chair Car	150
AC 3 Tier/AC 2 Tier/ AC First	300
First (Mail/Express)	100

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The above rules are also applicable to Mumbai local trains.

#### **Revised refund rules**

1682. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have revised the refund rules;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of revised refund rules; and
- (d) the extent to which refund claim process would get simplified and be helpful for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) rules have been amended and notified through Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 362 (E). dated 06.06.2013 effective from 01.07.2013 which have also been published on the Indian Railways website.

(c) The salient features of the amended refund rules effective from 01.07.2013 are as under:

(i) Full refund (minus flat cancellation charge) shall be given if a confirmed reserved ticket is surrendered 48 hours before the scheduled departure of the train.

(ii) Cancellation charge of twenty five per cent of the fare, subject to a minimum, shall be deducted if the confirmed reserved ticket is presented between 48 hours and 6 hours before the scheduled departure of the train.

(iii) Cancellation charge of fifty per cent of the fare, subject to a minimum, shall be deducted if the confirmed reserved ticket is presented between 6 hours before the scheduled departure of the train and 2 hours after the actual departure of the train (irrespective of the distance).

(iv) Waitlisted or Reservation Against Cancellation tickets presented for cancellation upto 3 hours after the actual departure of the train, refund is given subject to deduction of clerkage. Special provision for night trains leaving between 21.00 hours and 06.00 hours (actual departure).

(v) For refund of fare under circumstances other than those specified in these rules or under circumstances like 'bandh' or agitations or floods, etc., Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR) shall be issued to the passenger and the passenger may



apply for refund of fare within 10 days from the day of commencement of journey to the Chief Commercial Manager (Refunds). The TDR shall be issued only upto 3 days after the scheduled departure of the train.

(vi) Unreserved Tickets can be cancelled within 3 hours of the issue of the ticket, subject to payment of clerkage charges. In case of tickets issued in advance, the tickets can be cancelled upto 2400 hours of the day preceding the day of journey.

(d) The time limits for surrender of tickets for seeking refunds have been modified with a view to facilitating timely upgradation of the status of waitlisted passengers. The revision is aimed at bringing efficiency in processing refunds, discouraging last minute cancellations, checking bogus claims for refunds and reducing the misuse of refund process.

#### **Killing of elephants in train accidents**

1683. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of elephants are killed under running trains in Odisha rail corridor;

(b) whether this figure is going unabated;

(c) whether Railways have issued instructions to drivers and other staff concerned with the operation of trains to limit the speed of trains in this sector to control killings to elephants under trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any other such instructions have been issued to railway staff in the above matter, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Data of elephant killed under running trains

is maintained railway zone-wise and not State-wise. State of Odisha falls under East Coast Railway (ECoR) and South Eastern Railway (SER). Since 2011, eight elephants have died in four separate incidents in East Coast Railway in the State of Odisha. One incident happened in 2012, killing two elephants in South Eastern Railway in the State of Odisha. However, there is no further case of elephant killing in this area since February, 2013.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Elephant corridors have been identified by the Forest Department, and on such corridors, speed restrictions have been imposed. Details of speed restrictions imposed are as under:

Railway	Name of Route/Section	Length of Caution (in KM)	Details of Temporary Speed Restriction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
East Coast Railway	Rambha-Ganjam	557-568	Blow whistle.	
	Byre-Kapilas	385/32/-30	Speed restriction of 50 KMPH	
	Charbati-Salagaon	402/18-20	on the advice of Forest Department.	Occasionally Occasionally
South Eastern Railway	Howrah-Nagpur-Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Sonua-Jaraikela (UP)	332/25-384/11	Blow whistle, sharp look out	
	Howrah-Nagpur-Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Sonua-Jaraikela (DN)	384/11-332/25	Blow Whistle sharp look out	

1	2	3	4	5
	Bimalgarh- Kiruburu- Karampada-Kiriburu	454-494	20 KMPH (from KM 487 to KM494) Sharp look out	
	Rajkharswan- Dongaposi- Jinkpani- Singhpokharia (UP)	321/34-32		
	Dongaposi - Rajkharsawan- Singhpokharia- Jinkpani(DN)	321/34-32	Sharp look out	
	Rajkharsawan- Dongaposi- Barbil-Maluka Noamundi (UP)	356/19-374/5	Sharp look out. Blow long whistle	During night only
	Barbil-Dongaposi Rajkharsawan- Noamundi- Maluka (DN)	374/6-356/20	Sharp look out. Blow long whistle.	During night only
	Padapahar - Jakhapura- Padapahar- Jamkundia (UP)	371/19-379/39	40 KMPH. Sharp look out. Blow long whistle.	During night only
	Jakhpura- Padapahar- Jamkundia- Padapahar (DN)	379/40-371/30	40 KMPH. Sharp look out. Blow long whistle.	During night only

1	2	3	4	5
	Padapahar- Jakhapur- Jaroli-Nayagarh	412/11-20	20 KMPH. Sharp look out. Blow long whistle.	During night only

Advisory to Zonal Railways has been issued to sensitise Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis. Signage boards have been provided to pre-warn the train drivers. Instructions have also been issued for need clearance of vegetation on the sides of the train within railway land.

#### Setting up of nuclear power plants

1684. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to operate 35 per cent of its total network which is electrified, Railways consume around 4000 MW in a day;

(b) whether Railways plan to set up a 1400 MW nuclear power plant for captive use;

(c) if so, the steps initiated in this direction; and

(d) the progress on the thermal power plant of 1000 MW capacity planned by Railways at Nabinagar, Bihar and by when this is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The present peak power requirement of Indian Railways (IR) is around 4000 Mega Watt (MW).

(b) and (c) Preliminary discussions have been held with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) for exploring the possibility of setting up of a nuclear power plant of 1400 MW capacity in Joint Venture with them.

(d) The thermal power plant of 1000 MW capacity being set up in Joint Venture (JV) with NTPC Limited is presently under construction and its first unit of 250 MW is likely to be commissioned by 2014 and subsequent units thereafter.

**Independent tariff regulatory body**

1685. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought to create an independent tariff regulatory body for Railways;

(b) if so, whether this move is aimed at delinking passenger train fares from political populism;

(c) whether freight revenue has been cross-subsidising passenger train fares so far; and

(d) whether losses in passenger segment have been mounting and expected to touch Rs. 25,000 crore this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The modalities of constituting a Rail Tariff Authority, with a view to evolve and implement an integrated, transparent and dynamic pricing mechanism for Railway's passenger and freight services, is under considerations of the Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

**Hidden cameras in compartments of express trains**

1686. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question 2907 in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 2013 and state:

(a) the total number of thefts and details of crimes having taken places under each Railway Zone during the periods 2009-10, 2011-12 and the results of prosecutions under different Zonal Railway Magistrates or other Magistrates;

(b) by when sufficient number of hidden cameras would be fixed at platforms of a large number of Railway Stations in the country; and

(c) the reasons Ministry is not fixing hidden cameras in every compartment of all Express Trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order over railways is the statutory responsibility of States which is being discharged by respective States through the Government Railway Police (GRP). Fifty percent (50%) of the cost on GRPs is borne by the Ministry of Railways and rest is paid by respective States. As such, the cases of crime against passengers are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police of the concerned States. The total number of incidents of thefts and other crimes reported over Indian Railways during the periods 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras are available at major railway stations of the country. Keeping in view that CCTV surveillance system is being further strengthened under an Integrated Security System (ISS) over nominated stations, installation of hidden cameras at compartments of express trains is not being considered at this Juncture.

#### *Statement*

*The total number of incidents of thefts and other crimes reported over Indian Railways during the periods 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under;*

Number of incidents of crime reported in running trains							
Railways	Year	Rape	Theft	Decoity	Robbery	Burglary	Drugging
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central	2009-10	0	933	11	23	0	41
	2010-11	0	1094	7	26	0	38
	2011-12	1	1512	6	76	0	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern	2009-10	0	327	8	24	0	131
	2010-11	0	399	10	15	0	139
	2011-12	1	455	3	14	0	117
East Central	2009-10	0	465	30	22	0	247
	2010-11	0	527	21	19	0	221
	2011-12	0	633	15	17	0	306
East Coast	2009-10	0	285	2	7	0	50
	2010-11	0	200	1	84	0	38
	2011-12	0	399	0	5	0	16
Northern	2009-10	0	614	6	11	0	48
	2010-11	0	612	6	40	0	158
	2011-12	0	807	14	52	0	200
North Central	2009-10	0	442	2	7	0	11
	2010-11	0	430	1	5	0	54
	2011-12	0	600	6	6	0	99
North Eastern	2009-10	0	45	5	4	0	11
	2010-11	0	57	4	14	0	33
	2011-12	0	59	3	9	0	94
North East Frontier	2009-10	0	122	15	6	0	40
	2010-11	0	55	8	3	0	73
	2011-12	0	125	9	2	0	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North	2009-10	0	237	0	1	0	19
Western	2010-11	0	247	0	2	0	13
	2011-12	2	275	0	2	0	20
Southern	2009-10	0	274	0	44	0	5
	2010-11	0	394	1	59	0	3
	2011-12	0	351	1	24	0	4
South	2009-10	0	703	0	8	0	26
Central	2010-11	0	549	0	10	0	33
	2011-12	0	869	2	7	0	20
South	2009-10	0	148	7	5	0	52
Eastern	2010-11	1	159	3	5	0	70
	2011-12	0	169	1	4	0	49
South East	2009-10	0	291	1	2	0	12
Central	2010-11	0	327	0	9	0	10
	2011-12	1	230	0	2	0	9
South	2009-10	0	189	1	10	0	9
Western	2010-11	0	206	0	7	0	18
	2011-12	2	246	0	12	0	7



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western	2009-10	0	961	4	16	0	55
	2010-11	0	968	2	16	0	31
	2011-12	0	1110	2	21	0	44
West Central	2009-10	1	908	0	24	0	29
	2010-11	1	868	2	9	0	17
	2011-12	1	1155	1	26	0	61
TOTAL	2009-10	1	6944	92	214	0	786
	2010-11	2	7092	66	323	0	949
	2011-12	8	8995	63	279	0	1218

**New railway line between Churu and Nohar in Rajasthan**

‡1687. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to lay new railway line between Churu and Nohar via Tara Nagar in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to lay the said railway line;

(c) if so, by when it would be laid; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) yes, Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) to (d) Planning Commission has not accorded their "In Principle" approval to Railways proposal of this new line project.

