

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 08, 2014/Ashadha 17, 1936 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Secretary-General will now call the names of the Members, who have not taken oath or affirmation.

SECRETARY GENERAL : Prof. Sanwar Lal Jat
RAJASTHAN

Prof. Sanwar Lal Jat (Ajmer) - Oath - Hindi

11.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Price rise

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga) :
Madam, I am sorry that I am interrupting the business.

Madam, as you are aware, yesterday, we gave the notice of an Adjournment Motion under Rule 56. However, unfortunately, it has been rejected. At that time, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he was not averse to a discussion, if it was taken up in some other form instead of it being taken up under Rule 56. You were also kind enough to indicate that this issue should be taken up for discussion.

I have already written a letter to you yesterday stating that we have given the notice of an Adjournment Motion based on genuine reasons and that it fulfills all the criteria to discuss it under that Motion. However, unfortunately, it has not been given its due prominence.

Therefore, if it cannot be discussed under an Adjournment Motion, then I would request you to kindly

consider allowing the discussion in some other form and permit our Deputy Leader, Capt. Amrinder Singh, to initiate the discussion on the issue of price rise. It is a very important issue, and everybody wants that the House of People, the Lok Sabha, should have a debate on this. The entire country is watching to see what the Members of Parliament are going to do on this, how they are going to tackle this issue, and what kind of response the Government is going to give.

Therefore, I would request you to either allow the Adjournment Motion or convert it into some other form, as you may like, but the discussion should be taken up today itself.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You well know that the Adjournment Motion can't be converted but today a discussion over this subject under Rule 193 is scheduled to be held during noon and I would definitely see to it that the name of the leader of your Party is called on priority basis.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I have given a notice for the suspension of Question Hour.
... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There can be no suspension of Question Hour. [Translation] Suspension doesn't take place in this way. Now; let's take up the Question Hour - [English] now, let us take up Question Hour—Q. No. 21, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I have given you the notice for suspension of Question Hour. Gross injustice is being committed against the people of North East India, that is, Jharkhand, Bihar and the northern parts of Bengal, by denying setting up of AIIMS-like institutions...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You can't rise and speak like this as and when you desire. [English] Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There can't be suspension of the Question Hour like this. [English] There is no rule [Translation] you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You are a wise person. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 21, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan.

Impact of Weak Monsoon on Agriculture

*21. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed/proposes to assess the impact of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall on agricultural production and food security scenario in the country during the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any action/contingency plan to tackle the situation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to educate, train and make the farmers aware of various techniques to overcome deficient rainfall, and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has forecast that rainfall during 2014 South West Monsoon for the country as a whole is likely to be 93% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of $\pm 4\%$. Rainfall is likely to be 85% of LPA over North-West India, 94% of LPA over Central India, 93% of LPA over South Peninsula and 99% of LPA over North-East India, all with a model error of $\pm 8\%$. The monthly rainfall over the country is likely to be 93% of its LPA during July and 96% of LPA during August, both with a model error of $\pm 9\%$.

Delay in onset of monsoon and its slow progress has caused delay in sowing of paddy, pulses, oilseeds and cotton. However, the sowing window is available till early August and sowing coverage is expected to improve with further progress of monsoon.

The storage position in 85 major reservoirs across the country is 112% of average of last 10 years. This water would also be available for supplemental irrigation in case of any deficiency in rainfall.

The stock of wheat and rice in the Central pool is well above buffer norms and is sufficient to meet the food security requirements of the country.

Government has taken several measures to address any situation arising due to deficiency in monsoon rainfall.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 500 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall.

States have been advised to ensure availability of short duration and drought tolerant varieties of seeds so as to be in a position to supply them to farmers in case such a need arises. States have also been advised to keep asides 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

States have also been requested to construct water harvesting structures, restore irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energising tubewells, replacing/repairing

faulty pumps and arranging power to meet irrigation needs.

Field functionaries and extension workers under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and other schemes are educating, training and making the farmers aware of various techniques to overcome deficient rainfall. Farmers are also being advised through Farmers' SMS portal, Kisan Call Centres, Kisanvani Programme of All India Radio (AIR) and Krishi Darshan Programme of Doordarshan etc.

Farmers have been advised to adopt techniques such as in-situ moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing, promoting suitable agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : What is the quantum of requirement of drought tolerant varieties of seeds in the country? Please provide the details, State-wise. Secondly, what exactly are the 'contingency plans' which were made CRIDA in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities for 500 districts?

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker, we have framed and sent our contingency plans in respect of 500 districts and certain figures about the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh were not available, but the same have been received yesterday and those would also be sent soon.

[English]

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Hon. Speaker Madam, hon. Minister of Agriculture has just mentioned about the slow progress caused by delay in sowing of paddy, pulses, etc. He is showing the window of availing the benefit till early August. My point is whether the Government is confident that even though there is low rainfall in the country, in course of time, it will come to the average. How they can assess this?

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, the information that is given by the Meteorology forms the basis of our assumptions and beliefs. Initially, in the month

of April, there were reports that there was a possibility of 95 percent rain fall. But, in June reports came with possibility of 93 per cent rainfall. As you have told, we have provided therein the information regionwise as well as statewise and as and when further information is received from the Department of Meteorology the possibilities on the basis of that would be placed before you.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Madam Speaker, the forecast of a weak monsoon is already a cause of concern for further worsening the agrarian situation in the country. Even in the last year, there has been a decline of 70 lakh acres under kharif crops. A weak monsoon will create an extra-ordinary situation. Madam Speaker, in order to meet the extra-ordinary situation, on the part of the Government extra-ordinary steps are required. But in his answer, the hon. Minister has mentioned only about the normal steps which are going to be taken by the Government. So, through you, Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will announce inter-state loans to farmers in order to sustain agriculture production.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, our officials have visited all these states and interacted with the officials there and the officials of all these states came on 18 and 19 June and we had a meeting with them. We have made preparations in co-operation with other Ministeries as the situation advances. We have had talks with the Ministry of Power also and framed plans. We have also framed plans. with the Ministry of Rural Development and with the Department concerned with drinking water. Funds as NDRF are already available with the State Government for relief measures. Funds for the States of general category and for those of special category are contributed in the SDRF in the ratio, of 1 and respectively by the Union Government and the concerned State Government. If any specific situation arises, then the team visits, assesses the situation and the assistance is provided accordingly.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam, Hon, Minister has not replied about inter-state loans.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: I have told you that a team from here visits. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please don't tell this repeatedly. You have told it once.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam, Indian economy is still considered as agricultural economy dependent on the amount of monsoon. Whether the Government has studied about cloud seeding which leads to artificial rain? Whether the Government has got any report and has any State Government used it? Was it found useful?

I have another question. Hon. Minister has stated that 85 per cent of the reservoirs are in normal range, But in Karnataka, almost all 12 reservoirs are going to be emptied within a week. Fodder shortage is also very acute.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: The State Power Minister has stated that the State can be saved only by God and the State Government cannot help. That is the statement he has given. He has said that the State is helpless. Water shortage is too huge. Labourers are going out of villages to other States like Goa. I would like to know whether the State Government has sent any proposal to the Central Government in this regard. The State is not at all acting on that. I would like to know whether the Government has got the proposal regarding cloud seeding. Are there reports on that? I would like to know whether the Government is going to think and act on that.

The third point is about the weather based insurance. It is a very important thing. I would like to know whether the Government is making it farmer friendly.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker, it can't be left to God. Hon'ble Member must remember that there occurred a situation of drought in the year 2009 also and that was not left to God. So, such though can't dwell in anybody's mind in future also. We have prepared

for this and have discussion with you. States have had allocations from us earlier also for this. Earlier also, our schemes and Plans had been in operation but we have issued specific directions with regard to the drought situation as to what to do in this situation and what we can do. We have sat with them and interacted over this.

As regards crop insurance scheme, Hon'ble Speaker would recollect that with regard to the Crop Insurance Scheme post - 11th Plan, certain amendments were made to the guidelines issued post - 12th Plan and thereafter, the Chief Minister of three states, namely - Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh opposed the same. Owing to this, the then Government postponed it during the Rabi Season. When Kharif crop growing season set in, oppositions from three more states started pouring in the opposition saying that the new guidelines contained more premiums for farmers. Thereafter, some States started following new guidelines while some demanded the old ones. We, then issued an order allowing the states to continue with the new or old guidelines as per their convenience and within the next six months, we have just yesterday written to the Chief Ministers requesting them to sit together and express their views so as to create a scenario in consultation with all, which would be in the larger interest of the farmers.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Madam, we are all aware that there has been a deficit of more than 37 per cent of cumulative rainfall in the country so far. Seeing the situation in the country and the situation which may arise in future, has the Government taken any measures and passed on the necessary instructions to the financial institutions and banks regarding restructuring of loans which have been given to the farmers? Money has been taken by farmers for crops and it requires restructuring of their loans. I would like to know whether any such instructions have been passed on to banks and financial institutions.

Secondly, I would like to know whether, in view of the pressure on the State Governments to take various measures to meet this crisis situation, any financial assistance is being thought of to be given to the States.

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE : This is a very important issue. Please hold half an hour discussion on this.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, on the basis of consideration of the assessment by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Council (NC-NEC) as well as consideration of recommendations of the SC and NEC by the High Level Committee, Central assistance through the SDRF and additional assistance under the NDRF is allocated and provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for immediate relief measures.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 500 districts for implementing location specific interventions. In our country, without drought there are many areas which are deficient in rains. There are areas like Bankura and Purulia in our State which do not receive normal rains at any time. So, what is necessary is to develop dry land farming. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what steps he is taking for water conservation? There are countries like Israel which have done drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation where water is conserved. Is there any national programme to have water conservation systems under which dry-areas can be properly irrigated so that we are not dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon?

Before I get an answer. Madam, I would like to seek one spashtikaran. Normally it has been a practice in our House that if Member asks a question in English, the reply is in English; and if the Member asks a question in Hindi, the reply is in Hindi. Will you please clarify?
... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Not necessary.

[Translation]

It's not so. It is not necessary. You have the facility of translation.

Hon'ble Minister, you please speak.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, a lot of schemes on water harvesting are already in operation in the country. More new schemes would commence in future. You would get detailed information in this regard at the time of presentation of Budget.

HON. SPEAKER: I see a number of hand rising. Though it is an important subject, we have to take more question. Other members are also sitting them. If the Hon'ble Members desire, they may give a notice in this regard. A half an hour discussion can be allowed and later a discussion may also be held during the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Rise in Prices of Fertilizers

+

*22. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the prices of fertilizers is on the rise in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof and the reasons therefor during each of last three years and the current year, fertilizer-wise;

(c) the existing mechanism in place to monitor the movement of prices of fertilizers in the country;

(d) whether adequate quantity of fertilizers is made available to the farmers during sowing season and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers at an affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Urea is provided to the farmers at the statutory price of Rs. 5310 per MT since 1.4.2010. This price was increased slightly by Rs. 50 per MT w.e.f. November 2012 to meet the expenses of retailers for acknowledging the receipt of fertilizers in the mobile based Fertilizer Monitoring System (m-FMS). So now the MRP

is Rs. 5360 per MT excluding the Central Excise Duty of 1% for the domestically produced urea and 1% Counter vailing Duty (CVD) on the imported Urea and local taxes (VAT etc.) levied by various State Governments.

As regards Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient (N, P, K & S) content. The prices of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies at reasonable level.

Our country is import dependent to the extent of 100% in Potassic sector and about 90% in phosphatic sector in the form of either finished fertilizers or intermediates. Any increase in prices of fertilizers and its raw materials/intermediates in the international market and fluctuation in exchange rate has a direct bearing on the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country.

With the easing of international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials/intermediates, the prices of P&K fertilizers have remained stable since 2012-13 onwards. The quarter-wise MRPs of various subsidized P&K fertilizers fixed by fertilizer companies during the last three years and the current year are tabulated in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(c) In order to monitor the prices of fertilizers, the following steps/measures have been put in place under the NBS Policy:

- (i) Prices of P&K fertilizers are monitored through web based Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS).
- (ii) Fertilizer companies are required to submit month-wise MRP data of their fertilizer products under FMS.
- (iii) The fertilizer companies have been asked to submit cost data of their fertilizer products from 2012-13 onwards on six monthly basis.
- (iv) In order to devise proper monitoring system regarding prices of P&K fertilizers, the

fertilizer companies have been directed to have the same MRPs printed on the bags as applicable for each State in the FMS.

(d) The Government provides adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers during Rabi as well as Kharif seasons. In this regard, a statement showing requirement, availability and sale of fertilizers during the previous years and the current year up to June 2014 is given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of subsidized chemical fertilizers to the farmers:

- (i) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- (ii) On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:
- (iii) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring (*system www.urvarak.co.in*) also called as FMS;
- (iv) The State Governments are regularly advised to 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.
- (v) Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by DAC, Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State governments.

Annexure-I

Highest Maximum Retail Price (MRP) in Rs/MT of P&K fertilizers fixed by the fertilizer companies under the Nutrient Based Subsidy regime

#	Grades of Fertilizers	11-12(Qtr. Wise)				2012-13(Qtr. Wise)				2013-14 (Qtr. Wise)				2014-15 (Qtr. Wise)	
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
1	DAP : 18-46-0-0	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800	26500	26500	26500	26520	25000	24607	24607	24080	
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0		18200	20000	20000	20000	24200	24200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	TSP : 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000	NA	NA	17000	NA	17000	17000	NA	NA	
4	MOP : 0-0-60-0	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695	23100	24000	18750	18638	17750	17750	17750	17892	
5	16-20-0-13	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300	18200	18200	18200	17280	17710	17510	17010	17940	
6	20-20-0-13	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000	24800	19176	24800	20490	19166	23500	23500	19710	
7	23-23-0-0	7445	7445												
8	10-26-26-0	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900	22225	22225	22225	22213	22200	21160	21160	22260	
9	12-32-16-0	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300	23300	22500	24000	23300	23300	21475	21105	22580	
10	14-28-14-0		14950	17029	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
11	14-35-14-0	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	23300	23300	23300	23300	21810	21810	23340	
12	15-15-15-0	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000	15600	15600	15600	15600	15150	15150	15150	16894	
13	AS: 20:3-0-23	7600	11300	10306	10306	11013	11013	11013	11013	11106	11106	11184	11689	13020	
14	20-20-0-0	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	24450	24450	18500	15561	15262	18000	18000	16910	
15	28-28-0-0	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720	23905	23905	23905	23410	21907	21907	23100	
16	17-17-17-0			17710	17710	20427	20522	20572	20672	20672	22947	24013	23231	23231	
17	19-19-19-0			18093	18093	19470	19470	19470	NA	NA	0	20915	20915	20915	
18	SSP(0-16-0-11)*	3200	4000 to 6300				6500 to 7500			6200-9900	9270	10300	9270	9600	
19	16-16-16-0	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200				18000	18000	18000	17000	17000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	11760	17600	19500	19500	19500	24938	24938	24938	24938	23875	22900	22000	NA
21	15-15-15-09	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000	15000	NA	NA	0	15670	16618	
22	24-24-0-0	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223	16223	18857	18857	17896	17896	17896	19840
23	13-33-0-6		16200	17400	17400	17400	17400	17400			Excluded from NBS Policy			
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)		16000	18000	18000	18000	21500	21500						
25	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)		14900	18690	18300	18300	24800	24800						

MRP is exclusive of Taxes
Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sl. No. 7, 23, 24, 25 are not under subsidy scheme presently.
Blank space/NA means not available in the market/not under subsidy scheme.

Annexure-II

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto June 2014)

State	2013-14						2014-15 (Upto June 2014)							
	UREA			P&K			Urea			P&K				
	Req.	Avl.	Sales	Req.	Avl.	Sales	Req.	Avl.	Sales	Req.	Avl.	Sales		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	32.50	35.12	34.87	38.00	30.51	29.16	6.00	5.87	4.53	6.96	4.57	4.57	2.54	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.45	2.68	2.67	2.13	1.21	1.14	0.62	0.92	0.86	0.37	0.20	0.20	0.10	
Bihar	21.50	18.77	18.71	10.54	7.05	6.72	3.15	4.22	3.60	1.65	1.31	1.31	0.55	
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	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	7.00	6.43	6.34	6.06	3.99	3.75	2.45	2.26	1.90	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.10	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	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	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

GOA	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	22.25	20.82	20.78	11.43	9.99	9.50	4.60	5.05	4.18	3.84	3.13	2.08	
Harayana	19.50	18.55	18.45	4.40	3.49	3.42	3.90	4.14	3.59	0.93	0.40	0.27	
Himachal Pradesh	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.03	
Jammu and Kashmir	1.46	1.35	1.26	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.40	0.43	0.27	0.23	0.32	0.24	
Jharkhand	2.60	1.68	1.63	1.86	0.48	0.48	0.65	0.42	0.30	0.53	0.18	0.12	
Karnataka	15.50	15.01	14.79	26.40	19.19	17.81	2.75	3.63	2.77	5.78	5.80	3.52	
Kerala	2.00	1.44	1.44	4.58	2.85	2.61	0.48	0.44	0.39	1.24	1.05	0.74	
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	19.25	23.01	22.84	16.70	11.61	10.65	3.30	3.43	2.66	4.47	2.73	1.16	
Maharashtra	27.00	26.54	26.42	36.42	25.26	24.39	7.35	7.64	6.98	8.35	6.43	4.91	
Manipur	0.40	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	
Megalaya	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Mizoram	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	
Nagaland	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Odisha	6.80	5.33	5.21	7.85	4.29	4.04	0.80	1.29	0.83	1.49	1.38	0.81	
Puducherry	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	
Punjab	26.40	26.21	26.18	11.05	5.55	5.28	10.00	7.73	6.27	2.91	1.93	1.14	
Rajasthan	18.00	18.50	18.45	7.48	5.23	5.04	2.30	2.82	2.40	1.00	1.37	1.01	
Sikkim	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	10.50	9.12	9.11	14.84	9.82	9.35	1.69	1.84	1.77	2.46	1.43	1.11	
Tripura	0.53	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	62.00	59.38	58.76	31.45	21.05	19.07	12.50	13.15	10.80	5.05	3.70	0.90	
Uttaranchal	2.50	2.80	2.76	0.94	0.63	0.57	0.75	0.74	0.69	0.39	0.13	0.08	
West Bengal	14.50	12.50	12.39	17.87	11.97	11.34	1.75	2.69	2.05	1.37	2.30	1.25	
Total	316.90	306.75	304.54	252.37	175.57	165.64	66.04	69.17	57.26	51.10	40.18	23.68	

SHRI B.V. NAIK : Hon. Speaker, Madam, as per a news report which appeared in *The Indian Express* dated 10th June 2014, the Government is considering urea price hike to cap the fertiliser subsidies. The report says that the Government is considering a proposal to raise the price of urea, the fertiliser most used by the farmers, by at least 10 per cent in order to contain huge subsidy costs that are adding to the burden. Keeping in view the above I would like to know from the Minister whether the Union Government has finalised the urea price hike; if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam Speaker, I want to assure the House that our Government does not propose any hike in the urea fertiliser prices. The Government of India under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has decided to provide the subsidy required on urea, and to provide urea to all the farmers of the country with no dearth of urea.

Madam, we require 31 million tonnes of urea. The domestic production is 22 million tonnes, from Oman joint venture we get two million tonnes, and we import the remaining seven million tonnes of urea. I assure the House that for this kharief and rabi crops there will be no dearth of urea at subsidised prices to the farmers of the entire country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers if there is any intention to provide additional subsidy on nutrient fertilisers like DAP, potash and compost. I ask this because many farmers are using more urea which does not help improve the fertility of land, while nutrient fertilisers are helpful to the fertility of land and also to the growth of agricultural production. So, is there any intention in the Government to provide additional subsidy on nutrient-based fertilisers?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, already the Government of India is providing subsidy on all nutrient-based fertilisers other than urea, especially nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and sulphate fertilisers. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that for the sake of the soil health the ratio of the fertilisers has to be 4:2:1, but today unfortunately it is 8:2:1. The only way ahead is that we need to educate the farmers so that they not only use micro-nutrients, but also think about the soil health and shift to the organic manure whereby the balance can be maintained.

DR. A. SAMPATH : Madam Speaker, from the reply of the hon. Minister. I understand that the fertilizer basket of our nation is growing - the demand is growing and we have become the third largest consumer of fertilizers in the whole world. But at the same time, the hon. Minister stated the truth - our country is import-dependent to the extent of 100 per cent in potash-sector and about 90 per cent in phosphate-sector in the form of either finished fertilizer or intermediaries. It means that we are becoming more and more dependent on imports.

My question is, what measures the Government will take to increase production of fertilizer from the public sector. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the current status of the urea-ammonia complex of FACT, Cochin in Kerala.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, regarding self-reliance in fertilizer sector, both in urea and non-urea fertilizers, the only way ahead for the Government is that we need to acquire assets in various other countries. We are import-dependent in both phosphate and potash raw materials. Therefore, the Government of India has undertaken many joint venture projects; we have undertaken joint ventures in Oman, Senegal, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. We are going to have joint ventures in Iran, Russia, Togo and Canada. So, we are on the anvil of all these acquisitions. Then, I think, we will be reaching near-self-reliance in this regard.