**Facility of washing line/primary and secondary maintenance**

†1688. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations where the facility of washing line/primary and secondary maintenance has been extended during the last ten years;

(b) the names of the members who have raised the demand for extending this facility to different stations in the meeting of ZRUCC, Station-wise;

(c) the names of stations where extension of this facility has been proposed in the projects of Railways;

(d) whether there is plan to extend these facilities to Chandigarh and Saharanpur stations under Northern Railway; and

(e) if so, by when the construction would be started, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The names of the railway stations where the facility of washing line/primary and secondary maintenance has been extended/in progress during the last ten years are as under:

Kolhapur, Ghorpuri, Solapur, Ajni, Amravati, Wadi Bunder, Panvel, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Puri, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Rajendra Nagar, Rajgir, Patna Jn, Danapur, Dhanbad Jn, Gomoh Jn, Barka Kana, Singrauli, Gaya, Barauni Jn, Muzaffarpur Jn, Samastipur Jn, Darbhanga Jn, Raxaul Jn, Jaynagar, Saharsa Jn, Sealdah, Howrah, Burdwan, Azimganj, Asansol, Madhupur, Malda town, Bhagalpur, Jamalpur, Sahibganj, Jhansi, Gwalior, Kanpur Central, Allahabad, Agra Cantt and Khajuraho, Chapra, Ballia, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Kasganj, Pilibhit,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Manduadih, Siwan, Lalkuan, Katihar Jn, New Jalpaiguri, Alipur Duar Jn, New Bongaigaon, Kamakhya, Guwahati, Tinuskia Jn, Dibrugarh, New Delhi, Hazrat Nizamudin, Delhi, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Anand Vihar, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Haridwar Jn, Bareilly, Balamu Jn, Lucknow, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli Jn, Amritsar Jn, Firozpur Cantt, Jammu Tawi, Katra, Amjmer, Udaipur, Bikaner Jn, Jodhpur Jn, Barmer, Madar, Shri Ganganagar, Kacheguda, Guntur, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Nanded, Machilipatnam, Tirupati, Narsapur, Kazipet, Bilaspur, Durg, Gondia, Korba, Ambikapur, Raigarh, New Raipur, Padampukur, Shalimar, Basin Bridge, Tambaram, Mangalore, Ernakulam Marshalling Yard, Kochuveli Tirunelveli, Madurai, Rameswaram, Tiruchchirappalli, Vilupuram, Yesvantpur, Hubli, Mysore, Baiyyappanahalli, Vasco-da-Gama, Arisikere, Jabalpur, Rewa, Habibganj, Bhopal and Kota, Indore, Bandra, Mumbai Central, Ahmedabad, Valsad, Mhow, Pratap Nagar, Porbander, Sabarmati, Udhna, Okha.

(b) The names of members who have raised the demand for extending this facility to different stations in the meets of ZRUCC are as under:

Station	Name of the member
Patna Sahib	Shri Rajesh Prasad Shukla
Gaya	Shri Kaushalendra Pratap
Patna Ghat	Shri Bidyasagar
Moradabad	Shri Bhipinder Singh Sethi
Shahjehanpur	Shr Rashid Ali Khan
Amritsar Jn	Shri Gian Singh Saggi
Roza Jn	Shri Ashok Saxena
Meerut City	Shri Yash Pal Singh
Bhatinda Jn	Shri Ashok Kumar Saini

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Station	Name of the member
Rourkela	Shri Subrata Kumar Patnaik
Kakinada	Shri M.M. Pallam Raju
Guntur	Dr. Atukuri Anjaneyulu
	Shri P. Satyanarayana Murthy
Nallapadu	Dr. Atukuri Anjaneyulu
	Shri P. Satyanarayana Murthy
Repalle	Dr. Atukuri Anjaneyulu
	Shri P. Satyanarayana Murthy
Macharla	Shri P. Satyanarayana Murthy
Chikalhana	Shri Omprakash Motlal Varma
Kakinada Port	Shri Y.D. Rama Rao
Bellary	Smt. J. Shanta
Hospet	Smt. J. Shanta
Subrahmanya Road	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
Rewa	Shri Brijesh Pandey

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(c) There are no such proposals awaiting sanction.

(d) There is no proposal, at present, for extending the existing facilities at Chandigarh and Saharanpur.

(e) The existing coach maintenance facilities in the area are considered adequate to meet the Railway's requirement.

**Train protection and warning system**

1689. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to use Train Protection and Warning System to enhance the safety of train passengers, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Kakodkar High Level Committee has raised doubts on the functionality of this System;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to address these issues; and

(d) the other measures taken by Government to enhance safety of train passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to deploy Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) to prevent train accidents caused by human error like Signal Passing At Danger (SPAD) and Over Speeding, Pilot project of TPWS (ETCS Level-1) (European Train Control System) has been commissioned on Chennai Central - Gummuddipundi (50 RKms) suburban section of Southern Railway in May, 2008. Commercial trials of pilot project on Delhi-Agra non-suburban section (200 RKms) of Northern/North Central Railway is in progress with 35 locomotives on nominated trains. Based on experience gained, TPWS has been approved for 3330 Route Kilometers (RKMs) at a cost of Rs. 1740 crore covering Automatic Signalling Sections/Heavy Density Network (HDN) of Indian Railways (IR). In first phase, process to acquire TPWS (ETCS Level 1) on Automatic Signalling Suburban Sections where EMUs, MEMUs and DEMUs and Main Line Locomotives ply on Eastern, South Eastern and North Central Railways has been initiated.

(b) and (c) High Level Safety Review Committee, in their report, mentioned that TPWS which is based on proven European Technology is reported not working well under IR conditions. This was observed during Committee Members visit, when

the motormen operating on Chennai Suburban complained of false braking, system problems etc. Following steps were taken which has improved performance availability of TPWS to 98%.

- (i) Use of shielded twisted pair cables to eliminate Electro Magnetic Induction (EMI) interference.
- (ii) Modification in the software.
- (iii) Power supply filter for Driver Machine interface (DMI) to avoid blanking.
- (iv) Power supply backup with UPS for Line side Electronic Unit (LEU).
- (v) Removal of antenna protection plates to eliminate reflections.
- (vi) Modifications of location box design with provision of dual metal wall for air colling and ventilation.

(d) Other measures taken by the Government to enhance safety to train travel include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. In addition to TPWS, other safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti Collision device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Vigilance Control Device, Electrical/Electronic Interlocking with Centralised operation of Points and Signals to replace old mechanical signalling systems Complete Track Circuitting of Station Section, Block Proving Axle Counter (BPAC) and Auxiliary Warning System (AWS).

#### **Implementation of recommendations of committees**

1690.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sam Pitroda and Anil Kakodkar Committees on

modernisation and safety, respectively, have projected total requirement of Rs. 5,60,000 crore and Rs. 1,00,000 crore, respectively, during the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposals taken up/proposed to be taken up for implementation during 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(c) whether it is a fact that implementation of their recommendations would also be adversely affected due to shortage of funds; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Sam Pitroda Committee had made 113 recommendations covering 15 areas and the Anil Kakodkar Committee had made 106 recommendations covering 17 areas.

Recommendations of both the Committees are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

Pending acceptance of the recommendations, Railways have already initiated action for implementation of some of the recommendations like the ones pertaining to elimination of level crossings, modernization of rolling stock, development of PPP models to attract private investment, construction of Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and setting up of Rail Tariff Authority.

#### **Ticket agents**

†1691. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry appoints ticket agents in the country;

(b) if so, the number of ticket agents appointed so far in the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether appointments of such agents are made for a certain time-frame or these appointments are done for regular period; and

(d) whether agents from certain areas have been removed on the basis of period of appointment, and if so, the regions from where they have been removed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Zone-wise details of number of ticket agents functioning as on 31.03.2013 are given in Statement - I (*See* below).

(c) These agents are appointed for a fixed period as per the term of their contract/rules under which they are appointed.

(d) The Zone-wise details of the number of agents whose licenses were cancelled/terminated /not renewed during Financial Year 2012-13 on account of various reasons including completion of their tenure are given in Statement-II

***Statement-I***

*Details of Ticket Agents functioning on Indian Railways are as under:*

Sl. No.	Railway	No. of agents functioning as on 31.03.2013					Total
		Halt Agents	JTBS	RTSA/ RTA	Out Agency/ CBA	IRCTC Agent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central	61	205	76	01	-	343
2.	Eastern	144	12	15	-	-	171



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	East Central	282	54	13	01	-	350
4.	East Coast	59	06	05	-	-	70
5.	Northern	222	226	129/10	06/20	-	613
6.	North Central	80	59	10	-/02	-	151
7.	North Eastern	191	120	09	-/02	-	322
8.	Northeast Frontier	96	06	13	10	-	125
9.	North Western	116	121	31	-	-	268
10.	Southern	155	109	81	11/02	-	358
11.	South Central	151	39	31	-	-	221
12.	South Eastern	103	07	17	-	-	127
13.	Southeast Central	114	23	08	-	-	145
14.	South Western	79	57	26/02	-	-	164
15.	Western	109	42	94	-	-	245
16.	West Central	36	82	14	-	-	132
17.	IRCTC	-	-	-	-	106283	106283
TOTAL:		1998	1168	572/12	29/26	106283	110088

JTBS- Jansadharan Ticket Booking Sewak; RTSA- Rail Travellers Service Agent, RTA- Rail Tourist Agent, CBA- City Booking Agency, IRCTC- Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation.

**Statement - II**

*Details of Ticket Agents functioning on Indian Railways whose licences were cancelled/terminated /not renewed are as under:*

Sl. No.	Railway	No. of agents whose licences were cancelled/terminated/not renewed during Financial Year 2012-13					
		Halt Agents	JTBS	RTSA/	Out Agency/	IRCTC Agent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central	-	-	13	-	-	13
2.	Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	East Central	-	-	05	-	-	05
4.	East Coast	-	-	01	-	-	01
5.	Northern	-	47	-	-	-	47
6.	North Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	North Eastern	-	02	01	-	-	03
8.	Northeast Frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	North Western	-	03	-	-	-	03
10.	Southern	-	07	05	02	-	14
11.	South Central	02	02	03	-	-	07
12.	South Eastern	07	03	-	-	-	10
13.	Southeast Central	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. South Western		-	04	-	-	-	04
15. Western		-	-	01	-	-	01
16. West Central		-	-	-	-	-	-
17. IRCTC		-	-	-	-	880	880
TOTAL:		09	68	29	02	880	988

JTBS- Jansadharan Ticket Booking Sewak; RTSA- Rail Travellers Service Agent, RTA- Rail Tourist Agent, CBA- City Booking Agency, IRCTC- Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation.

#### **Ticket booking by agents**

†1692. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that public at large has to face a lot of hardships in getting reserved tickets whereas Rail Travel Service Agents (RTSA) are getting huge booking;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check irregularities of RTSA and provide lesser bookings to them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no case has been registered against RTSA at any station, save Delhi, during the past five years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. With a view to facilitate issuing of reserved tickets, Railways have initiated various steps including opening of a large number of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) locations, introduction of facility of booking of reserved tickets through internet, providing PRS terminals in post offices and at non-Railhead locations, etc.

(b) Rail Travellers' Service Agnets (RTSAs) are not allowed to book Tatkal tickets between 1000 hours and 1200 hours. Regular and surprise checks are conducted by Commercial/Vigilance/Railway Protection Force official in and around reservation offices to keep a watch on the irregularities in reserved tickets including those by RTSAs. Checks are also conducted at the premises of RTSAs, as per provisions of Authorisation of RTSAs Rules, 1985.

(c) No, Sir. Cases regarding irregularities committed by RTSAs have been reported by various Railways and action was taken accordingly.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Sports quota in Railway appointments**

†1693. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/guidelines for reservation in appointments under sports quota for various sports in Railways;

(b) the details of appointments made under sports quota during the last three years, sports-wise, category-wise and year-wise; and

(c) whether Railways propose to increase the number of posts under the sports quota, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There is no sport-wise reservation in sports quota, allotted to Zonal Railways and Production Units of Indian Railways, for recruitment of sportspersons.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Sports category-wise details of sportspersons recruited on Indian Railway during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

Sl. No.	Games	Number of Sports persons Recruited			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aquatics	12	22	11	45
2.	Archery	5	4	5	14
3.	Athletics	36	53	57	146
4.	Badminton	5	20	18	43
5.	Ball Badminton	3	1	9	13
6.	Basketball	31	43	31	105
7.	Billiards and Snooker	0	2	6	8
8.	Body Building	9	5	5	19
9.	Boxing	13	9	22	44
10.	Bridge	0	0	1	1
11.	Chess	0	2	5	7
12.	Cricket	43	47	53	143
13.	Cross Country	0	1	3	4
14.	Cycling	1	6	6	13
15.	Football	44	67	61	172

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Golf	2	1	3	6
17.	Gymnastics	7	3	8	18
18.	Handball	9	9	6	24
19.	Hockey	32	44	42	118
20.	Judo	1	0	0	1
21.	Kabaddi	29	21	29	79
22.	Kho-Kho	6	4	5	15
23.	Power-Lifting	7	4	9	20
24.	Shooting	1	4	5	10
25.	Table Tennis	12	16	8	36
26.	Tennis	3	0	2	5
27.	Volleyball	28	39	52	119
28.	Weight-Lifting	11	15	21	47
29.	Wrestling	11	18	15	44
TOTAL:		361	460	498	1319

(c) The recruitment trend indicates that the number of posts given to Zonal Railways for recruitment against sport quota, is more than sufficient. Thus, there is no proposal at present to increase the number of posts for recruitment against quota on Indian Railways.