Secondly, regarding FACT, Cochin which is the mother of all the fertilizer companies in the country, I personally visited that company; my first visit as the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers was to FACT, Cochin. I went with the sole intention of reviving that unit. Already, we have made a revival plan for Rs.990 crore; that revival plan has been circulated. I hope that the revival plan will see the light of the day.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, during the farming season, fertilizers are not available to the farmers and we have been witnessing this phenomenon for the last ten years. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether units of Fertilizer Corporation of India situated at Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher, Ramagondam are closed for the last several years. BIFR also directed the Government to make these units functional. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister

as to what steps the Government is taking to run these units because if fertilizers we import are manufactured in the country, it will be available to the farmers at fair price. What steps are being taken by the Government to run those units?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, even through hon'ble member's question is related to another starred question, I would try my best to answer this question. The fertilizer company situated at Gorakhpur has been closed since 1990. So, if we revive all these companies, then the gas pipeline which the Gas Authority of India is laying from Jagdishpur to Haldia, then Barauni, Sindri, Haldia and Durgapur ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt, you may continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I am talking about pipeline from Jagdishpur to Haldia and the fertilizer companies situated around this pipeline can be considered for revival. This is under consideration of the Central Government to revive fertilizers companies along the pipeline.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Speaker Madam, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that India is mainly an agricultural country and when our agriculture sector improves, farmers get better yield, and the country also prospers.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Hon'ble, Speaker, My first question to the Minister is about the Minister about the fertilizers in stock in each State. How much fertilizer is in the stock in Bihar? Second, if the subsidised price of fertilizer is Rs. 200-300 per quintal, why the farmers have to pay Rs. 700-800 per quintal in the open market. Even to procure that fertilizers, they run from pillar to post. So, the Government should ensure that the farmers get fertilizer at fair price without any difficulty. The Hon'ble Minister should issue instructions in this regard, because he has given an assurance that agriculture will be promoted.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, as far as the distribution of fertilizers is concerned, it is the duty of the State Governments. So, I would only like to say to the hon'ble member that it is the duty of the Central

Government to produce fertilizer and send them to the States. In order to monitor, we have introduced Web page fertilizer monitoring system. Through this system monitoring is done on daily basis and we supply fertilizer to every states on the basis of demand made by the Agricultural Ministry of the States during our weekly video conferencing with them. An order can be issued under the Essential Commodity Act regarding fertilizer control, but it is under the jurisdiction as well as responsibility of the State Government to act against the hoarding of fertilizer and ensure that the fertilizer is available to the farmers. But, as far as the production and transportation of fertilizer throughout the country is concerned, through you, I would like to assure the House and the country that task of transporting of Urea and Iron Urea fertilizer after allotment is already completed.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Thank you, Madam. I would also like to thank the hon. Minister for assuring the House that the urea price will not be increased and the FACT will be revived. Out of 31 major fertiliser manufacturing units in India, only 10 units are making profit. They are getting the domestic natural gas at a price of 4.2 US dollars. My specific question to the hon. Minister is whether the domestic natural gas will be made available to all the companies, including the mother plant, FACT which you have cited just now, at a price of 4.2 US dollars. I would also like to know as to whether the Minister could assure the House that the revival package of Rs.990 crore. which is pending with the previous Government, will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, the basic problem of providing fertilisers at an affordable rate is that for the supply of gas, which is the raw material for manufacturing of fertilisers, we are directly dependent on imports. Actually we require 46 MMBtu gas for producing fertilizer. But the gas available in the country is only 31 MMBtu. Therefore, we need to import remaining 16 MMBtu gas. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the price of domestic gas is 4.2 dollars but the international gas is at 8.4 dollars ranging up to 23 dollars.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : But FACT is purchasing gas at 15 dollars to 24 dollars.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Actually, the FACT Plant in Travancore is taking the gas from Petronet in Kochi that is costing FACT 23 dollars per MMBtu.

Therefore, I suppose we need to think about pooling of gas. Not only pooling of gas, we also need to attempt the price pooling of gases, at least as regards the domestic gas.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : Let's strengthen the culture.

[English]

Q. 23 – Adv. Joice George

Financial Assistance to Artists

*23. ADV. JOICE GEORGE : Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes including welfare schemes under implementation for theatre and drama artists in the country;

(b) the financial assistance given to each State/ Union Territory under the schemes to these artists during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revival of traditional drama theatres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Culture administers Schemes known as Performing Arts Grants Scheme, Scholarship/ Fellowship Scheme and Artistes Pension & Welfare Fund Scheme under which financial assistance is granted to the performing artistes including theatre and drama artists. The details of these Schemes are available on official web-site of Ministry of Culture i.e. www.indiculture.nic.in

(b) No financial assistance is being given directly to State Governments/Union Territories under these Schemes. However, details of financial assistance granted to the individuals artistes / not-for-profit cultural

organizations under the aforesaid Schemes during the last 3 years and the current year are given (State / Union Territory-wise) in enclosed Annexure-I, II and III.

(c) National School of Drama (NSD), an autonomous body under control of Ministry of Culture is taking various steps for preservation and promotion of traditional drama theatre. For this purpose, under the Out-reach/Extension Programme, production oriented theatre workshops are conducted across the country in collaboration with the local theatre groups and plays are also performed, as part of these workshops.

NSD's Sanskaar Rang Toli (TIE Company) has a biennial event called "Bal Sangam". This is a festival with a focus on Indian performing folk and traditional theatre arts presented by children practicing these arts, from different regions of the country including rural area. Similarly, "Jashne Bachpan" to showcase children theatre productions is also organized biennially.

Similarly, a Poorvottar Theatre Festival is also organized in the North-East region from time to time with a focus to preserve and promote traditional theatre practices of the North-East region, among other practices.

Further, as part of syllabus curriculum, the students of the NSD also visit various regions including North-East of the country and perform & research theatre forms prevalent in these regions, which are quite diverse in nature.

The plays produced by the student as well as the participants in various workshops across the country are performed and documented by the NSD. These plays are often based on folk and traditional forms.

In addition to the above, NSD also organizes Bharat Rang Mahotsav annually which provides a platform to showcase theatre production including traditional theatre performances from within the country and abroad.

The Zonal Cultural Centers also implement a Scheme called Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme to promote theatre activities including stage shows and Production oriented workshops etc.

Annexure-I

Statement giving State-wise details of Salary & Production Grant granted under the "Performing Arts Grants Scheme" during the last 3 years and current year

(Fig. in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No of Orgs.	Amount Released	No of Orgs.	Amount Released	No of Orgs.	Amount Released	No of Orgs.	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	15.36	0	0	2	16.80	1	12.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	86.87	23	110.99	23	71.10	7	40.24
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	7.11	2	3.00	14	20.92	1	1.50
4	Assam	18	55.78	23	68.83	52	83.41	14	27.83
5	Bihar	27	111.57	42	142.49	75	184.94	16	53.38
6	Chandigarh	5	30.57	9	64.075	6	24.18	3	32.40
7	Chhattisgarh	2	63.6	0	0	3	6.43	0	0
8	Delhi	110	487.35	135	559.065	172	565.33	40	106.57
9	Goa	1	5.52	1	5.52	2	5.91	3	10.10
10	Gujarat	10	23.39	12	41.67	14	64.07	3	14.60
11	Haryana	11	38.43	14	41.705	36	69.33	8	10.83
12	Himachal Pradesh	3	9.11	7	10.125	8	34.29	4	17.25
13	Jammu and Kashmir	18	70.01	19	65.095	22	40.71	5	3.12
14	Jharkhand	0	0	4	4.875	6	17.05	2	3.20
15	Karnataka	103	470.84	60	377.49	174	476.23	33	130.31
16	Kerala	26	136.6	36	193.96	51	60.73	10	52.50
17	Madhya Pradesh	29	114.27	43	194.377	57	169.96	10	14.61
18	Maharashtra	51	236.29	50	274.3	89	298.98	22	64.93
19	Manipur	76	370.1	110	660.592	80	259.34	44	254.20
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00
21	Mizoram	2	3.36	2	10.68	6	47.52	1	8.88
22	Nagaland	0	0	2	8.46	6	19.38	1	6.96
23	Odisha	19	89.01	21	89.572	36	108.16	7	12.14
24	Puducherry	2	12.48	3	18.75	2	4.50	0	00
25	Punjab	3	15.03	4	13.65	8	30.24	3	25.72
26	Rajasthan	10	41.22	26	73.775	36	143.94	6	15.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Sikkim	0	0	1	1.50	0	0	0	00
28	Tamil Nadu	21	87.81	20	75.487	42	161.26	6	19.18
29	Tripura	0	0	2	3.00	6	72.32	2	3.27
30	Uttar Pradesh	91	236.18	47	238.334	150	256.49	51	131.46
31	Uttarakhand	7	18.8	15	26.192	20	84.53	2	0.5
32	West Bengal	297	862.49	287	990.633	347	912.72	73	247.66
Grant Total		960	3699.15	1020	4368.19	1545	4310.77	378	1321.94

Annexure-II

State-wise Financial Assistance given to Theatre and Drama Artistes under the 'Scheme of Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture' and the 'Scheme of Award of Scholarship to Young Artistes in the Different Cultural Fields' during the last three Financial Years and the Current Year

Fellowship

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	144000	0	240000	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	144000	0	1680000	0
5	Bihar	240000	0	480000	0
6	Chandigarh	24000	0	240000	0
7	Chhattisaarh	48000	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0
9	Guiarat	24000	0	0	0
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	240000	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	480000	0	960000	0
13	Jharkhand	0	0	480000	0
14	Karnataka	1680000	0	240000	0
15	Kerala	960000	0	3600000	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
17	Maharashtra	1440000	0	240000	0
18	Manipur	1680000	0	480000	0
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
21	Nagaland	0	0	240000	0
22	Delhi	1920000	0	1440000	0
23	Odisha	0	0	0	0
24	Puducherry	240000	0	480000	0
25	Punjab	0	0	480000	0
26	Rajasthan	480000	0	0	0
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	480000	0	1200000	0
29	Telanqana	0	0	0	0
30	Tripura	0	0	0	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	720000	0	480000	0
32	Jttarakhand	3	0	3	0
33	West Bengal	4800000	0	3360000	3
34	Dadra and Naqar Haveli	0	0	0	0
35	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		18960000	0	16560000	0

SCHOLARSHIP

Sl. No.	State and U.T.	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,60,000/-	0	1,20,000/-	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	4,80,000/-	0	4,80,000/-	0
5	Bihar	2,40,000/-	0	10,80,000/-	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisqarh	0	0	1,20,000/-	0
8	Goa	0	0	2,40,000/-	0
9	Gujarat	2,40,000/-	0	2,40,000/-	0
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	1,20,000/-	0	1,20,000/-	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	3,60,000/-	0	1,20,000/-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Jharkhand	0	0	1,20,000/-	0
14	Karnataka	0	0	2,40,000/-	0
15	Kerala	6,00,000/-	0	2,40,000/-	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	4,80,000/-	0	9,60,000/-	0
17	Maharashtra	2,40,000/-	0	6,00,000/-	0
18	Manipur	2,40,000/-	0	2,40,000/-	0
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
20	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
21	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
22	New Delhi	1,20,000/-	0	7,20,000/-	0
23	Odisha	1,20,000/-	0	2,40,000/-	0
24	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
25	Punjab	2,40,000/-	0	1,20,000/-	0
26	Rajasthan	0	0	4,80,000/-	0
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1,20,000/-	0
29	Telangana	0	0	3	0
30	Tripura	0	0	0	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	3,60,000/-	0	4,80,000/-	0
32	Uttarakhand	1,20,000/-	0	0	0
33	West Bengal	6,00,000/-	0	21,60,000/-	0
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
35	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		49,20,000/-	0	92,40,000/-	0

Annexure-III

<i>State-wise details of Artistes / dependents availing financial assistance under the "Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund" as on 30.06.2014</i>			1	2	3
Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries			
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457	4.	Delhi	49
2.	Assam	49	5.	Goa	10
3.	Bihar	46	6.	Gujarat	6
			7.	Haryana	31
			8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
			9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
			10.	Jharkhand	10
			11.	Karnataka	713

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	341
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55
14.	Maharashtra	866
15.	Manipur	142
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	5
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	274
20.	Puducherry	6
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	10
23.	Tamil Nadu	251
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	260
26.	Uttarakhand	14
27.	West Bengal	87
Total		3698

Financial assistance granted during the last 3 years and current year under Artists Pension and Welfare Fund Scheme

(Figure in Rs. Crore)

Year	Financial assistance granted
2011-12	11.94
2012-13	15.22
2013-14	15.31
2014-15 (as on 25.6.2014)	5.67

ADV. JOICE GEORGE : Madam Speaker, there is some mention about strengthening of the folklores but there is no mention as regards strengthening of tribal folklores. My specific question is whether there is any specific programme for strengthening of tribal folklores in India.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam, the National School of Drama is doing a lot of things for tribals. It is organizing two tribal festivals - one at Shanti Niketan,

West Bengal and the second at Mumbai in which various traditional theatre forms of tribal artists from across the country are invited. It has documented the entire event.

[Translation]

The Ministry of Culture does a lot of work for tribals. We will do more work as per your suggestion.

ADV. JOICE GEORGE : Madam, there is a drastic decline in the grants allotted through Performing Arts Grants Scheme. In 2012, the grant allotted for Kerala was Rs.193 lakh but for the year 2013-14, the grant was only Rs.16 lakh. I would like to know the reason for this remarkable decline in the amount of grants under the Performing Arts Grants Scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam Speaker, I can say that the Ministry of Culture chalks out programmes regarding grant for performing Arts and maximum grant is given to the State of Kerala.

Your have said that lowest amount of grant has been given to Kerala, Whatever applications we have received, in my opinion, we have given maximum amount of grants to the State of Kerala. Whatever you have said about finance is right. Now a days, awareness has increased and the people are attracted towards this scheme. More applications are being received in this regard. I would like to request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to allot more and more fund under this scheme.

SHRI THUPSTAN CHHEWANG (Ladakh): Madam Speaker, The Minister has said in part (b) of his question that the grant given under this scheme is not given directly to the state or the Union territory. First of all I would like to know the modus operandi from the hon. Minister? Is the Ministry of Culture approached directly or it is done through the state?

Secondly, I would like to tell that the effort being made by NSD to release/revise that grant for culture is not sufficient. Will the Minister like to say something in this regard. I would particularly like to mention Jammu and Kashmir, just as my friend raised a question about tribal areas.

There are two-three parts - Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. There is a lot of scope to promote it there. Will the Minister like to tell as to what is being done for them?

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam Speaker, a number of programmes are run through Sangeet Natak Academy. National School of Drama takes this scheme ahead. I have to say that an artist applies directly to the zonal centre for the funds and scholarship under various schemes and then the applications are sent to the National Academy for selection of the artists and then funds are released to the artist directly. The funds released for other schemes go through the State Government. Hon'ble member has asked about the funds. I have just said that we receive a number applications and we give them grant from the funds we have with us. We may consider about more funds when more schemes are made in future.

SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that the reply regarding Artist Pension Scheme and welfare fund given in annexure-III finds no mention of Chhattisgarh. I want to know whether no artist has been included under the said scheme because I know that a number of artists have been honoured with Padmashri and Padmabhushan. When we go through the newspapers, we often come to know that so and so artist has no money for his treatment, he is ill and is admitted to the hospital or he is dying of hunger. Will the Hon'ble Minister ask for the list of such artists, institutions and committees from the State Government of Chhattisgarh and issue directions for their pension and welfare of such artists and provide information in this regard.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Madam Speaker, Hon'ble member has asked about Chhattisgarh. We have not received applications under this scheme and therefore, they have not been sanctioned. But, we will see when we get the list of such artists.

[English]

SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY (Birbhum): Madam, West Bengal is known for its leading role in art, theatre and

performing arts. I would like to know if the hon. Minister will consider setting up a branch of National School of Drama in Kolkata to further the cause of theatre in Eastern India.

[Translation]

He has just said that he would do so when he gets the names for pension. It is to be considered in case of technicians and artists for West Bengal also.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member. We would consider her demand. Please send your proposals ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Prof. Saugata Rao, he is an artist. He shown concern about them. You please sit down.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATLI SHIVAJI : Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say that the whole country is aware that Maharashtra is a land of artists, where Drama artists and play artists are there. For the last many days the Government of Maharashtra grants pension ...*(Interruptions)* to the play artists. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that a number of artists - Play artists and Drama artists have devoted their whole life for the sake of Art. Has any scheme been formulated by the Central Government under which grant or pension is given to play artists?

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble member has asked a question. We have schemes like Performing Arts Grants Scheme, Fellowship Scheme, Scholarship Scheme and Artists Pension Scheme, etc. They will get the benefits of these schemes if they apply under these schemes.

HON. SPEAKER : Play (Tamasha) also comes under Performing Arts.

Mega Food Parks

*24. SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the guidelines for establishing Mega Food Parks in the country and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;

(b) whether the Government has received several proposals from the States for setting up mega food parks in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon including the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the above period project/state-wise?

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

Statement

(a) The primary objective of Mega Food Parks Scheme is to create modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm at Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity, water, ETP facilities etc. at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Details of the proposals for setting up Mega Food Parks received from various States in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-I

(d) 30 Mega Food Park projects have been accorded In-principle approval by the Ministry after evaluation of the proposals, received during the last three years and the current year, as per the scheme guidelines. Out of these 30 projects, 13 projects have been accorded final approval and are at various stages of implementation. 13 projects have been cancelled due to their failure to meet the conditions of final approval as per the scheme guidelines. Details of implementation of these 30 projects including the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of the proposals received for setting up Mega Food Parks during the last three years and the current year including Rajasthan

List of Eols/Proposals received under Phase II of Implementation

#	Name of the Applicant	Project Location
1	2	3
Bihar		
1.	Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Kahelgaon, District Bhagalpur
2.	Ruchi Infrastructure Limited	Durgawati, Bhabua
3.	JVL Mega Food Park Private Limited	Basahi, Rohtas
4.	Bihar Mega Processed Food Park Private Ltd.	Araria
5.	Pristine Logistics & Infra projects Pvt. Ltd.	Khagaria
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Ruchi Soya Limited	Maheswar, Khargone
2.	Jabalpur Mega Food Park Private Ltd.	Khairi, Jabalpur
3.	Vashisht Holding Limited SPV - Madhya Pradesh Food Park Pvt, Ltd.	Village Rodiya, Taluka Bhikangaon, District Khargone
4.	Central India Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Kodhasabri, District Chindwada
5.	Sanwaria Mega Food Park Limited	Kiratpur Village, Talukaltarsi, Hoshangabad
6.	Madhya Pradesh Mega Processed Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bilawali, Tehsil/District Dewas
7.	Chhindwara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Chhindwara

1	2	3
Tripura		
1.	Sikaria Infra projects Private Limited	Near Agartala
2.	Tube Glass Containers Limited SPV - Tripureswari Mega Food Parks Ltd., not formed yet	Uttar Champapura West Tripura
Haryana		
1.	Haryana Herbal and Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bakana, Kurukshetra
2.	Star One Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Nuh, District Mewat
3.	Haryana Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Shakarpuri, Tehsil Ferozpur Jhirka, Mewat District
Gujarat		
1.	Jaffe Food Industries Private Limited	Bakrol Village, Ahmedabad DistL
2.	Santoshi Masala Private Limited	Anand
3.	Fanidhar Mega Food Pvt Ltd.	Viramgam, Ahmedabad
4.	Shree LTC Export India Private Limited SPV- Kutch Mega Food Park, not formed yet	Village Mouje Ratadiya, Taluka Mumdra, District Kutch
5.	Mahakali Mega Food Park	Village Kayat, Junishedhavi Navishedhavi of Kadi District Mehsana
6.	Anil limited SPV - Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., not formed yet	Village Paladi, Taluka Savli, District Vadodara
7.	Winfra Green Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Vareth, Taluka Mandvi, Surat
8.	Gujarat Mega Processed Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Savli, Vadodara

1	2	3
9.	Vibrant Mega Food Park	Janakhali, Taluka Mandvi, Surat
Rajasthan		
1.	Rajasthan Mega Food Parks Limited	Nairaina, District Jaipur
2.	ARL Infratech Limited	Bhilwara District
3.	Marwar Agro Mega Food Parks Private Limited	Dooni, Gandhigram, District Tonk
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Simplex Projects Limited	Shadipora, Srinagar
2.	Kashmir Agri fresh Food Park	Lassipora, District Pulwama, Kashmir
Kerala		
1.	Kerala State Civil Supply Corporation Limited	Konii, Pathanamthitta District
2.	Malabar Mega Food Park Private Limited	Kinaloor, Kozhikode District
3.	National Integrated Maga Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Palakkad
Odisha		
1.	Centre of Entrepreneurship Development, Regional College of Management	Badchana, Cuttack
2.	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Rayagada
3.	Odisha Mega Agro Food Park Ltd.	Banki
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Ramky Infrastructure Limited	Banjari/ Bagaudh of Tehsil Kurudh in district Dhamtari
2.	Sahara Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Badoli, Tatuka Rajpur, district Surguja
3.	Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Parks Pvt Ltd	Naya Raipur

List of Eols/Proposals received under Phase III of Implementation

#	Name of the Applicant	Project Location
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tadepalligudem, District West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
2	Orange Bio Industrial Infrastructure Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (ORBIT)	Raghunadhally Village and Mandal of Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh
3	Annapurna Integrated Agri Park	Chintalapadu, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh
4	Satyavedu Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Palagunta, Taluka Satyavedu, District: Chittoor, State: Andhra Pradesh
5	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Village Lakkampally, Nandipet Mandal, District Nizamabad, State: Andhra Pradesh
6	Continental Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Thimmapur & Kothur, District Mehboob Nagar, State-Andhra Pradesh
7	Carbon Neutrals Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Zaheerabad, Medak, Andhra Pradesh
Assam		
1	Kamrup Eco Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Belguri, District Kamrup, Assam

1	2	3
Bihar		
1	JVL Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jorabarpur, District Rohtas, State: Bihar
2	Pristine Logistics & Infra projects Pvt. Ltd.	Block Mansi, District-Khagaria, State-Bihar
3	Champan Agri Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bariya, District East Champaran, Bihar
4	Mums Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Chaugain, Taluka Dumrawn, District Buxar, Bihar
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Sindhu Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bemta, Sarora, District Raipur
2.	Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Kharora, Dist. Raipur
3.	Utsav Organic Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Villages Dhansuli & Khatiya, Tilda Tehsil, District Raipur
Delhi		
1	Pavitra Bhumi Pvt. Ltd.	GT Karnal Road, District North West, State Delhi
2	Vyanjan Vihar Pvt. Ltd.	Not provided in the Eol.
Goa		
1	Polar Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	Village Sigaon, District South Goa, Goa
Gujarat		
1	Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd.	Mundra, District Kachchh, Gujarat