**Quota for physically challenged passengers**

†1694. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different quotas available for passengers while travelling by Railways;

(b) whether there is no specific quota for physically challenged passengers in all trains and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Railways have provision to ensure lower berths for such physically challenged passengers as in the case of senior citizens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Major types of reservation quota earmarked under reserved accommodation are General, Tatkal, Foreign Tourists, Parliament House, Senior Citizen, Ladies, Physically Handicapped, Defence Department, Road-side, Pooled, Cancer patient, Reservation Against Cancellation (RAC), etc.

(b) to (d) A reservation quota of two Sleeper Class berths is earmarked in Mail/Express Trains for physically handicapped persons. Instructions have also been issued that in the tickets issued to physically handicapped person travelling on concession, through Computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), one lower berth should be allotted to the handicapped person and the person accompanying the handicapped person as escort should be allotted middle/upper berths near the handicapped person subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.

**Facilities at Ghaziabad railway station**

1695. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the civil development work taken up recently at Ghaziabad railway station with a view to enhance passengers' comfort;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the present state of encroachment on railway road, cleanliness, parking facilities and traffic jam caused by auto-rickshaws on the approach point to said railway station; and

(c) whether railway authorities would immediately take concrete action on scooter/car parking, cleanliness, beautification at the approach point and also regulate the operation of auto-rickshaws which often block the way to the station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Works which have been carried out at Ghaziabad Railway Station with a view to enhance passengers' comfort include new parking of approx. 400 sqm area at city side, augmentation of circulating area by approx. 1500 sqm, improvement to platform surface of platform nos. 3 and 4, provision of 200 nos. of seats at various platforms and improvement to quality and quantity of water supply by providing three new bores.

(b) and (c) Parking encroachment occupying more than half the carriageway on city side approach road existing since 1976 have been removed. Movement of Auto Rickshaws has been channelised and circulating area widened to address the problem. New Parking having approximately 4000 SQM has been provided at city side. Regular drives have also been launched from time to time to clear the encroachments.

#### **Overcharging for food supplied in trains**

1696. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contractors charge more than the approved rates for the food supplied to passengers in running trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto during the last three years, zone-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Railways against such contractors?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Railway Contractors provide food in trains as per approved rates provided by the Railways. However, some complaints of overcharging have been reported. Details of zone-wise complaints received and action taken during the last three years (01.01.2010 to 31.12.2012) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Improvement in catering services is an on-going process. The effectiveness of the New Catering Policy introduced in July, 2010 is made through a mechanism put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene through regular, surprise and periodical inspections and take corrective action in a time-bound manner apart from passenger's opinion/feedback on quality. A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell has been set up which have a toll free number 1800-111-321 for real time redressal of complaints. The Catering Monitoring Cells have also been set up at Zonal and Divisional level for monitoring of the catering activities. Punitive actions like imposition of fine, warning and termination of contract etc. are taken on irregularity found. As per extant Catering Policy, 2010, railways propose to have base kitchens in railway premises for closely monitoring the quality.

***Statement***

*Zone-wise details of number of complaints regarding overcharging for food supplied in trains and action taken during last three years (i.e. from 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2012) are as under:*

Zonal Railway	No. of Comp- laints received	Action taken							
		Fined	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised/ Couns-stantiated elled	Not Sub- Action	DAR	Any Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	137	27	15	0	82	3	0	10	137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Central	48	24	9	0	1	3	0	11	48
East Coast	52	12	25	0	10	0	0	2	52
Eastern	13	5	5	0	3	0	0	0	13
North Central	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	11
North Eastern	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Northeast Frontier	26	15	3	0	2	2	0	4	26
Northern	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
North Western	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
South Central	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
South East Central	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
South Eastern	31	8	14	1	0	8	0	0	31
Southern	52	11	2	0	13	0	0	26	52
South Western	10	0	1	0	5	0	0	4	10
West Central	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Western Indian Railway	23	11	9	0	2	0	0	1	23
Catering and Tourism Corporation	35	0	13	0	3	10	6	3	35
TOTAL:	477	126	98	1	140	26	6	80	477

**Ongoing railway line projects**

1697. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of railway projects are languishing for want of adequate resources;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the ongoing railway line projects in various States, State-wise;
- (d) the funds allocated for these projects during each of the last four years;
- (e) the progress made so far on these projects; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by Railways for completion of these projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 01.04.2013, there are 368 ongoing railway projects consisting of 156 New Line, 43 Gauge Conversion and 169 Doubling projects having a throw forward of Rs.1,78,216 Crore and limited availability of resources. Fund constraint is one of the main reasons for delay in timely execution of these projects. Apart from constraint of resources, delay in land availability, long time taken for forestry clearance, adverse law and order conditions, failure of contractors, court cases in regard to alignment, non availability of materials, change in the standard of construction and technology, change in scope of work etc. also affect the progress.

(c) State-wise progress of railway projects is not maintained.

(d) The total amount allocated and expenditure incurred on New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Plan head		Year			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
New Line	Outlay	3757.00	7118.50	6084.5	6100
	Expenditure	5272.03	6443	6186.9	-
Guage Conversion	Outlay	1625.00	2723.00	2025	2125
	Expenditure	3232.04	28008.5	2679.6	-
Doubling	Outlay	1817.90	5408.00	3438	3025
	Expenditure	2165.00	2372.75	2462.6	-

(e) and (f) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiareis, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

#### **Study to assess quality of food and catering services in railways**

1698. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the quality of food and catering service in Railways;

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

(c) whether Government is proposing any measures to address the increasing number of complaints regarding food and catering services in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. Accordingly, a New Catering Policy, 2010 has been introduced on 21.07.2010 with a mandate for effective quality assurance programme, wherein ISO-22000 (International Organization for Standardization) standards are to be progressively implemented for major contracts/units. Supervision and monitoring have been strengthened through a mechanism put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner apart from passenger's opinion/feedback on quality. About 34565 inspections have been carried out in the last one year April, 12 to March, 13. A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell has been set up in Board's office having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to te catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. On the same pattern, Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional level for daily monitoring of the catering activities. Continuous monitoring through all these is being ensured. If any irregularity is found punitive actions like imposition of fine, warning and termination of contract etc are taken according to the gravity of offence/irregularity. As per extant Catering Policy, 2010, railways propose to have base kitchens in railway premises for close monitoring the quality.

#### **Ongoing railway projects**

1699. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the estimated costs and the scheduled time of completion of ongoing railway projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that it would take at least 30 years to complete pending projects if they continue to be implemented at the current pace;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes any measures to expedite completion of pending projects, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As on 01.04.2013, there are 156 new line, 43 gauge conversion and 169 doubling projects having estimated cost of approximately Rs. 2,43,269 crores. Due to huge throw forward and limited availability of resources, deadline for every project is not feasible to be fixed. Completion time of projects are decided annually depending upon availability of resources and progress made on individual project.

(b) 368 projects are having throw forward of about Rs.1,78,216 crore against which outlay of Rs.9,750 crore has been provided during 2013-14 which is 5.5.% of throw forward. With present level of funding, completion of ongoing projects would take long period.

(c) and (d) To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

#### **Casualties of employees on duty**

1700. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1600 people died and 8700 people suffered

injuries on duty in Railways during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any steps towards improvement of signaling systems and safety equipments to prevent deaths and injuries of employees on duty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Steps taken towards improvement of Signalling Systems and Safety Equipments to prevent deaths and injuries of employees on duty includes:

1. Staff working in field/track are being provided with communication equipments like VHF set, Mobile Train Communication Equipments (where MRTC commissioned) to contact with adjoining stations and learn about the position of approaching trains.
2. Project on "Gangman Warning System" using Satellite Imaging and Rail Navigation (SIMRAN) has been taken up along with IIT Kanpur. Prototype Equipment developed and is under lab testing at IIT Kanpur. In this system, a Gangman will be warned automatically about an approaching train.
3. Provision of Protective clothing.
4. Provision of insulated tools, modified test piece for testing of points, protective metallic screens in vicinity of 25 KV OHE traction.
5. Timely replacement of mechanical maintenance-intensive Signalling assets by Electronic/Electrical Interlocking System. Electronic/Electrical

Interlocking System. Electronic/Electrical Interlocking System has been provided at 5100 stations upto June, 2013.

6. Greater emphasis on training of officials in the nominated training institutes to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
7. Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) eliminates 'Singal Passing At Danger' (SPAD) and over speeding. Two pilot projects of TPWS has been commissioned between Chennai Central- Gummiddipundi (50 RKms) on Sub-urban section of Southern Railway and on Delhi-Agra section (200 RKms) of North Central Railway.

#### **Complaints regarding adulterated food**

1701. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

SHRI DILIP BHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints that adulterated food is being served to millions of train passengers daily;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that High Court of Delhi has issued notice to Ministry of Railways, Chairman of Railway Board and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare demanding adequate measure to ensure availability of unadulterated and hygienic food to trains passengers; and (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. No complaint of adulterated food being served to Railway passengers has been received.

- (b) Yes, Sir
- (c) The matter is sub judice in the court of Law.



**Complaints regarding uncleanness**

1702. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding uncleanness received from railway passengers under Southern Railway during the last three years;

(b) the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the New Delhi Consumer Forum has directed the Ministry to pay compensation in a case of uncleanness on Tamil Nadu Express, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The number of complaints regarding uncleanness at stations and in coaches under Southern Railway received from Railway passengers during the three years is as under:

Head	Year			Total
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto July, 2013)	
Cleanliness at Stations	5	6	1	12
Maintenance/ Cleanliness of Coaches	70	50	5	125

(b) All efforts are made to improve cleanliness at stations through various measures such as mechanized cleaning, awarding contracts for garbage disposal and rag picking, introduction of pay-an-use toilets etc. On Board House Keeping Services (OBHS) have been introduced in nominated long distance Mail/Express trains. During OBHS, cleaning and disinfection of toilets, cleaning of compartments, doorway area etc. and garbage disposal from vestibule coaches are being carried out

during run. Mechanized cleaning of coaches has been introduced in depots. Limited mechanized cleaning of coaches is also carried out at nominated en-route stations designated as 'Clean Train Stations' during halt period. Mechanized Laundries have been set up on various Divisions to improve quality of washed linen for supply on trains. Zonal Railways have been instructed to take the services of professional agencies for pests/rodents control, Penalties are being imposed on service providers for deficient services, where services have been outsourced and wherever staff are found responsible, they are counseled and disciplinary proceedings are also initiated against such staff.

(c) No such case has been reported in the Ministry of Railways in which New Delhi Consumer Forum has directed to pay compensation in a case of uncleanliness on Tamil Nadu Express.

#### **Guage conversion**

1703. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of guage conversion between Lumding and Agartala;
- (b) whether Government has fixed any deadline to complete this guage conversion; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Lumding-Badarpur-Kumarghat is part of Lumding-Silchar guage conversion project and is in advance stage of execution. Kumarghat-Agartala new line has been laid and commissioned on dual guage sleepers. Overall progress of the project (Lumding-Silchar) is 85%. Project is targeted for completion by March, 2015 subject to availability of funds.