1	2	3
2	Vraj Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Dholi, Taluka Dholuka, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat
3	Rainbow Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Suraj, Taluka Kadi, District Mehasana, State Gujarat
4	Vibrant KKP Food and Agro Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jankhala, Taluka: Mandavi, District: Surat, State: Gujarat
5	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Munderda, near Mehsana, District Mehsana, Gujarat
6	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Taluka Mangrol, District: Surat, State: Gujarat
Haryana		
1.	Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	Village Natar, Sirsa
2.	Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Seva) Limited	Village Jattipur, Dist. Panipat
3.	Star One Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tajpur, District Mewat, Haryana
4.	Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Ganaur Town, Sonipat District Haryana
Himachal Pradesh		
1	Poliyan Mega Food Park	Village Poliyan, District Una, Himachal Pradesh
2	Himachal Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Dulehar, District Una, Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3
3	HIM Mega Food Park	Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh
4	Grewal Associates Pvt. Ltd.	Not given, State: Himachal Pradesh
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Simplex Projects Limited	Lassipora in Pulwama Distt. of J&K.
2.	Greens Food Park India Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora in Pulwama Distt. of J&K.
3.	Kashmir Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora in Pulwama Distt. of J&K.
4.	J and K Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora in Pulwama Distt. of J&K.
Karnataka		
1	Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Gram Panchayat Kalinganahalli, District Mandya, Karnataka
Kerala		
1.	Malabar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Kuzhur, Irinjalakuda taluk of Thrissur Dist, Kerala
Mizoram		
1	Mizoram Mega Food Park	Khamaran, Dist: Aizwal, State: Mizoram
Madhya Pradesh		
1	Trident Corporation Ltd.	Village Berkhedi & Khapakhurd, Taluka Budhani, District Sehore, Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra		
1	Dewap Mega Food Park	District: Parbhani, State: Maharashtra

1	2	3
2	Amravati Integrated Mega Food Park	Shirpur, Amravati District, Maharashtra
3	Garden Pick Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Utran, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
4	Sindhudurg Integrated Coastal Food Park	Taluka Gavan, District: Sindhudurg, State: Maharashtra
5	Maharashtra Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Naigaon Sanghvi, District Satara, State- Maharashtra
6	Suyojit Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Wadgaon Pingla, Taluka Sinnar District Nasik, Maharashtra
7	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Degaon, District Satara, Maharashtra
8	Majalgaon Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Majalgaofi, District Beed, Maharashtra
9	SK Agro Foodtech Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Kaledhol, District Satara, Maharashtra
10	Toronto Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Talasari, District Thane, Maharashtra
Odisha		
1	Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mouza Raniboro, Tehsil: Khallikote, District: Ganjam, State: Odisha
Puducherry		
1	Goenka Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Village Abhishekpakkam, District Puducherry

1	2	3
Punjab		
1	Worldwide Food Park Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Village Hamira, District Kapurthala, Punjab
2	Saastha Mega Food Park Ltd.	Rail Majra, Dist: Nawanshahar, State: Punjab
Rajasthan		
1.	Green Tech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village- Rupangarh, District-Ajmer, State-Rajasthan
2.	Rajasthan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Narayana, Sambhar Tensil, Rajasthan
Sikkim		
1	M3 Food Paradise Pvt. Ltd.	Saramsa Village, East District, Sikkim
2	Himalayan Organic Mega Food Park Ltd.	Melli, Dist: South Sikkim, State: Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh		
	UP Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Aurangpur, Pargana Dankaur, District Gautam Budh Nagar, NCR
Uttarakhand		
1	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Mauha Kheraganj, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, State: Uttarakhand
West Bengal		
1	Concast Exim Ltd.	Amta, Howrah, West Bengal
2	Dankuni Projects Ltd.	Dankuni, District Hooghly, West Bengal
3	Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rajganj Village, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal

Annexure-II

Status of Implementation of 30 Mega Food Park Projects approved during the last three years and the current year project/state-wise including Rajasthan (as on 30.06.2014)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No	Name	State	Project cost	Date of In-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	119.12	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	50.00	0.00
2	M/s Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	116.44	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
3.	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Bhagaipur, Bihar	Bihar	153.96	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00 Cancelled in IMAC on 30.06.2014
4.	M/s Pristine Logistics & infraprojects Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria, Bihar	Bihar	142.98	21.09.2012	Final approval has been accorded in IMAC meeting on 30.06.2014.		
5.	M/s JVL Mega food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	114.22	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
6.	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.,Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	124.91	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	50.00	0.00
7.	M/s Raipur Mega Food Park Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	129.65	21.09.2012	04.06.2014	50.00	0.00
8.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	Gujarat	141.70	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	50.00	5.00 Cancelled due to withdrawal of the SPV from the Project
9.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park , Surat, Gujarat	Gujarat	108.30	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	50.00	0.00
10.	M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Ltd.	Gujarat	117.80	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
11.	M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd., Sirsa, Haryana	Haryana	147.08	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled vide notice dated 25.06.2013		
12.	Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhavaseva) Limited	Haryana	249.92	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Himachal Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	81.45	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		
14.	M/s Poliyan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	97.63	21.09.2012	Final approval has been accorded in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014.		
15.	M/s RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama, Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	81.02	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50.00	0.00
16.	M/s Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	127.70	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50.00	30.00
17.	M/s Maharashtra Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Maharashtra	135.00	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		
18.	M/s Amravati Integrated Mega Food Park	Maharashtra	133.08	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		
19.	M/s Suyojit Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	142.95	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		
20.	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	Maharashtra	132.26	21.09.2012	Final approval has been accorded in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014.		
21.	M/s Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. (earlier M/s Mizoram Mega Food Park)	Mizoram	71.91	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
22.	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ganjam, Odisha	Odisha	117.05	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been cancelled vide notice dated 30.03.2014.		
23.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	Odisha	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50.00	5.00
24.	M/s Chakranemi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Abhishekhpakka	Puducherry	149.89	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been cancelled vide notice dated 29.05.2014.		
25.	M/s Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	113.11	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50.00	0.00
26.	M/s Kanchenjunga Mega Food Park Ltd., South Sikkim, Sikkim	Sikkim	80.37	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been cancelled vide notice dated 19.02.2014		
27.	M/s Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	20.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	113.95	19.12.2013	“In-principle” approval accorded to the project has been cancelled in IMAC meeting dated 30.06.2014		
29.	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	124.52	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	50.00	0.00
30.	M/s Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	West Bengal	113.9	21.09.2012	“In-principle” approval accorded to the project has been cancelled vide notice dated 19.02.2014		

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker, my question is regarding the scheme for Mega Food Park. As per reply given by Hon'ble Minister, she has received 30 proposals in three years and out of said 30 proposals, only 13 projects have been sanctioned and 13 projects have been rejected by her.

I belong to Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency and Bhujia prepared here is well known by the name of Bikaneri Bhujia in the entire country and an agriculture product 'Moth' is mixed with the Bhujia. The Bhujia got popularity because of this 'Moth'. Climate is also an issue in this matter. Proposal of Bikaner has not been mentioned in these 30 proposals. What are the reasons for not mentioning the same? As far as I understand, there is a condition named SPV in the Mega Food Park Scheme. It is a good scheme, but 30 proposals have been received and out of the said proposals, only 13 projects have been sanctioned and 13 projects have been rejected because this scheme has cluster based approach. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to simplify the conditions laid down by making changes in the same. We have been listening about these Food Parks for last ten years but it does not appear that more number of Food Parks have been sanctioned during last ten years. Now, the New Government has come to power, I expect hon'ble Minister and want to know from her whether the Government proposes to simplify the same?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, it is correct that number of Food Parks sanctioned during last ten years, especially recent three years could not be set up in toto, but there are various reasons behind it. The main reason is that in the scheme we show requirement of 50 acres of land, but it is difficult to acquire entire stretch of land at one place, it takes time. After that,

taking CLU from State Government takes much time and after obtaining CLU, the idea of Mega Food Park is to set up small units which is beneficial to the farmers, and when we take the land on lease there is no clause of sub-lease but we have to sub-lease the same. There are various reasons which are being examined and wherever there is a possibility of reform, we will try to do so.

As far as he has talked about SPV, there are three-four stages in the process. First of all, there it is expression of interest. When the Government sanctions Mega Food Parks, it publishes an advertisement. The Ministry invites expression of interest seeking the name of the persons interested. Persons apply on their own. A committee examines the claims of persons concerned and after that a technical committee also examines the same. Then, a third committee also examines it and after having examined all aspects, projects are sanctioned, At the first stage, as per condition of SPV, you should have land, CLU and all financial arrangements and after that you get sanction. Therefore, it is SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) so that people can start working after taking grant. Money and land are included in its main criteria and you get approval after things tied up.

As Hon'ble Member has said that Bikaner is well known for Bikaneri Bhujia, so I hope he should apply when new projects will be sanctioned from that area. I am examining the reasons behind not setting up popular projects and also contemplating the changes in the scheme so that this scheme could go ahead and the same shall be done.

SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL: I wish to thank hon'ble Minister that she is according in principle approval to Bikaneri Bhujia in the House. Madam, through you, I want to ask second supplementary question. SPV

(Special Purpose Vehicle) is linked with stake holders and the projects have been sanctioned. As per my knowledge, there is no coordination among State Governments, SPV and stake holders in respect of projects sanctioned.

Personnel of SPV go with project approved, but they do not maintain good terms even with State Government, and the stakeholders also complain of being exploited by personnel of SPV. If the State Government is appointed SPV by making coordination among these – State Government, SPV and stakeholders or conditions are simplified, the scheme can be more beneficial. Through you, this is my question that I want to raise before Hon'ble Minister.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: A local officer at state level is appointed by the Ministry who looks after it. There is no doubt that such a scheme was existing earlier and we faced similar problem. Several changes have been made keeping it in view. Drastic changes have been made in the new Mega Food Park Scheme, as earlier cooperative and State agencies were not fit in the scheme. Now, SPV will not be required for them, thus making cooperative and state agencies to execute the same and persons nominated at state level are officer mostly at the level of commissioner or Deputy Collector. They monitor all these and it is their duty to deal with problems faced by State. This is why, they are included in the committee so that these may be followed up at state level.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon'ble Madam, there are huge possibilities of food processing in our country. Today, India ranks 1st in production of milk, 2nd in fruits and vegetables and 3rd in foodgrains, but our wastage is about 40%. I want to ask a question from the Hon'ble Minister. There are lots of difficulties in Mega Food Park Scheme as he has mentioned. What are the views of the Ministry and the Minister to resolve these difficulties? As well as, there was a proposal to hike Capital Cost from fifty crore rupees to one hundred crore rupees. What is the opinion of the Government thereto and how many people will get employment on this basis in future? Please enlighten us ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : He has said about Mega Food Park Scheme and wastages. Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) has conducted a study about this. The study

reveals that 6.8 to 18% of perishable fruits and vegetables get wasted. One of the reasons behind this is that there is less processing of fruits and vegetables in food processing, while other food items are processed more. Particularly, people are in the habit of taking fresh fruits and vegetables. They are not more acquainted with processed fruits. One of the objectives of setting up a Mega Food Park is to lower the quantum of wastages of fruits and vegetables. Hub and spoke is a model, where there is a big processing centre and at farm level, there is a collection centre. There is a primary processing centre near this and then the items are sent to the central processing centres. This is called a 'Hub and Spoke Model' so that its coverage may spread all over. That is why, Mega Food Park has been envisaged. It has been said earlier that its success rate is not as it should be. I hope the Government will support to bring about changes so that the scheme could proceed forward.