#### **Demand for new national pay commission**

1704. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all Railway trade unions have threatened to go

on a general strike if their demand for a new National Pay Commission is not announced within a period of four months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) There are two recognized staff Federations on Railways. Both the Federations have made numerous demands concerning various service matters of railway employees like pay and allowances, promotion and pension. While one of the Federations have indicated that if their grievances are not resolved in a time bound programme, the Federation would be compelled to conduct strike ballot as a first step. The other Federation have decided to give a time of four months to the Government for satisfactorily settling their demands failing which the Federation will be compelled to give call for 'Indefinite Strike' on Railways. One of the demands of both the Federations is regarding setting up of VIIth Central Pay Commission, Since constitution of Central Pay Commission is a subject matter of Ministry of Finance, the same has been referred to that Ministry.

#### **Implementation of MPLAD scheme**

†1705. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendations letters sent more than two years back by Members of Parliament in Bihar have not been implemented by the concerned District Planning Officers so far;

(b) if so, the time since when recommendations under MPLADS are pending in each district of Bihar,

(c) the action Government would take against those officers, for not implementing the recommendations made under MPLADS within scheduled time period; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of days from the date of recommendation by Member of Parliament within which the work should be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) This information is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(c) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is implemented as per the Guidelines of MPLADS. The execution of the works is undertaken by the District Authorities in accordance with the State Government administrative, financial and technical rules. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation takes up the matter with the State Government/District Authority for appropriate action, as and when any specific irregularity in implementation of the MPLADS, including deviation from the Guidelines, comes to notice.

(d) Para 3.12 of the Guidelines of MPLADS stipulates that: "All recommended eligible works should be sanctioned within 75 days from the date of receipt of the recommendation, after completing all formalities. The District Authority shall, however, inform MPs regarding rejection, if any, within 45 days from the date of receipt of recommendations, with reasons thereof. In case of the time limits mentioned in the section falling within the period of operation of model code of conduct notified by the Election Commission, then such period as notified by model code of conduct will not be included in the reckoning of time limits."

Para 3.13 of the Guidelines stipulates that: "The sanction letter/order shall stipulate a time limit for completion of the work to the Implementation Agency. The time limit for completion of the works should generally not exceed one year. In exceptional cases, where the implementation time exceeds one year, specific reasons for the same shall be incorporated in the sanction letter/order. The sanction letter/order shall also include a clause for suitable action against the Implementation Agency in the event of their failure to complete the work within the stipulated time as per the State Government Procedure. A copy of the sanction letter/order shall be sent to the MP concerned."

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**12.00 NOON****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Annual Accounts (1998 to 2003) of the National Legal Services Authority  
(NALSA), New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub section (5) of Section 18 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:-
  - (a) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9645/15/13]
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9646/15/13]
  - (c) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2000-01, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9647/15/13]
  - (d) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2001-02, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9648/15/13]
  - (e) Annual Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2002-03, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9649/15/13]
  - (f) Statements by Government accepting the Reports mentioned at (a) to (e) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9650/15/13]

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Sir, I lay on the Table -

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 197 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2013, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulatory) Authority, appointment of Chairpersons and other members Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9342/15/13]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), Notification No. EP1 (3)/2012, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (1<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Regulations 2013, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9344/15/13]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R 210 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, publishing the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9341/15/13]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9343/15/13]

- I Notification of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**
- II Reports and Accounts (2011-12 and 2009-10) of various public sector pharmaceuticals companies and related papers.**
- III Reports and Account (2011-12) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon and related papers**
- IV MoU between Government of India and various PSUs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table -

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals), Notification No. S.O. 1221 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, publishing the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9285/15/13]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur, for the year 2011-12, together

with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9587/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9244/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9243/15/13]

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

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon, for the year 2011-12, 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. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 9345/15/13]



- (IV) (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9248/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9249/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9250/15/13]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9251/15/13]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9252/15/13]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9253/15/13]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9254/15/13]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9247/15/13]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9347/15/13]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9246/15/13]

- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9255/15/13]

- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9256/15/13]

- (xiii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9245/15/13]

**Memorandum of understanding Government of India and Broadcast  
Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9421/15/13]

**Notifiacation of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978, along with delay statement :—

- (1) No. F. 13/28/2009/HP-I /Estt./6657 - 6662, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) No. F. 13/15/2003/HP-I /Estt./6663 - 6668, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (3) No. F. 13/22/2003/HP-I /Estt./6669 - 6674, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (4) No. F. 13/19/2003/HP-I /Estt./6675 - 6680, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (5) No. F. 13/32/2009/HP-I /Estt./6681 - 6686, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (6) F. No. 13/10/2005/HP-I /Estt./6687 - 6692, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (7) No. F. 13/30/2009/HP-I /Estt./6693 - 6698, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (8) No. F. 13/29/2009/HP-I /Estt./6699 - 6704, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (9) No. F. 13/12/2003/HP-I /Estt./6705 - 6710, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (10) No. F. 13/23/2009/HP-I /Estt./6711 - 6716, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (11) No. F. 13/16/2003/HP-I /Estt./6717 - 6722, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (12) F. No. 13/34/2009/HP-I/Estt/6723 to 6728, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) Rules, 2013.
- (13) F. No. 13/33/2006/HP-I/Estt/6729 to 6734, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (14) F. No. 13/23/2003/HP-I/Estt/6735 to 6740, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (15) F. No. 5/80/88/HP-I/Estt/6741 to 6746, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (16) F. No. 13/14/2003/HP-I/Estt/6747 to 6752, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (17) F. No. 13/21/2003/HP-I/Estt/6753 to 6758, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (18) F. No. 13/12/94/HP-I/Estt/6759 to 6764, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (19) F. No. 16/03/2012/HP-I/Estt/6769 to 6774, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (20) F. No. 16/5/2010/HP-I/Estt/3323 to 3326, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2012, publishing the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (20) *See* No. L.T. 9590/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948:—

- (1) S.O. 994 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Trichy as the “Civil Authority.”

- (2) S.O. 995 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Coimbatore as the “Civil Authority.”

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9764/15/13]

- (3) S.O. 996 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Nagpur as the “Civil Authority.”

- (4) S.O. 998 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Pune as the “Civil Authority.”

- (5) S.O. 999 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Jaipur as the “Civil Authority.”

- (6) S.O. 997 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, Appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Mangalore as the “Civil Authority.”

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (6) See No. L.T. 9591/15/13]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2186 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 2013, under Section 36 of the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9592/15/13]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi, I lay on the Table, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification F. No. PNGRB/CGD/REGULATIONS/REVIEW-2011/2012-III, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9474/15/13]

**Medium-term expenditure framework statement**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 3(I)(IB) of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement (as on August, 2013).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9480/15/13]

**Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968, along with delay statement:-

- (1) G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A' Combatised posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 317 dated the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force (Combatised Stenographers Cadre), Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 341 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Medical Cadre, Group 'C' Posts (Combatised), Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 7 (E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing Group 'A' (Technical Staff), Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (5) G.S.R. 4 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (6) G.S.R. 10 dated the 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, (Engineering/ Electrical) Group 'B' posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012.

- (7) G.S.R. 16 dated the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised (Hindi Translators) Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (8) G.S.R. 21st dated the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force (Printing Press Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (9) G.S.R. 25 dated the 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Group 'A' (General Duty Officers) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (10) G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (11) G.S.R. 150 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (12) G.S.R. 316 (E), dated the 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing Storeman Cadre Non-Gazetted (Combatised) Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (13) G.S.R. 326 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group 'B' (Combatised Technical Staff) post, Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (14) G.S.R. 331 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Border Security Force, Communication (Non-Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (15) G.S.R. 358 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, (Engineering Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (16) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Group 'A' (General Duty Officers) (Amendment) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (17) G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Paramedics Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.



- (18) G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Proof Reader Combatised Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (19) G.S.R. 529 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Constable (Daftry) Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (20) G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force, Inspector (Librarian) (Combatised, Non-Gazetted, Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (21) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force Headquarters, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Draftsman Grade-III), Operational Directorate (Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (22) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2012.
- (23) G.S.R. 37(E), dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Para-Medical Staff Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (24) G.S.R. 165 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2013, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (25) G.S.R. 182 (E), dated the 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force Headquarters Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts (Non-combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (26) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (26) See No. L.T. 9595/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 607 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 104 (E), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Judge Attorney General (Deputy Inspector General), Additional Judge Attorney General (Commandant), Deputy Judge Attorney General (Deputy Commandant) and Judge Attorney (Assistant Commandant) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (4) G.S.R. 49, dated the 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Para-Medical Staff, Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (5) G.S.R. 348 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Medics Cadre (Non-professional) Group 'B' and 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (6) G.S.R. 356 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Communication Cadre Group 'B' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (7) G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'B' Combatised Armourer Cadre posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (8) G.S.R. 530 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Second-In-Command, Deputy Commandant and Assistant Commandant posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.

- (9) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised (General Duty) Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (10) G.S.R. 179 dated the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector (Veterinary) Non-Gazetted Group 'B' Para-Veterinary Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (11) G.S.R. 180 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector, Junior Hindi Translator, Ministerial (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' Post Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (12) G.S.R. 235, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Posts (Amendment) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (13) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Para-Medical Staff Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (14) G.S.R. 254 dated the 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Constable (Driver) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (15) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (Gazetted) Ministerial and Private Secretary Cadre Post Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (16) G.S.R. 17 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised Veterinary Officers, Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (17) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2013, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised, Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'B' Non-Gazetted post, Recruitment Rules, 2013.

- (18) G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2013, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (19) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2013, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised (Communication Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (20) G.S.R. 350 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Draughtsman Cadre (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (21) G.S.R. 380 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Director General, Additional Director General, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commandant posts Recruitment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (21) See No. L.T. 9594/15/13]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- (1) S.O. 1164 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, appointing the District Judge as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Ernakulam.
- (2) S.O. 1530 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, conferring the powers to Shri P. Vikraman and Shri V.K. Abdul Kader, Deputy Superintendents of Police, National Investigation Agency under the Suppression of the Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002.
- (3) S.O. 2078 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, appointing the District and Sessions Judge, Dehradun as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Dehradun.

- (4) S.O. 2079 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, appointing the District and Sessions Judge, Kozhikode as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.
- (5) S.O. 2080 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, appointing the District and Sessions Judge, Mohali, Punjab as Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, Mohali.
- (6) S.O. 2108 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, appointing the Principal Judge, City Civil and Sessions Court Ahmedabad as Judge to preside over Special Court in the State of Gujarat for the trial of Scheduled Offences.
- (7) S.O. 2349 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2013, appointment of Assistant Public Prosecutor in the National Investigation Agency as Public Prosecutors for conducting cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 9598/15/13]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Fire Wing, Constable (Driver-cum-pump Operator) Recruitment Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 288 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Constable (Driver) Recruitment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9597/15/13]

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Director (Official Language), Group 'A' (Non-combatised post) Recruitment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9596/15/13]

**Report and accounts (2011-12) of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep and Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I lay on the Table—

1.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: —

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9263/15/13]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 62 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:—

- 1 (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9262/15/13]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture.****II. Report (2010-11) of the Central Agriculture University (CAU), Imphal, Manipur and related papers****III. Report (2010-11 and 2011-12) and Accounts of Different Corporations and related papers.****IV. Statements giving reasons for the delay in not laying the annual reports and annual accounts of different corporations in stipulated time.**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (2) of Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

- (1) S.O. 1378 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India (Second Amendment) Order, 2013.
- (2) S.O. 1531 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India (Third Amendment) Order, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9265/15/13]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), Notification No. S.O. 1110 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2013, publishing the Fertilizer (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2013, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9765/15/13]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, publishing the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9358/15/13]

IV.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9264/15/13]

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9600/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9357/15/13]



(iii)(a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9600A/15/13]

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements giving reasons for the delay in not laying the Annual Reports and Annual Accounts of the following Corporations, within the stipulated period :—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (2) Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (3) Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (4) Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (5) Kerala Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (6) Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2011-12.

- (7) Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the year 2011-12.  
[Placed in Library for (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 9356/15/13]

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

**II. Report (2011-12) and Accounts of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited (BWEC), Patna and related papers**

**III. Report (Year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012) on the progress made in the intake of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe**

**IV. Report (2011-12) and Accounts of the Central for Railway Information Systems (CSRI), New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:—

- (1) G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing the Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and refund of fare) Amendment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9422/15/13]

- (2) G.S.R. 526 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2013, publishing the Railway (Notices of and Inquiries into Accidents) Amendment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9623/15/13]

II. A copy (in Hindi only) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9422/15/13]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited (BWEC), Patna, for the year 2011-12,

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. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9425/15/13]

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

(1) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved from them in Recruitment and Promotion Categories on the Railways, for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012.

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

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9424/15/13]

V (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(2) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9423/15/13]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, a copy each (in English and

Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, along with delay statement:-

- (1) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, publishing the Metro Railways General Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, publishing the Opening of Metro Railways for Public Carriage of Passengers Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 9389/15/13]

REPORTS (YEAR ENDING MARCH 2012) OF THE COMPTROLLER AND  
AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA AND RELATED PAPERS

**Reports (Year ending March 2012) of the Comptrollers and Auditor  
General of India and related Papers**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.15 of 2013: Union Government, Department of Revenue – Direct Taxes.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9553/15/13]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.17 of 2013: Union Government - (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise and Service Tax) (Compliance Audit);

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9554/15/13]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.18 of 2013: Union Government (Civil), Performance Audit Report on 'Preservation and Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities'.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9555/15/13]

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I present the Hundred and Forty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Petitions on the petition praying for effective implementation of the concept of National Capital Region (NCR) to control both land use and development of infrastructure in NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the region.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth, Thirty-sixth and Fifty-fourth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I make the following statements regarding:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants, for the year 2011-12, of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants, for the year 2012-13, of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology**

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth, Forty-second and Forty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I make the following statements regarding:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Action Taken by the Government on the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on 'Infrastructural Facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries - An Evaluation' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the

[Shri Tariq Anwar]

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up admitted Zero Hour mentions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is about the issue of missing files related to the coal-gate issue and about the Prime Minister being there. I don't know what has happened to that assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We decided in the House yesterday that after Zero Hour we would take clarifications or discussion, whatever it may be, and the Government has assured that hon. Prime Minister would be available. That is an assurance given. He has assured even now.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why I have raised this issue is, if Zero Hour goes up to 1.00 o'clock, then lunch is there and at 2.30 P.M. Private Members' Bills are there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you were in the House when we decided in the House yesterday that after Zero Hour the coal issue would be taken up and after finishing that we would take up one Bill and later the Private Members' Bills, if time is available, or whatever the House decide then. That is the decision we took yesterday. We will go by that. So, we will start coal discussion after Zero Hour and we will continue it after lunch.

Now, we will take up admitted Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I want to speak on the issue of gang rape in Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish the admitted Zero Hour matters.

...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए त्यागी जी।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): आपने कहा था कि आज मौका देंगे। मेरा प्रिविलेज मोशन भी है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रिविलेज मोशन के लिए आप नोटिस चेयरमैन साहब को दे दें, वे कंसीडर करेंगे। वे कंसीडर करके आपको इंटिमेशन देंगे।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी चिट्ठी चेयरमैन साहब को मिल गई है, वे कंसीडर कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... बस, हो जाएगा। मैंने बोला, यह मेरा एश्योरेंस है। That is being considered.

...(Interruptions)... It is under the consideration of the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, it must be the property of the House.

...(Interruptions)... मेरी बात सदन में प्रस्तुत की जाए। The whole House must know.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, there is a procedure. You have given notice. That notice is under consideration of the Chairman, and you will get an intimation as to what is being done. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Every matter is important. यह भी इंपोर्टेंट है।

...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary.

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Serious problem arising after the announcement for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to discuss about the same problem of Andhra Pradesh. With deep anguish, I am really sad to talk about the same subject. Andhra Pradesh is still under fire. I must first acknowledge my thanks to all the Members of this House who have supported the cause of mine, what I have raised last week. Andhra Pradesh situation, as a matter of fact, is like out of the frying pan into the fire after Finance Minister's last week statement. In fact, he has not gone



[Shri Y.S.Chowdari]

an inch forward to resolve the problem. The way he has given replies to hon. LoP's question whether Telangana is being given or not, he has raised more confusion, whatever it is. Today the situation is such that lakhs of people from all walks of life like employees, farmers, students, lawyers, doctors, etc., are on the roads. They are not going to offices. A big civil agitation has been started. As a matter of fact, Road Transport Corporation has already stopped plying buses. Power-generating units are on the verge of stopping generation. Nineteen Members of this House from various parties have expressed their support and also concern about the cause what is happening in the State of Andhra Pradesh. In spite of that, there was no movement from the Government or the Ministry. We can wake up a sleeping man but if a man is pretending to sleep, what else can we do? The Government never bothered to bring back Bills relating to Lokpal or women's reservation and so many other Bills have been kept pending, but they are in a hurry to bring the Food Security Bill, for which they are pushing all means. What is the need for food when there will be no safety and security for the people themselves? In fact, there is no support for that Food Security Bill also. There is no money. Everyone knows the status of economy today.

Andhra Pradesh is virtually on the verge of a Constitutional failure, but there is absolutely no action from the Government. After five days of protest in this House, with great difficulty, we got the time to express our views. But subsequently, we have adopted the Gandhian way to protest silently, but that has led to further problems. You have not even allowed us to discuss the subject in the Zero Hour for which we need to do...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time is over. Three minutes are over. Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh to associate.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chowdaryji, it is not going on record.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't resign. My advice to you is not to resign. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, we don't want to miss a precious Member.

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\* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... Please, sit. Chowdaryji, please take your seat. Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh to associate.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ....(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please take your seat. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Now, take your seat. Mr. Ramesh, are you associating?

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Yes, Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Y.S. Chowdary.

**Recent reply of the PMO on three files related to widow and daughter of  
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. This is a very important, urgent and serious subject of three files related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Sir, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has recently refused to share three files relating to 'Widow and daughter of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose' (file numbers – 2/67/56-71PM(Vol.1), 2/67/56-71PM(Vol.2) and 2/67/78-PM) to an applicant, Shri Chandrachur Ghose, under the RTI Act of 2005 on the ground that this would prejudicially affect relations with foreign countries and that it would affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

The PMO had earlier submitted to the Central Information Commission that it holds 33 classified files including these three. Even earlier, in 2007, despite an order of the CIC, the Ministry of Home Affairs refused to disclose all documents pertaining to the Shah Nawaz Committee (1956) and the G.D.Khosla Commission (1970-74) which had investigated the mysterious disappearance of Netaji on the ground that it would lead to 'serious law and order problem in the country, especially in West Bengal'.

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh]

Could the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister kindly inform the House about the exact nature of threat to our sovereignty, national integrity and relations with foreign countries that the Government is apprehensive of on account of information on a national hero, whom the Government believes to have died 68 years ago?

I would also like to use this opportunity to highlight the fact that six decades after independence, India does not have a proper declassification policy for historical documents. Hence, the declassification exercise remains *ad hoc* and depends on whims of the concerned Ministry. Sir, please feel the historic call of voice of Bengal.\*

‘Give me blood, I will give you freedom’.

Sir, now, we are independent but we have no information about the last days of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. So, through you, I appeal to the Government to please inform the House and the nation about this particular file related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Thank you.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with this issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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\* Hon. Member spoke in Bengali.

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

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member

### **Gang rape of woman journalist in Mumbai**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I stand before you and before this august House to bring to the attention of this august House the brutal gangrape of a 22-year-old photo journalist in the Maximum City, the so-called financial capital of India, Mumbai. I am told that the girl was brutally gangraped in Shakti Mill Compound, an area which is designated for re-development, and, I am told that there was absolutely no security around. I am also told that the so-called elements which indulge in illegal activities found space and shelter in that compound. The question that I ask through you, Sir, is that in the knowledge of such illegal activities, in the knowledge of such persons stationed in such places, what kind of security measures were provided by the Mumbai police. क्या ऐसी जगह पर पुलिस की गश्त थी? उस सवाल का जवाब अब तक "न" में आया है।

I raise this concern before you because, consistently, for the past two years as a Member of Parliament, I was told that this is the House of the People, by the People, for the People, and, it is for the People that I speak today, I speak with a lot of angst because many of my questions have gone unanswered, many of the concerns that I raised have been unaddressed. This is not an incident which has to be viewed in isolation. Four days ago, in a local train in Mumbai, a female foreign visitor was attacked with blade. A month ago, a girl in Bandra was made an acid attack victim. Sir, the question is till how long, will we quietly and mutely remain spectators to the rising crime against women?

Sir, every time, such an outrageous incident happens, representatives of the Government of India come out and give a sound bite as to how unfortunate the

[Shrimati Smiriti Zubin Irani]

incident is. They assure the people of India that we have passed a law in this House which will ensure greater protection. What we do not tell the people of India, Sir, is that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 cannot be implemented with retrospective effect. What we do not tell the people of the country is that the law and amendment in itself provide no deterrence to those who indulge in activities of crime against women.

Sir, I would like to quote the National Crime Records Bureau Report and statistics with regard to rising crime against women. It is horrifying to know that in every hour in our country, over 2.84 cases of rape are reported. This is the statistical data. Sir, out of these, only 33 per cent complaints are converted into FIRs. It is unfortunate that the National Capital, Delhi. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. *..(Interruptions)..* It is not being recorded. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:\*

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, in the State of Madhya Pradesh... *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you interfere? *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you interfere? *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): It is your subject. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should support this. *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you interfere? *..(Interruptions)..* What are you doing? *..(Interruptions)..* Don't do that. Please sit down. *..(Interruptions)..* What are you doing? *..(Interruptions)..* What is this? Mr. Rajeev Shukla, why is she interfering? *..(Interruptions)..* You sit down. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, my suggestion is that if a woman is raped, it has to be... *..(Interruptions)..*

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\* Not recorded.