[*English*]

As far as the hon. Member's suggestion that the amount of subsidy should be raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 100 crore is concerned, I would like to say that, unfortunately the financial status has not been left in such a condition that we would do things that we would love to do. So, soon as the funds situation is put on the right track, I am we will look that. Meanwhela, other alternatives or options are being weighed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Madam, the Hon'ble Minister has said that more new food processing plants will be opened in the country. I just want to know whether the Central Government proposes to open a food processing plant in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency in Haryana.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The scheme for new Mega Food Parks is open till 31st August. People can send their Expression of Interest (EOI). Perhaps, the extension of scheme may be considered. This is now open.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA : Madam, in Nandipet Mandal in my constituency, around 380 acres have already been acquired from the farmers but the Food Park never started in the past seven years. I just

want to understand the reason behind it. I think the final approval is still pending. Will the final approval happen? If not, will the land be given back to the farmers?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Like I said earlier, there are various stages in it. Once those norms are met, then the approvals are given. So, if the final approval is still pending, it means that either funds have not been tied up or the land is not there in that unit of 50 acres. As soon as all the options are cleared, the grant is released.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : All the question have been answered well.

[English]

Cross Border Infiltration

*25. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are reports of infiltration along various borders of the country;

(b) If so, the number of cases reported, the number of infiltrators apprehended and killed during the last three years and the current year in border States; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check the incidences of infiltration along the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of cases of infiltration reported, the number of infiltrators apprehended and killed during the last three years and the current year in border States, are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration along the international borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* include:

- Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country. The riverine segments of international borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.
- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. Continuous efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Raising the issues of infiltration from across the border during various meetings with counter part countries i.e. Company Commander Meeting, Commandant Level Meeting, Sector Commander Level Meeting, Frontier Level Meeting and Director General Level Talks.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/human trafficking along the borders have been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.
- Two additional battalions have been deployed on the Jammu International Border for effective domination of the International Border.

Annexure

Border	State	2011		2012		2013		2014 (upto May-June)					
		Cases	Apprehension	Cases	Apprehensions	Cases	Apprehensions	Cases	Apprehensions				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Indo- Bangladesh	West Bengal	499	577	14	707	1028	24	1161	2815	17	496	1109	02
	Assam		43	-		24	-		13	-		9	-
	Meghalaya		81	-		168	-		138	-		29	-
	Tripura		92	03		166	01		96	-		48	-
	Mizoram		42	-		06	-		01	-		05	-
	Sub-total		835	17		1392	25		3063	17		1200	02
Indo- Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir	317	07	38	332	09	16	345	16	39	73	13	05
	Punjab		42	06		54	12		30	10		13	07
	Rajasthan		23	04		19	02		13	02		04	-
	Gujarat		14	02		41	-		86	-		11	-
	Sub-total		86	50		123	30		145	51		41	12
Indo-Nepal and	Uttar Pradesh	03	07	-	04	-	-	03	02	-	02	08	-
Indo- Bhutan	Uttarakhand		-	-		01	-		-	-		-	-
	Bihar		-	-		10	-		-	-		01	-
	Assam		-	-		02	-		-	-		-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	West Bengal		-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
	Arunachal Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total		07	-	-	13	-	-	03	-	-	09	-
	Indo-China												
	Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh	06	01	-	02	-	-	02	-	-	01	-	-
	Jammu & Kashmir		-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	-
	Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arunachal Pradesh		08	-	-	02	-	-	03	-	-	02	-
	Sub-total		09	-	-	02	-	-	06	-	-	02	-
	Indo-Myanmar												
	Arunachal Pradesh	122	09	-	219	35	-	180	43	06	90	33	04
	Nayaland		42	-	-	74	-	-	69	-	-	23	-
	Manipur		69	01	-	104	01	-	54	04	-	30	-
	Mizoram		01	-	-	05	-	-	04	-	-	-	-
	Sub- total		121	01	-	218	01	-	170	10	-	86	04

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Madam, during the last ten years, this country has become a banana republic. The people of Bangladesh infiltrate here and after beheading our soldiers they run away. Pakistanies infiltrate and after beheading our soldiers they run away unobstructed. The business of fake currency, drugs; the border of Nepal is open; infiltration from Bangladesh is going on. The demography of the constituency which I represent has been completely changed. Whether we speak of Assam, Bihar or Bengal; Jammu-Kashmir witnesses an incident like Kargil, Mumbai witnesses an incident like Taj. Sometimes our flight is highjacked. In such a situation, the Government sometimes tries to grant citizenship to Bangladesh infiltrators through UID, and our NPR becomes void.

HON. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The country is facing infiltration from every Nook and corner, whether it is through China or Naxalism or terrorism. The issue is ...*(Interruptions)* Since you are supporting, you are doing so for vote-bank ...*(Interruptions)* I am not judging the matter on Hindu or Muslim lines ... *(Interruptions)* our peddlers, drivers, servants are losing their jobs ...*(Interruptions)* You want to make Bangladeshies the citizen of India for the sake of vote-bank....*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Who wants to make?

....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, this will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: My simple question is.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.
...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Please don't converse.

....*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE : Madam, they cannot communalise it. You cannot allow it. Please do not allow it....*(Interruptions)* Please do not encourage communansfli..you are the Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You must understand that a questioner is an able person and a replier is also an able person. Please don't make cross-talking.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Nishikantji, ask your question.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I would like to ask from the Hon'ble Minister about the increasing incidents of infiltration and the reasons behind this one incept handling of incidents somewhere by army, somewhere by navy, somewhere by the Ministry of Home Affairs, somewhere by the Ministry of External Affairs....*(Interruptions)* We had introduced POTA like law to check this type of infiltration. We had introduced this law to control terrorism.
...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question quickly. Don't you have a question to ask?

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Whether the Government of India purpose to introduce POTA like law to check this infiltration again?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker
...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen the answer given by the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE : You are the Speaker.
...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know I am the Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know I am the Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Speaker, before the hon. Minister replies, I have a small request to make. The hon. Members should not gesticulate towards the Speaker. They should show respect. Whatever they want to say, they can say....(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Only the Minister's reply should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There is nothing like this. I will look into it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, the question asked by the Hon'ble Member is related to the Internal Security of the country and it is an important question...(Interruptions) The Government is totally aware of the infiltration in India from the other countries of the world ...(Interruptions) Proper fencing was sometime ago done at the border with other countries. But, I also want to inform the august House about the length and the work of fencing completed along Bangladesh, Pakistan and

*Not recorded.

China borders. Indo-Bangladesh border, about which the Hon'ble Member has asked a question, I would like to inform that the length of Indo-Bangladesh border is approximately 4096.7 kms., but the Cabinet Committee on Security has approved to put fencing at this border for approximately 3,326.14 kms, and on 2823 kms, fencing work has been completed and only 501 kms border area remains to be fenced in which the work of fencing of 130 km. border is in progress. Along with fencing work at border with Meghalaya will be started soon after consultation with the Government of Meghalaya. There are some problems in fencing of the remaining border line due to desert, snow - capped mountains, riverine rivers, big streams, huge ponds at someplaces. That is why, there is a problem in fencing there. But, we have made a fullproof system to identify the infiltrator or the citizen of India...(Interruptions) Taking this matter seriously, our Prime Minister had called a meeting in which the decision to set up a National Registration Authority to prepare a national population register was taken up and it has already been established. The setting up of the National Registration Authority and the Unique Identification Authority of India was called in and they were asked to work with mutual coordination and assess the total population of the country and total Indian Citizens out of them. The Prime Minister has also stressed the fact that no more time should be taken in this work and both the departments should fix a time limit to do this work. This national population register will ensure as who is the citizen of India and who is not...(Interruptions) The citizens of India will also be issued a national Identity Card.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Games

*26. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of preparation for the next National Games to be held in January 2015;

(b) whether the preparation for the said Games is progressing satisfactorily and as per the time schedule;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the facilities provided/likely to be provided for smooth conduct of the Games;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/released and utilized for the said purpose, so far; and

(e) whether the Government has received any request from Kerala for providing additional financial assistance for the National Games and if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) to (c) 35th National Games are being hosted by the State of Kerala. Organizing Committee of National Games, Kerala declared on 26th June 2014 the dates for conduct of the 35th National Games. The 35th National Games will be held from 31st January to 14th February, 2015. There are 34 competition events and 2 demo events to be conducted at 25 venues and at temporary overlays spread across 7 Districts of Kerala viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikkode and Kannur.

According to the information received from the Government of Kerala renovation of 16 stadia and construction of 9 new stadia are moving at a fast pace. Details of name of stadia, events, progress of construction and expected date of completion are given in the enclosed Statement.

A Games Village is being set up at Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram in 28 acres of land using prefab technology for the accommodation of around 5000 participants and officials and for other centres, it has been decided to have a centralised Hotel / Apartment type of accommodation facility.

National Games Organizing Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Kerala is chalking out plans and programmes for the smooth conduct of 35th National Games. An Executive Council consisting of 27

members has also been constituted for effective decision making. The 7 district level Local Organizing Committees constituted under the Chairmanship of Ministers of Government of Kerala are also active for co-ordinating various activities at district level.

22 State level Sub Committees have also been formed with specific responsibilities. The Sub Committees prioritized under first phase viz Technical Committee, Infrastructure & Overlays, Import of equipments, ICT, Marketing, Sponsorships, etc have already started functioning and are on the path of finalization of specified task entrusted to them. Other Committees have been formed for specific tasks and required task force entrusted to plan and implement the task satisfactorily for the successful conduct.

(d) The Planning Commission has approved and recommended a project size of Rs.403.36 crore on condition of sharing 30:70 between Central and State Governments and recommended to sanction a total sum of Rs. 121 crore as Central share. This amount has been released to the Government of Kerala in two instalments.

The Government of Kerala has requested for central assistance of Rs.201.68 crore (50% of the project cost of Rs. 403.36 crore). However, the Planning Commission has recommended 30% central share. Planning Commission has pointed out that as per existing guidelines of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) General Category States are entitled to get 30% grant as one-time ACA of the total project cost, the remaining 70% of the project cost is to be borne by the State Governments. Accordingly, ACA for 35th National Games works out Rs. 121 crore (30% of project cost of Rs. 403.36 crore) and entire amount of ACA of Rs.121 crore has been released to the Government of Kerala.