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

डा. नजमा ए. हेतपुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, रेप का मैटर है *...(व्यवधान)...* ... You should not oppose it. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I took this matter *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate can be added *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Support us. *..(Interruptions)..* You should not oppose it. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, ask the Minister of State for Home to take note of the sentiments and tell the Maharashtra Government to do something. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the Minister of State for Home to take note of this serious incident and come back to the House. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I will come back to the House, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You support this. Isn't it? *..(Interruptions)..*

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: मैं इनकी बात का समर्थन कर रही हूँ \* लेकिन महिलाओं के प्रति अत्याचार में नंबर एक पर है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं इनकी बात का ही समर्थन कर रही हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए... बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* शान्ता कुमार जी, बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* No, no, please. *..(Interruptions)..* You support this. *..(Interruptions)..* Sit down. *..(Interruptions)..* Please *..(Interruptions)..* You are not permitted. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: As you have directed, Sir, I will come back to the House with regard to the matter raised by the hon. Member. *..(Interruptions)..*

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\* Not recorded.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, माननीय सदस्या उनकी बात का समर्थन कर रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*\*... वे विरोध नहीं कर रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस विषय को राजनीति का विषय न बनाया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... में दुर्दशा हिंदुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा खराब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no politics in this. *..(Interruptions)..*  
There is no politics in this. *..(Interruptions)..* All of us are concerned.  
*..(Interruptions)..*

श्री एम. वैकेया नायडु: सर, हम क्या कह रहे हैं और ये लोग क्या बोल रहे हैं?  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, it is not going on record.  
*..(Interruptions)..* , बैटिए...बैटिए... बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*..... If you have to say anything, you give notice. *..(Interruptions)..* Not now. *..(Interruptions)..* You can give notice. *..(Interruptions)..*

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sadhoji, you can give notice. *..(Interruptions)..*  
,बैटिए... बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शान्ता कुमार जी बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): We all associate, Sir.  
*..(Interruptions)..* We all associate, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Shanta Kumar says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. *..(Interruptions)..* आप लोग बैटिए... आप बैटिए... अंसारी जी बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? *..(Interruptions)..* You are not permitted. Sit down. *..(Interruptions)..* You are not permitted. Sit down.  
*..(Interruptions)..* अंसारी जी बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैटिए... आप लोग बैटिए।  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\* Not recorded.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this is a serious incident. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. Does he have any information to give to the House in this regard?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: It is extremely unfortunate and tragic, the incident that has happened in Mumbai. As everybody in this House is aware, law and order is a State subject. We have asked the State Government for a detailed report of the incident that took place. We have directed the Government of Maharashtra to take immediate action and arrest those people who are accused in this case and mete out the harshest punishment to them. As soon as I have the report from the Maharashtra Government, I will come back to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shanta Kumar. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, please allow me to seek only one clarification from the hon. Minister. *..(Interruptions)..* Sir, since I raised this issue, please allow me to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. *..(Interruptions)..* The clarification is with regard to *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, only one clarification from the hon. Home Minister, since I raised the issue. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has told that he will come back to the House. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am raising this issue in context of the statement made by the hon. Home Minister in this House, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..* Hon. Home Minister, last year, you are very much a witness to \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is not allowed. *..(Interruptions)..* That is not going on record. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: \*

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\* Not recorded



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members *..(Interruptions)..* He will come back to the House with the latest position. That is enough. *..(Interruptions)..* He will come back to the House. *..(Interruptions)..* I have given my ruling. *..(Interruptions)..* Now, Shri Shanta Kumar, please. *..(Interruptions)..* Only what Shri Shanta Kumar says will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: (उत्तर प्रदेश): \*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Shanta Kumar, I called you. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Shanta Kumar, I called you. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Your chance will come. *...(Interruptions)...* Your name is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: \*

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: \*

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): \*

श्रीमती माया सिंह: \*

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take the name of any other State. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't bring politics in this. *...(Interruptions)...*

Mr. Chaturvedi, don't bring politics in this. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): \*

श्री वीर सिंह: \*

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: \*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: \*

श्रीमती माया सिंह: \*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring politics in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Smritiji, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring politics in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring politics in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have permitted only Shri Shanta Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called only Shri Shanta Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Chaturvedi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Chaturvedi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग भी बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माया सिंह जी, बैटिए। वीर सिंह जी, आप भी बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वीर सिंह जी बैटिए। बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting ...*(Interruptions)*... वीर सिंह जी बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैटिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I request you, hon. Members, please don't bring politics into ...*(Interruptions)*... heinous crimes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... The mention, which is allowed here, refers to something which has happened in a particular State. If hon. Members have complaints about any other State, they can give notice. It will be permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shanta Kumar, are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaturvediji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want me to adjourn the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want me to adjourn the House, I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want me to adjourn the House, I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, allow Shri Shanta Kumar to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Javadekarji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shanta Kumar, please start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shanta Kumar, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Acquisition of Indian Pharmaceutical companies by foreign companies  
through Brownfield route**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज भारत के दवाई उद्योग के

[श्री शान्ता कुमार]

लिए एक बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो रहा है, जिसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए मैं खुद खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, विदेशी दवाई कम्पनियां भारत की दवाई कम्पनियों को खरीद रही हैं, जिसके कारण भारत में दवाइयां महंगी होने वाली हैं। बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियों ने भारत की स्वदेशी कम्पनियों को आठ गुणा ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदा है, आठ कम्पनियां इस वक्त तक बिक चुकी हैं। भारत की दवाई उद्योग विश्व में अग्रणी है, इसे दुनिया की फार्मसी कहा जाता है। भारत की कम्पनियां 200 देशों को लगभग 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए की दवाइयों का निर्यात करती हैं। इस समय 60 पेटेंट के लाइसेंस एक्सपायर हो रहे हैं। उसका सबसे बड़ा फायदा भारत की स्वदेशी कम्पनियां उठाने वाली हैं। इससे भारत को वंचित करने के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियां अपना एकाधिकार जमाने के लिए भारत की स्वदेशी कम्पनियों को खरीद रही हैं, क्योंकि सरकार ने 100 परसेंट एफडीआई ऑटोमेटिक रूप से ब्राउन फील्ड में भी और ग्रीन फील्ड में भी शुरू की है, इसके कारण भारत की दवाइयां महंगी होंगी।

उपसभापति जी, इसके बारे में डीआईपीडी डिपार्टमेंट ने और स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने चिंता प्रकट की थी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बैठक बलाई और यह कहा कि ब्राउन फील्ड में लगी लगाई भारत की कम्पनियों को खरीदने के ऑटोमेटिक रूट पर अंकुश लगाया जाए। ये सारे प्रपोजल्स एक साल से पेंडिंग थे। कामर्स की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 13 तारीख को दी कि इस प्रकार का अधिग्रहण विल्कुल बंद किया जाए और 17 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बैठक बुलाकर पुराने सारे प्रपोजल्स को क्लियर करने का आदेश दे दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने एक साल तक इस प्रपोजल्स को पेंडिंग रखा। स्वास्थ्य विभाग इसका विरोध कर रहा है, डीआईपीडी डिपार्टमेंट इसका विरोध कर रहा है। इसके बारे में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने यूनेनिमस रिपोर्ट दी है, इसके बाद भी उन प्रपोजल्स को क्लियर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियां ब्रांडेड दवाइयां बनायेंगी और जेनेरिक सस्ती दवाइयां बननी बंद हो जायेंगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ब्रांडेड दवाइयां 80 गुणा महंगी मिलती हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस फैसले को वापस लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्ता कुमार:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Names of those who associate will be noted.

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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\* Not recorded.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): I also associate.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): I also associate.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): I also associate.

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The recommendation of the Standing Committee has been bypassed. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening? The hon. Health Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Sir, it is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an issue concerning the common man of the country. I request the Health Minister to please take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can the Health Minister reply to this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am making a request. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Member, former Chief Minister and former Central Minister raised an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to do something about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Ministry has opposed this and now if this is being overruled, it will hurt the interests of the common man of the country. Why should we go out of the way to support multinational companies? Please take note of this and assure us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Lack of basic amenities in certain districts of Odisha despite  
KBK scheme**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, the much-hyped KBK (Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput) scheme completed 18 years, but a large number of people are still deprived of basic amenities.

The KBK, comprising Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkanagiri and Rayagada, Sonepur and Balangir and Kalahandi and Nuapada districts, is one of the poorest and most backward regions of the country. Before 90s, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, also wanted to give a special programme to it. It was his vision to take up KBK project and during the time of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, a long-term action plan for KBK was launched on August 18, 1995, with the objective of alleviating hunger and for the development of this area. The programme, however, could not succeed due to slow flow of funds in the beginning. The Centre re-launched the programme in 1998-99 as a revised long-term action plan with some structural changes. Besides, the State Government also launched Biju KBK Yojana and the Centre also has 16 flagship programmes, but all these programmes could not do anything for the development of this area, and the implementing machinery of the State Government has completely failed to implement this programme.

The Centre also approved the proposal for continuing the special plan for KBK in 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.250 crore. This Government has spent

more than Rs.1,963 crores for the KBK scheme, but people still migrate to other States for their livelihood and wages. The woeful situation in a few regions can be gauged from the fact that people bring patients to hospital by boat in Nakesjor village of Kalahandi's Thuamul Rampur block because there is no road. In rainy season, they can't cross the river due to over flowing water and patients are left to fend for themselves.

In remote pockets of Lanjigarh block people are still using stream and river water for drinking purposes. Roads, healthcare, education and electricity are still a far cry. The State Government machinery has completely failed to provide any relief to the poor people.

I want to know from the Government why the Chief Secretary rank officer of the KBK is sitting in Bhubaneswar. Why has his office not been shifted to the KBK area? Why is the Western Development Council functioning in Bhubaneswar? Why is he not shifting to the Western Odisha area? Why is the Central University, Koraput functioning from Bhubaneswar? I demand\* ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Over. Not going on record. Shri M.P. Achuthan.

**Difficulties being faced by the people of Kerala due to making Aadhaar Card mandatory for availing subsidy on LPG cylinder**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in Kerala the public sector oil companies have announced that to get LPG subsidy consumers have to produce Aadhaar-linked bank account. So, for every Government's benefit, Aadhaar card is becoming mandatory. Now, this is in complete violation of the assurance given by the Government to the Parliament. On 8th May, 2013, vide U.Q.No.6678, the hon. Minister, Shri Rajeev Shukla gave an assurance in the Lok Sabha. I quote what he has said, "Aadhaar Card is not mandatory to avail subsidised facilities being offered by the Government like LPG cylinders, admission in private aided schools, opening a savings account, etc." This was the assurance given to the Parliament. I do not know who has given the power to the public sector oil companies to say that if you want to get subsidy on LPG, Aadhaar-linked bank

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

account must be there. In Kerala thousands of people do not have Aadhaar cards. Those who have registered themselves for the Aadhaar cards did not get. I want to give an example of my personal experience. Last year, 30th September, my wife and myself registered for Aadhaar cards. We stood in the queue for three hours. Till today, we did not get Aadhaar cards. This is not an isolated case. Thousands of people in Kerala who have registered themselves do not receive Aadhaar cards. The Government is spending hundred crores of rupees on the UIDAI project. The Government is not serious whether people are getting Aadhaar cards or not. They are ensuring only how to deny subsidy to the people. Under the pretext of making Aadhaar card mandatory, the Government is denying the subsidy to the people

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague. It is a serious issue. By making the Aadhaar card mandatory for getting subsidy, the Government is excluding the deserving people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been recorded. *...(Interruptions)...* You have associated. *...(Interruptions)...* Next, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Yes, you all are associating yourself. *...(Interruptions)...* श्री रामविलास पासवान:

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...* आधा मिनट तो उसमें वैसे ही खत्म हो गया है *...(व्यवधान)...* उसको ठीक कराइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Government must respond, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For every Zero Hour submission, how can the Government respond? *...(Interruptions)...* It has been taken note of by the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* It is taken note of by the Government.

SHRI D. RAJA: Let the Minister respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important issue. I have, in response to a question, already said that it would not be made mandatory. It is not mandatory. If any public sector is doing it wrongly, we will correct it.