Apart from the Central share, the State Government have already released an amount of Rs. 144.90 crores to the National Games Secretariat. All the works related to the National Games are nearing completion.

(e) No specific proposal for additional financial assistance has since been received in this Ministry from the Government of Kerala.

Statement*Infrastructural Projects for the 35th National Games***Renovation Works**

Sl. No	Venue	Event	Facilities Provided	Progress of work	Expected date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Swimmingpool, Pirappancode, Thiruvananthapuram	Aquatics	International level swimmingpool with diving pool, gallery	Major work completed Additional works in progress	August 2014
2	University Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Athletics	Civil/Electrical maintenance works, Football turf, Floodlight, Lift	Renovation works completed. Flood light work in progress	August 2014
3	Jimmy George Indoor Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Gymnastics, Handball	Civil/Electrical maintenance works, Air conditioning, New training centre, Acoustics, seating, Flood light, Maple wood flooring	Works completed	--
4	Sreepadam Stadium, Attingal	Kho-Kho & Kabaddi	Road, retaining wall, electrification	85% Completed	July 2014
5	Agricultural College Indoor Stadium, Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram	Taekwondo & Netball	Civil & electrical maintenance works, Roof, Maple wood flooring, Arena lighting	Works completed	--
6	G.V. Raja Indoor Stadium, Shangumugham, Thiruvananthapuram	Wushu	Roofing, Maple wood flooring, Arena lighting	Works completed	--
7	Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Cycle Polo & Kalaripayattu (Demo)	Football Grass Turf, Drainage, Fencing, Synthetic Track, Flood light	90% completed	September 2014
8	LNCPE Velodrome, Kariyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram	Cycling	Renovation of existing surface	Work being done by SAI through CPWD.	October, 2014
9	Corporation Stadium, Kollam	Rugby 7s	Gallery, Turf, Approach Road	Works completed	—
10	Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Ernakulam	Badminton, Table Tennis	Air conditioning, Acoustics, Arena lighting, Roof	90% completed	July 2014
11	Corporation Stadium, Thrissur	Football (Women/Men)	Synthetic Football turf, Gallery Building, Fencing	80% completed, balance work in progress	September, 2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	VKN Menon Indoor Stadium, Thrissur	Judo Weightlifting	Three storied block, Roofing, Maple wood Flooring, Arena lighting, Acoustics	Work completed	—
13	Indoor Stadium, Thriprayar	Boxing (Men/Women)	Acoustics, Maple wood Flooring	Works completed	—
14	VKK Menon Indoor Stadium, Kozhikode	Volleyball M & W Sepak Takraw	Roof, Staircase block, Arena lighting, Acoustics	Works completed	—
15	Corporation Stadium, Kozhikode	Football (Women/ Men)	Gallery, Football turf	80% completed	August 2014
16	Tennis Club, Thiruvananthapuram	Tennis Practising Court	3 Practice courts	Work started	October 2014
NEW CONSTRUCTION					
17	Multipurpose Indoor Hall, Kannur	Basketball M & W Wrestling	New stadium with Maple wood Flooring, Arena lighting, Acoustics	95% Works completed	August 2014
18	Football Stadium at Medical College, Kozhikode	Football	Gallery, Grass Football Turf, Synthetic Track	90% completed	August 2014
19	Lawn Bowl Court, CIAL, Kochi	Lawn Bowl	New Court with Drainage System	80% completed	August 2014
20	Squash Court, CSN Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Squash	Three Single Court & One Double Court	90% completed	October 2014
21	Shooting Range, Vattiyoorkavu, Thiruvananthapuram	Shooting	SOmt, 25mt, 10mt Range	70% completed	October 2014
22	New Hockey Stadium, Kollam	Hockey	Astro Turf Hockey Stadium and Gallery	77% completed	September 2014
23	Tennis Complex, Kumarapuram, Thiruvananthapuram	Tennis	Tennis Courts, Facility building, Gallery, Flood light	30% completed	October 2014
24	Trap & Skeet Outdoor Shooting Range, Police Academy, Thrissur	Shooting Trap & Skeet	3 range Trap & Skeet Shooting Range	Works started	October 2014
25	Greenfield Stadium, Kariyavattorn	Opening and Closing ceremony	International level Football, Cricket, Floodlit Stadium	First Floor completed. 2nd floor in progress. Work being done by KSFL Co.	December 2014

Temporary Overlays

Sl. No.	Event	Venue
1	Archery	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Ernakulam
2	Rowing	Vembanad Lake, Alappuzha
3	Kanoying, Kayaking	Vembanad Lake, Alappuzha
4	Boat Race (Demo)	Vembanad Lake, Alappuzha
5	Fencing	CIAL, Ernakulam
6	Karate	CIAL, Ernakulam
7	Thriyathalon	Kovalam, Bypass
8	Yaching	Munambam, Ernakulam
9	Beach Hand Ball	Shangumugham, Thiruvananthapuram
10	Beach Volley Ball	Kozhikode Beach

The above temporary overlays and overlays required for stadia will be completed two months before conduct of games.

Price Rise of Essential Commodities

*27. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rise in price of essential commodities viz. foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, and vegetables including onion in the country during the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the factors causing rise in prices; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to contain the rising food prices?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) Yes. The item-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to several factors such as rise in transportation costs, anticipation of deficit rains, supply constraints and artificial shortage due to hoarding and black-marketing.

(c) The recent initiatives taken by the Government to improve the availability and contain prices of essential

food items are as follows :

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T, w.e.f. 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 500 per M.T. w.e.f. 2.07.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL & APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July. 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.

Statement*All India Monthly Average Retail Prices*

S.No.	Commodity	(Rs/kg)	
		January 2014	June 2014
1	Rice	27	28
2	Wheat	22	21
3	Gram Dal	50	47
4	Arhar Dal	70	70
5	Urad Dal	64	71
6	Moong Dal	79	87
7	Masur Dal	59	65
8	Groundnut Oil (Pkd.)	122	119
9	Mustard Oil (Pkd.)	99	97
10	Vanaspati (Pkd.)	75	76
11	Soya Oil (Pkd.)	85	84
12	Sunflower Oil (Pkd.)	97	95

S.No.	Commodity	January 2014	June 2014
13	Palm Oil (Pkd.)	71	71
14	Potato	18	22
15	Onion	22	21
16	Tomato	20	18

Source : State Civil Supply Departments

Decline in Procurement of Foodgrains

*28. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procurement of foodgrains made by various agencies during each of last two years and the current year, crop and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a likelihood of decline in procurement of foodgrains during 2014-15 owing to drop in production, and if so, the details of estimations made in this regard and contingency plans drawn, if any, to overcome shortage of foodgrains, crop and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether adequate foodgrains stocks are available in the Central pool to meet the domestic requirement and contain prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the current stocks and estimated requirement of foodgrains during the ensuing year; and

(e) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) State/ UT - wise details of the procurement of foodgrains for the last two years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) It is too early to have an assessment of production in 2014-15. There is no likelihood of significant drop in procurement as procurement generally ranges from 25% to 35% of overall production. There are adequate quantity of foodgrain stocks available in Central pool to meet the domestic requirement.

(d) As on 01.06.2014, 282.57 lakh tonnes of rice (including unmilled paddy equivalent to 76.2 lakh tonnes of rice) and 415.86 lakh tonnes of wheat was available in the central pool. Adding the expected procurement of

rice in KMS 2014-15, there would be substantially higher level of stocks available in Central Pool with Food Corporation of India (FCI) to fully meet the requirement of foodgrains in 2014-15. Requirement of foodgrains for 2014-15 under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) National Food Security Act (NFSA), other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and for making additional Allocations is 352.05 lakh tonnes of rice and 231.13 lakh tonnes of wheat only.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of the Foodgrains Procurement of Rice

State	(Quantity in lakh tonnes)		
	Kharif Marketing Season*		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14\$
1	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	75.42	64.86	74.61
Assam	0.23	0.2	0.002
Bihar	15.34	13.03	8.28
Chhattisgarh	41.15	48.04	42.85
Gujarat	0.04	0.0008	0
Haryana	20.07	26.09	24.06
Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00723	0
Jharkhand	2.75	2.15	0.003
Karnataka	3.56	0.59	0
Kerala	3.76	2.4	3.58
Madhya Pradesh	6.35	8.98	10.52
Maharashtra	1.78	1.92	1.58
Odisha	28.66	36.14	28.11
Punjab	77.31	85.58	81.06
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15.96	4.81	6.18
Uttar Pradesh	33.57	22.86	11.23
Uttarakhand	3.78	4.97	4.53
West Bengal	20.41	17.66	10.09
All India Total	350.41	340.44	306.85

\$ As on 01.07.2014

*Kharif Marketing Season starts from 1st October and terminates on 30th September.

Procurement of Wheat

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15\$
Punjab	128.34	108.97	116.41
Haryana	86.65	58.73	64.95
Uttar Pradesh	50.63	6.82	5.98
Madhya Pradesh	84.93	63.55	70.94
Bihar	7.72	0	0
Rajasthan	19.64	12.68	21.58
Uttarakhand	1.39	0.05	0.01
Gujarat	1.56	0	0
Maharashtra	0.03	0	0
West Bengal	0.02	0.02	0
All India Total	381.48	250.92	279.94

\$ As on 01.07.2014

*Rabi Marketing Season starts from 1st April and terminates on 31st March.

Procurement of Coarsegrains

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

State	Kharif Marketing Season*		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14\$
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	316
Chhattisgarh	1	0	2.5
Haryana	17	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	729
Madhya Pradesh	17	8	86
Maharashtra		64	95
All India Total	36	72	1230

\$As on 01.07.2014.

*Kharif Marketing Season starts from 1st October and terminates on 30th September

Financial Assistance to Sportspersons

*29. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides incentives and financial assistance to Sportspersons for participating in the National and International sports events;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of Sportspersons benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Government to promote sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL)

: (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 'Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sport discipline rests with the concerned Sports Federation and the State Govts. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) by providing financial assistance for participation of sportspersons/teams in International sports events abroad, training/coaching of sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. To facilitate participation of sportspersons, financial assistance @ Rs. 2.00 lac is given to the NSFs of 'priority' & 'general' category sports disciplines for holding national championships in Sub-junior, Junior and Senior categories. For 'others' category sports disciplines, such assistance is given for holding National Championships in Junior and Senior categories. Financial assistance is also given @ Rs. 1.00 lac for holding zonal championships in all the categories of sports disciplines. For holding international events in India, for senior category athletes, Rs. 10.00 lac is given to the NSFs of 'priority' category sports disciplines for mandatory events such as World Cup, World/Commonwealth/Asian Championships and Rs. 6.00 lac for holding other international events. 90% of the financial assistance given to the NSFs for holding Zonal, National and International events is to be spent towards boarding/lodging and transportation of athletes @ Rs. 1,000/- per day per athlete in 'A' Class cities and Rs. 700/- per day per athlete in other cities. In respect of the events held abroad, financial assistance is given for priority & general category sports disciplines which include cost of air travel, medical insurance, local transportation etc. Further, boarding/lodging is also given to the athletes of these disciplines at the following rates:-

(i) **When Boarding & Lodging is provided by the Organizers free of cost** : 25% of DA as per Govt. of India (GOI) rates.