**Demand for early passing of the Amendment Bill pertaining to reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, अभी जो शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स/ओ.बी.सी. का रिज़र्वेशन है, यह गवर्नमेन्ट ऑर्डर से चल रहा है। एस.सी./एस.टी. का जो फोरम है, उसमें सभी दलों के सदस्य शामिल हैं, उसमें पक्ष-विपक्ष के सदस्य शामिल हैं। हम लोग 8 साल से लगातार मांग कर रहे हैं कि इसके लिए ऐक्ट बनाया जाए। यहां राज्य सभा से बिल पास भी हो गया है, लेकिन उसमें क्लॉज़ 4 को नहीं जोड़ा गया है, हटा दिया गया है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि प्रमोशन में जो सुपर स्पेशियलिटी है, उसमें रिज़र्वेशन खत्म कर दिया गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अभी अपने जजमेंट में उसको खत्म कर दिया है, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इसको लेकर काफी हंगामा हो रहा है। कल भी हमारी एस.सी./एस.टी. पार्लियामेंट फोरम की बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें सभी सदस्य मौजूद थे। हमारी पहली मांग तो यह है कि शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो रिज़र्वेशन पॉलिसी है, जो अभी गवर्नमेन्ट ऑर्डर से चल रही है, उसको तुरन्त ऐक्ट के रूप में परिणत किया जाए। इसके बाद उसको शैडयूल 9 में जोड़ा जाएगा और जब इसको शैडयूल 9 में जोड़ा जाएगा तो किसी को भी कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। दूसरा, हमारा यह कहना है कि प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन वाला जो मामला है, वह भी इस सदन से पास हो गया है, लेकिन यह प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन वाला मामला दूसरे हाउस में लटका हुआ है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार उसे पास कराए। स्पेशियलिटी और सुपर स्पेशियलिटी का जो मामला है, जिस पर कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया है, उसको लेकर सभी पक्ष के लोग लड़ रहे हैं। हमें इस बात का दुख है कि पिछले चार साल में जो बैकलॉग है, उस बैकलॉग को भरने की दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, जिसके कारण जो शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स/ओ.बी.सी. के लोग हैं, उनका बैकलॉक बढ़ता जा रहा है। हम सरकार से दो मांगें करते हैं। हमारी पहली मांग है कि शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो रिज़र्वेशन का ऐक्ट है, उसको जल्द से जल्द पारित करें और 9 वें शैडयूल में डालें, हमारी दूसरी मांग है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट आया है, उस जजमेंट के खिलाफ



[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

सरकार रिब्यू पिटीशन दायर करे। यदि सरकार रिब्यू पिटीशन दायर नहीं करती है, तो उसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन लाए। एक तरफ तो हम सरकार से मांग कर रहे हैं कि निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, ज्यूडिशियरी में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह स्थिति है। अभी जो हमारे वर्तमान चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया हैं, हम उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने कहा कि जो वीकर सैक्शन के लोग हैं, शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स वर्ग के लोग हैं, माइनॉरिटीज़ के लोग हैं, उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यूडिशियरी में कम है और उनको कैसे उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** टाइम ओवर। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

**SHRI D. RAJA :** Sir, I associates myself with this issue.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, यह जो रिज़र्वेशन का मामला है, यह सिर्फ शैडयूल्ड कास्ट/शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि ओ.बी.सी. का भी मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, all those who are associating, their names may be added. All the names ...**(Interruptions)**... There is almost unanimity in the House. Now, Dr. Prabha Thakur. ...**(Interruptions)**... All names should be added. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** \*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. I have called Dr. Prabha Thakur. ...**(Interruptions)**... On every subject you are standing up and shouting. ...**(Interruptions)**... On every subject you are doing it. Don't do like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are a senior Member, Ansariji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** \*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is not going on record. There is no use in saying it. It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... हां, सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इसमें संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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\* Not recorded.

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा० विजयलक्ष्मी साधु (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुच्च (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, इस मामले में ऑलरेडी कानून मंत्री ने लोक सभा में खुद आश्वासन दे दिया है कि सरकार इसके रिव्यू के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रही है और अगर वहां से कुछ नहीं होता, तो हम संसद में इसके लिए कानून बनाएंगे। ऐसा उन्होंने खुद वहां कहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. प्रभा ठाकुर। ...(व्यवधान)... रामविलास जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। आप बैठिए। डा. प्रभा ठाकुर। ...(व्यवधान)... रामविलास जी, आप बैठिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। आपको एशोरेंस मिल गया, आपको और क्या चाहिए?

### **Alleged rape of a girl by a saint**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, चाहे स्मृति ईरानी जी बोलें, चाहे इधर से हमारी बहन बोलें, कोई भी बोले, लेकिन जहां भी रेप का मामला होता है या किसी भी महिला के प्रति यौन शोषण का मामला होता है, वह चाहे मुम्बई में हो, मध्य प्रदेश में हो, दिल्ली में हो, राजस्थान में हो, कहीं भी हो, हम सबको उसकी कड़ी निंदा करनी चाहिए। इनमें राजनैतिक भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए और इसमें पूरे सदन की एक ही आवाज होनी चाहिए, मैं यह उम्मीद करती हूँ। हमें इसको कंडेम करना चाहिए और इस पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसी उम्मीद के साथ मैं पूरे सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए एक बहुत गम्भीर मसले की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। जिस तरह से\* का ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो अंतर्यामी हैं, बिल्कुल समझ गए। देश\* में एक संत के रूप में माने जाते

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

हैं। सर, संत का बहुत बड़ा दर्जा हुआ करता है और संत कहला कर कोई व्यक्ति अगर इस तरह के धिनौने कृत्य में लिप्त होता है, एक नाबालिग बच्ची के साथ बलात्कार की, यौन शोषण की पूरी कोशिश किया जाना, जिसकी ताईद, पहले उनके प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि वे वहां जोधपुर में थे ही नहीं, जबकि आज पुलिस का स्टेटमेंट आ गया है, जोधपुर की एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी का स्टेटमेंट आया है कि वे उस दिन वहीं थे, फार्म हाउस के मालिक का भी स्टेटमेंट आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे उसे क्यों छिपा रहे हैं? यदि वे बेगुनाह हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं यहां की तारीफ करना चाहूंगी, जो भारतीय संत समाज के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हैं, जिन्होंने कहा है कि\* को संत का चोला उतार फेंकना चाहिए और यह जो उनका\* है, वह अब असल में जनता के सामने आना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, \* जो बीजेपी की महान नेता हैं, एक महिला होकर ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे यह कह रही हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take names unnecessarily. *..(Interruptions)..* No, no, don't take those names. *..(Interruptions)..* Don't take the name of\* . That is expunged. *..(Interruptions)..* This is expunged. Don't bring those names. *..(Interruptions)..* It is expunged. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): अभी तक तो ठीक था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उनका स्टेटमेंट आया है...*(व्यवधान)*...\* का स्टेटमेंट आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...\* सर, स्टेटमेंट आया है कि पूरा संत समाज ...*(व्यवधान)*... \* ने यह कहा है कि संत समाज ...*(व्यवधान)*... दैनिक भास्कर में पढ़ लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. Don't make allegations. *..(Interruptions)..*

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: दैनिक भास्कर में आया है कि \* ने कहा है कि चूंकि वे सोनिया गांधी जी के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, इसलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I want your protection. She started her speech in a positive manner. *..(Interruptions)..* When she said that there should be no politics on this issue, she herself is making it political. *..(Interruptions)..*

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If she has mentioned about Sant Samaj, it is expunged. *..(Interruptions)..* Don't take names. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: आप अच्छी बात कह रही थीं, हम तो आपके साथ हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उन्होंने ट्वीट किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। *...(व्यवधान)...* ठीक है। Do not take names here. *..(Interruptions)..* आपका टाइम हो गया। *...(व्यवधान)...* Your time is over. *..(Interruptions)..* It is not going on record. *..(Interruptions)..* श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): धन्यवाद, सर *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाएं *...(व्यवधान)...* You made your point, आप बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* Your time is over. *..(Interruptions)..* मैं क्या करूँ? *...(व्यवधान)...* Prabha Thakurji, your time is over. *..(Interruptions)..* My dear sister, your time is over. *..(Interruptions)..* आप मेरी सिस्टर हैं, आप बैठ जाएं *...(व्यवधान)...* Only Avinash Rai Khannaji's speech will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

### **Plight of prisoners of Indian origin lodged in Pakistani jails**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, हम सभी को मालूम है कि तीन भारतीय कैदियों का पाकिस्तान की जेल में मर्डर हो चुका है, चमेल सिंह, सरबजीत सिंह और उनके बाद जाफिर। इन सभी बातों से दुखी हो कर पाकिस्तान की जेल से 11 कैदियों ने एक साइन्ड लैटर भेजा है। वहां पर भारतीय कैदियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उस पर चिन्ता जाहिर करते हुए ही उन्होंने वह लैटर लिखा है। वहां भारतीय एम्बेसी का जो रोल है, उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने उस लैटर में डेट वाइज़ लिखा है कि कौन ऑफिसर वहां आ कर मिला और उसने क्या-क्या कमेंट दिया। दोनों देशों के रिटायर्ड जजों की जो एक ज्यूडीशियल कमेटी बनी थी, उसके रोल के बारे में भी उन्होंने लिखा है।

उस लैटर में उन्होंने जो लास्ट शब्द लिखे हैं, वे ये हैं, "भारत सरकार से हम कोई रहम नहीं चाहते, कोई मदद नहीं चाहते।" सर, मैं उनके शब्दों को क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ,

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

उन्होंने लिखा है, "कृपा करके भारत पाकिस्तान को इतनी सत्ता प्रदान करे कि वे हमें शूट करके मौत के घाट उतार दें, ताकि हम इतने कष्टों को न सहें।"

सर, कोई भी जिन्दा इन्सान मरने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं जब-तब हमारे सामने आती ही रहती हैं। इस लैटर में लिखा गया है कि 11 पुरुष और 4 महिलाएं पाकिस्तान जेल अथॉरिटी की यातनाएं सहते हुए मेंटली रिडार्डेड हो चुके हैं। अब वे लोग अपना नाम तक नहीं बता सकते, अपनी व्यथा तक बयान नहीं कर सकते। इसमें उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि कई कैदियों की सजा खत्म हो चुकी है, लेकिन भारत सरकार उन कैदियों को लाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं कर रही है।

सर, आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि पाकिस्तान जिस तरह का धिनौना काम उन कैदियों के साथ करता है, उनको कष्ट देता है, कम से कम भारत सरकार इसके लिए उनके ऊपर इंटरनेशनल दबाव बनाए। जो इंटरनेशनल ट्रीटीज़ हैं, जिनमें इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दी गई हैं कि दूसरे देश के कैदियों को कैसे रखा जाना चाहिए, उन ट्रीटीज़ का सहारा लिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उनके साथ मानवता का व्यवहार हो।

सर, जिन 11 कैदियों ने यह पत्र लिखा है, उसकी एक कॉपी मैंने माननीय फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब को भी दे दी है। मेरा मेन स्ट्रेस इस बात पर है, उन सभी की हालत का पता लगवाया जाए, साथ ही यहां उनके परिवार वालों की हालत का पता लगवा कर पाकिस्तान के साथ इस विषय को उठाया जाना चाहिए।

सर, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जिन कैदियों की सजा खत्म हो गई है, उनको प्रियॉरिटी बेसिस पर भारत वापस लाने का प्रयास किया जाए। इस पत्र में उन कैदियों ने अपनी वेदना लिखते हुए कहा है कि वहां वापस आकर भी हम कहां जाएंगे और क्या करेंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया। Those who associated themselves with him, their names may be added.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हम इनके इस उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

**श्री बलबीर पुंज** (ओडिशा): सर, हम भी इनका समर्थन करते हैं।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): सर, हम उनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम इनके इस उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil.

**Non-admission of students in Ayurvedic college**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत देश के अन्दर लगभग 300 ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत देश के अन्दर लगभग 300 आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और सिद्धा के कॉलेज है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन कॉलेजों में दो महीने से प्रवेश नहीं मिला है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, our party Members have been suspended in the Lok Sabha. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can suspend you also. You go to your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सर, अपने भविष्य को बनाने के लिए वे रोड पर खड़े रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बारे में जो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can also do that. You can also be thrown out. Go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: वे निर्माण का काम ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके कारण विदेशी दवाएं और महंगी होंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन नये कॉलेजों को अनुमति प्रदान करें ...**(व्यवधान)**... आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और सिद्धा कॉलेज जल्दी शुरू किया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will also throw you out. I can throw you out. Do you want me to do that? Go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: इसके द्वारा जो क्षति हो रही है, उसे दूर किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि तुरंत संबंधित स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इन कॉलेजों को अनुमति देकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... लाखों विद्यार्थी, जो रोड पर खड़े हैं, अपने भविष्य के लिए, उन्हें तुरंत प्रवेश दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 300 कॉलेजों के जो विद्यार्थी हैं, उनके भविष्य के बारे में कोई ठोस ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Namo Narain Meena to lay on the Table the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2013-14**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2013-14.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up clarifications on the statement by the Minister of Coal. The first name is Dr. V. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Where is the Prime Minister?

... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat, Shri Chowdary. I can throw you out also, Mr. Chowdary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, where is the Prime Minister?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, where is the Prime Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, where is the Prime Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, where is the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start your speech. He will come.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no; the assurance was that the Prime Minister would be here. He should first come here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing like this?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no; where is the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you used your good offices with them yesterday. Today also, you use your good offices with them. Please do that.

...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chowdary, if I want, I can throw you out.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir,...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened to you, Mr. Balagopal? CPM Members never do like this. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chowdary, I will give you a chance. You go and speak from your seat. I will allow you to speak. You go back to your seat. Not here, you go there. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we will take up Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What happened to the discussion on Coal?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is one o' clock. We will have to adjourn for lunch. ...(Interruptions)... It is going to be one o' clock. I called Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, I am standing. I am ready, but where is the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am adjourning the House for lunch. After lunch break, we will continue with the discussion on Coal.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you said that before lunch we will take up the discussion on Coal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch  
at fifty nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,  
[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have an announcement to make.  
...(Interruptions)...Please, listen to me...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is here. So...(Interruptions)...



**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2013, has decided that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha, scheduled for Saturday, the 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2013, may be cancelled. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on Saturday, the 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2013.

Now, we will continue with the discussion on coal block allocations. Dr. V. Maitreyan will seek clarifications from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Coal Minister would like to give further clarification on the issue. He has got some additional information. I request you to permit him to further clarify the subject. After that we can take up the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to further clarify the subject? Okay. You can do that. After that, Mr. Maitreyan will seek his clarifications...*(Interruptions)*...

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****CBI investigation into allocation of coal blocks**

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as reported by Central Bureau of investigation (CBI), it has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases and 13 FIRs since May, 2012 regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks made since 1993. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The CBI after registering the PEs requisitioned files/documents/ applications/ feedback forms/ agenda forms, etc., in original from the Ministry of Coal. It would be wrong to describe all these as "files".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back...(Interruptions)...Go back, I am telling you...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: So far nearly 769 files/documents/other papers, etc., in original have been handed over to the CBI for investigation comprising of as many as 497 files, 163 applications, 40 agenda papers, 10 feedback-form booklets and 33 miscellaneous documents, running into more than 1,50,000 pages in aggregate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will be forced to take action against you...(Interruptions)...Please go back...(Interruptions)... No, no...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Also, 26 CDs have been handed over to them. As investigation progresses, if additional documents are called for by the CBI, the Ministry would supply them to CBI and, if any document is not readily available, it shall make every effort to trace and supply the same to the CBI...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can understand, you cannot hear. I also cannot hear...(Interruptions)...What is this? ...(Interruptions)... I cannot do that...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: In response to the letter of Ministry of Coal dated 11.07.2013, requesting CBI to indicate list of specific documents which need to be furnished as well as informing CBI regarding formation of an inter-ministerial committee for the purpose of locating records/documents, the CBI sent a consolidated list of documents that were yet to be made available to them *vide* their letter dated 14 August 2013. These documents may be broadly classified into: ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, where are the copies of the statement?... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, if it is a statement, you have to give a copy...(Interruptions)...What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: 43 files; 19 applications of coal block allocates /applicants; 157 applications of private applicant companies who had applied for allocation of coal blocks prior to 28.06.2004 but have not been allocated coal blocks; 17 other documents; and clarifications on 9 points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if it is a statement, you have to give a copy...*(Interruptions)*...What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, when the House receives a copy of the statement only then can we seek clarifications ...*(Interruptions)*...What is happening, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, where are copies? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, where are copies? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार): सर, स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी कहां है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी कहां है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. If it is a statement, copies have to be given...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, कॉपीज़ पहुंच गई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कॉपीज़ पहुंच गई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, how can I seek clarifications without a copy of the statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Wait, wait. Let me deal with it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, should I continue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes...*(Interruptions)*...You go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...Now, please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Sir, ...(Interruptions)... \*

The position regarding the above is as under:

Of the 43 files, 21 have already been handed over to the CBI, 15 are available for handing over and CBI has been requested to collect the same. Efforts are being made to locate the rest 7 files.

- Out of 19 applications, 3 applications have already been made available to CBI. The remaining 16 applications along with 157 applications mentioned above are being searched.
- Out of the 17 other documents, 06 have been supplied, 02 are available for handing over and 09 are being searched.
- Moreover, the clarifications sought in nine cases would be made available to the CBI shortly.

A detailed letter stating the latest status has been sent on 22.08.2013 to CBI in response to their letter of 14 August, 2013.

With regard to the reports that a very large number of files are reportedly missing, the fact of the matter is that 497 files have already been handed over to CBI. As indicated above, only 7 files remain to be made available to CBI as on date. The balance is copies of applications and other connected documents.

For the purpose of tracing these records, I had on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) with representatives from Ministries/Departments of Power, Steel, Industrial Policy & Promotion as well as Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Central Mine Planning and Development Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL). It is possible that many of these papers are available in the records of the various Ministries/ Departments and government bodies such as Ministry of Power, Ministry of Steel, Central Electricity Authority, and the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited that were associated in the process of coal block allocations. The mandate given to the committee is to

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\* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Shriparkash Jaiswal]

examine and review non-availability of any file or document and suggest appropriate action for locating the same. The committee has held three meetings so far and requested the members to locate the copies of documents/applications in their respective organizations. It is possible that some of these could be located and handed over to the CBI in the next few days.

To conclude, I would like to say that firstly, it would be wrong to classify any file or document as missing at this stage when an inter-ministerial committee is actively engaged in locating these papers. Secondly, it would be wrong to say that a large number of files are missing as there are only a handful of files yet to be located and handed over to the CBI. Thirdly, if we are finally unable to locate some papers, the Government will ensure that due investigations are carried out and guilty brought to book. ...*(Interruptions)*...No; please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to take action against you. I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I want to make a request. Please persuade them; otherwise, I will be forced to take action. I will invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will invoke Rule 255. I have no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are not for Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to seek clarifications, and you don't want me to take action! Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, on the one hand... ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They have created the problem. They should solve it. We are not here to help the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji,... ...*(Interruptions)*... The House wanted a discussion and clarifications on the coal issue, and you don't want me to take action against them! What is the meaning of that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want your cooperation to take action against them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how can you have a discussion? *...(Interruptions)...* You want the discussion... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is their problem. The problem is created by them, and they have to solve it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is the responsibility of the Chair also. It is not up to them only. It is for the Chair also. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; this is.  
\* *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No Rule 255 at any point of time. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take action. What do you say? *...(Interruptions)...* No; it is Chair's prerogative. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't want. It is Chair's prerogative. Rule 255 is Chair's prerogative. *...(Interruptions)...* But I want the cooperation and support of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are not for it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how will you have the discussion? You want the discussion, the Prime Minister is here. He is ready to reply. You want a reply from him; you do not want to take action against them! *...(Interruptions)...* This is\* *...(Interruptions)...* You go back; I will take action. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No Rule 255, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you *...(Interruptions)...* I will invoke Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go out. I will invoke Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* I am requesting you to go back. Don't make me to invoke Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* This is my request. *...(Interruptions)...* Maitreyanji, request them to go back. *...(Interruptions)...* I am requesting the hon. leaders on this side to persuade them to go back. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I am helpless. *...(Interruptions)...*

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There is no question of persuading them.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The problem was created by the Government. It is for them to find a solution.

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They created the problem, and we will solve it! Give us the power; then, we will solve it. ...(Interruptions)... Hand over the power to us; we will solve it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I am helpless; I am not hearing you.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are not for Rule 255. We take a strong objection to Chair's invoking Rule 255. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Government is responsible for this.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...(Interruptions)... You want discussion; you want reply from the Prime Minister, and you don't want me to take action against them. This is\* ...(Interruptions)... You are having\* . ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Prime Minister is silent on this issue also.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. I cannot put up with this\* ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at nine minutes past three of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Maitreyan. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Maitreyan, please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जब तक हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं होगा, तब तक क्लैरिफिकेशन का क्या फायदा? *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, इतना इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): How can we seek clarifications without a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing in this statement. *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister should make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The PM will intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* The PM will intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Prime Minister should make a statement, only then we can seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a futile exercise. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a futile exercise. *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister should make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जब तक हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं होगा *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, हाउस तो ऑर्डर में होना चाहिए। इतना इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है और हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): We want the Prime Minister to make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* We want the Prime Minister to make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The PM is here to intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* The PM is here to intervene. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं होगा तो *...(व्यवधान)...* यह संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का काम है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take action. *...(Interruptions)...*



श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): संसदीय कार्य मंत्री कहा हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should I talk your voice?  
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed you everything.  
...(Interruptions)... I am not the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the PM to make a statement, Sir.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you can try. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the Prime Minister to clarify first.  
...(Interruptions)... We have no faith in the statement made by the Coal Minister.  
...(Interruptions)... We want the Prime Minister to clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: When the Coal Minister himself is ...(Interruptions)...  
How can we rely on him? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का काम है कि हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाएं।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)...  
Allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to say something.  
...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Mr.  
Ramesh, please allow me to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan,  
...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, ...(Interruptions)... Maitreyanji,  
...(Interruptions)... Maitreyanji, ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please, I request you.  
...(Interruptions)... Please, I request you. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members,  
standing here, please allow me to speak for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Please  
allow me to speak for two minutes, I am requesting you. ...(Interruptions)... I am  
requesting you to allow me for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please.  
...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, I am really pained and hurt. As the Deputy Chairman, chairing most of the time, I ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, I am humbly requesting you as a friend. ...(*Interruptions*)... I genuinely and sincerely want to run the House. And, I think, the views of every section of the House are always considered by the Chair. Hon. Members are given maximum opportunity. It was the demand of this House. I know hon. Maitreyan wanted a discussion on the issue of missing coal files. Every party ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let me complete; I am on my legs. The main Opposition party wanted it. Other parties wanted it. And, the Chair tried to facilitate that discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. As a friend, I am requesting you. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair wanted to facilitate that discussion. We started the discussion on other day; and, there was a demand that the hon. Prime Minister should be here to intervene. That was also agreed to. The Chair requested the Government and the Government considered it. Hon. Prime Minister, I am told, had other engagements, especially an engagement with some international dignitaries. Yet, on the request of the House, on the demand of the House, hon. Prime Minister is present here, despite other difficulties. And, two Members, only two Members...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, you represent them. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Two hon. Members...(*Interruptions*)... I know you represent Andhra Pradesh. You represent crores of people. I know that. For that, I have respect for you. There is no problem about it. Two hon. Members are obstructing the proceedings of the House. Actually, they are taking the House to a ransom. And, those who wanted a discussion, those who wanted the hon. Prime Minister to be here are not supporting me in taking action against them. This is my agony. What should I do? Please tell me. Kindly tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will have to adjourn the House. There is no other way. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will have to adjourn the House. There is no other way. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House, at least, the majority of the House, agrees with me in taking action under rule 255, I can run the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can run the House only, if only the House lends me support in taking action against them under rule 255; otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you say? ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, take action. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to adjourn the House for the day. I have no other way. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have no other way. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet on Monday, the 26th August, 2013, at 11.00 A.M. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 26th August, 2013.