(ii) **When the organizers make arrangements for boarding and lodging on payment:**

Rates indicated for twin share accommodation in the brochure issued by organizers for lodging and 25% of DA as per GOI rates.

(iii) **When NSF makes its own arrangement:**

Ceiling of 75 USD per person per day for lodging and DA as per GOI guidelines.

The Government has recognised Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society also as NSFs for promotion of football and hockey respectively among school children. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to these Societies for organising National Championships at the School level. The details of financial assistance provided to the NSFs during the last three years & current year is given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise allocation is not made under the Scheme.

(c) Govt. is implementing a number of other schemes for promoting sports in the country. Under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, integrated sports complexes, each costing Rs.1.76 crores, will be constructed in all rural block panchayats in the country and sports competitions will be conducted to identify sports talent. Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), assistance from Rs. 4.5 crore to 6 crore is provided for laying of synthetic athletic track and synthetic hockey field and construction of multipurpose hall. Under National Sports Development Fund, assistance is given to outstanding athletes for customised training abroad. There are also schemes for promotion of sports among persons with disabilities, human resource development in sports, pension to meritorious sportspersons, welfare fund for sportspersons, national sports awards and cash awards. Sports Authority of India also runs promotional schemes in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve excellence at national/international level.

Statement

Statement indicating the central funding to NSFs

		(Rs. In lakhs)				
Sl. No	Name of the Federation	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15* (upto June 2014)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	790.00	81.04	1014.37		1885.41
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	606.00	143.27	1000.57		1749.84
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	162.13	253.94	232.08	6.00	654.15
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	1440.00	561.47	1960.68		3962.15
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	11.29	34.11	228.74	12.00	286.14
6	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	425.00	108.52	250.22	2.00	785.74
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	319.00	52.25	361.52	1.00	733.77
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	360.00	379.51	331.31	4.00	1074.82
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	122.00	131.28	167.54		420.82
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	68.40	33.12	177.50		279.02
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1531.00	238.71	1145.49		2915.20
12	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	1809.00	565.20	1268.19		3642.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	567.00	229.35	530.22	1.00	1327.57
14	Badminton Association of India	910.00	382.72	1106.35		2399.07
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	23.37	27.46		50.83
16	All India Football Federation	174.99	288.14	394.70		857.83
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	23.53	70.76	106.46		200.75
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	983.00	692.04	1429.12		3104.16
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	255.00	51.66	142.75		449.41
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	121.00	11.44	74.00	16.00	222.44
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	84.68	153.38	310.65	1.50	550.21
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	636.00	0.00	119.26		755.26
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	78.70	46.33	146.18	3.50	274.71
24	Basketball Federation of India, N. Delhi	227.89	40.23	227.62		495.74
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	36.06	9.00	0.00		45.06
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	185.72	64.64	182.27		432.63
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	75.82	59.07	87.49		222.38
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	13.38	175.46	143.40		332.24
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	285.89	69.28	274.51	11.59	64.47
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	10.96	7.83	30.57	2.25	51.61
31	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.75	9.75	11.75		34.25
32	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	10.50	13.50	14.00	1.25	39.25
33	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	17.55	27.52		57.07
34	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.00	3.50	10.25	5.25	19.00
35	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	16.50	16.50	3.00	6.75	42.75
36	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	2.50	0.00	0.00		2.50
37	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	12.00	12.00	64.60	1.00	89.60
38	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	1.50	14.22		27.72
39	Softball Federation of India, Indore	11.75	21.00	15.00		47.75
40	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	490.00	28.05	332.13		850.18
41	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	15.25	14.00	15.70	2.00	46.95
42	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	8.50	0.00	28.50	2.00	39.00
43	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	11.25	9.25	10.75	2.75	34.00
44	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	90.56	75.28	158.60	6.25	330.69
45	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	50.20	88.98	164.80	7.50	311.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Cycling Federation of India	0.00	58.34	309.83	5.00	373.17
47	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	11.75	12.22	17.50		41.47
48	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	4.50	5.22		9.72
49	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	3.50
50	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.00	6.14	61.52		67.66
51	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	39.54	284.44	0.00		323.98
52	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N.Delhi	322.00	7387.77			7709.77
53	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	160.89	8.09	186.01		354.99
54	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	18.69	13.25	1.00	32.94
55	Roll Ball Federatin of India	0.00	0.00	4.51		4.51
56	Jump Rope Fed. of India	0.00	8.09	9.50	3.00	20.59
57	Winter Games Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	2.97		2.97
58	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society			7.50		7.50
59	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society			8.87		8.87
		13603.38	13057.26	14969.22	106.59	41736.45
Funds released for National Coaching camps & salary of foreign coaches			5368.67	7822.06		

Foreign Funded NGOs

*30. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are intelligence inputs of alleged involvement of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have received foreign funds in the past, in sponsoring agitation against nuclear plants and coalfields in the country;

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

(c) the details of NGOs who are alleged to have received such funds;

(d) whether the Government proposes to institute any enquiry into the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) On receipt of such inputs, preliminary scrutiny is carried out in respect of the alleged associations based on the annual returns filed by them and information sought through a Questionnaire served. Thereafter, inspection of records and accounts of such associations are conducted under Section 20 and 23 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to ascertain receipt of foreign contribution and to verify its proper utilization.

NGOs against whom inputs were received during the last three years include Tuticorin Diocesan Association, Tuticorin, East Coast Research and Development Trust, Thoothukudi, Centre for Promotion and Social Concern, Madurai and Greenpeace India, Chennai.

After carrying out inspection of records, if material evidence of serious violation of the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 is found against any association, the case is referred to CBI/State Police for

further investigation and prosecution, besides prohibiting the association from receiving foreign contribution, freezing of its bank accounts and cancelling registration under FCRA.

[Translation]

Revival of Closed/Sick Fertilizers Plants

*31. YOGI ADITYANATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of operational plants/units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at present;

(b) the details of closed down/sick fertilizers plants/units in the country along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive such plants/units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far for their revival Plant/Unit-Wise

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR) : (a) At present there is no operational unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation limited (HFCL) as all the three units namely Barauni, Durgapur and Haldia have been lying closed since 2002.

(b) the details of closed down/sick fertilizers plants/units of the public sector undertakings, along with the reasons are as under:

Name of the Sick PSU	Unit /State	Reasons for closure/sickness
1	2	3
Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)	Sindri/Jharkhand Gorakhpur/ Uttar Pradesh Talcher/Odisha Ramagundam/Andhra Pradesh Korba/Chhattisgarh	In view of the continuing losses of FCIL and HFCL stemming from technical and financial non viability of operations, Government decided to close down all the FCIL and HFCL in 2002.
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL)	Barauni/Bihar Haldia/West Bengal Durgapur/West Bengal	
Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL)	Manali, Chennai/Tamil nadu	Changes in Pricing Policy of urea by Government had negative impact on the financial performance of the Company. The New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for Urea was introduced from 1.4.2003 under which the earlier system of calculating the retention price of individual units on cost-plus basis was replaced by a group-based normative cost. Introduction of NPS from 01.04.2003 had a deleterious effect on the Company as there was an under recovery of Rs. 1,995/MT. Further, the Price Concession Scheme for complex fertilizers as applicable from 1.4.2002 did not adequately compensate the Company for cost of 'N' in its flagship product NPK 17-17-17. Also old age of the plant had its say on the efficiency ratios of the products, thereby production costs and sub optimal performance.
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	Kochi/Kerala	The financial performance of FACT turned negative due to anomalies in the erstwhile price

1	2	3
Bharamputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	Namrup/Assam	<p>concession scheme for Complex fertilizer during 2002-03 to 2007-08, decontrol of Ammonium Sulphate in 1994 and introduction of Group Pricing Scheme for urea in 2003 led to stoppage of urea production on account of unviable economics and restriction on the company's option to import ammonia.</p> <p>BVFCL is incurring financial losses since inception due to low capacity utilization & high energy consumption. The plants are underperforming due to obsolete technology, equipment failures and shortage of natural gas.</p>

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has taken following steps for revival of closed/sick units;

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL):-

In 2008, Cabinet approved to revive Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFCL) units subject to non-recourse to Government funding and to consider write off of GOI Loan & interest to the extent required, subject to submission of fully tied up proposals for final decision on waiver. The revival of these closed units would be through nomination route by PSUs and through bidding route by private sector. It was decided that Sindri, Talcher & Ramagundam units of FCIL are to be revived on nomination basis, whereas Gorakhpur & Korba units of FCIL & Durgapur, Haldia, & Barauni of HFCL are to be revived through bidding route.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in 2011, had approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the Units of FCIL and HFCL. DRS envisaged revival of Talcher Unit by the consortium of M/s.Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers Limited (RCF), M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), revival of Ramagundam Unit by M/s. Engineers India Limited (EIL) and M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and revival of Sindri unit by M/s Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

Subsequently CCEA, in 2013, *inter-alia*, approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest 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 (BIFR). Proposal/action plan for revival of HFCL units is to be taken up once revival of FCIL units is on track.

For Talcher unit, it is proposed to establish two joint venture (JV) companies viz. first company for upstream coal gasification section with GAIL and second company comprising RCF, GIL and FCIL for downstream section of Ammonia-urea, Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate plants, off sites and utilities. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among consortium PSUs i.e. CIL, RCF, GAIL and FCIL, has been signed on 5.9.2013. GAIL has issued expression of interest (EOI) for selection of coal gasification technology. The due date for submission of EOI is 31.07.2014.

For Ramagundam Project, JV agreement and concession agreement between EIL and NFL are under discussion and has been scheduled for conclusion/ approval by their respective boards by 30th July, 2014. EIL itself would take up the Engineering and Project Construction for the project.

For Sindri unit, SAIL-Sindri Projects Ltd. (SSPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SAIL, has been incorporated in November 2011 for the purpose of revival of Sindri Unit of FCIL. However, not much progress has been made due to non-availability of around 3000 Acres of contiguous piece of land for the Steel Plant. Out of total land of 6652 acres with FCIL at Sindri, only 498 acres (the area of existing fertilizer plant) is encroachment free contiguous land, as against the requirement of 3247 acres of encroachment free contiguous land for setting up the proposed facilities by SAIL.

Madras Fertilizer Limited:

Government is taking up a financial restructuring proposal with Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for seeking the following reliefs:

Waiver of liabilities

- (i) Outstanding loan worth Rs. 554.24 Crore (as on 31st March 2014)
- (ii) Outstanding interest worth Rs. 345.30 Crore along with penal interest thereon (as on 31st March 2014)

Liberal and flexible Govt. Policy

- (i) Continuation of special dispensation in pricing mechanism under NPS stage III upto conversion to Natural Gas
- (ii) Continuation of additional subsidy for sourcing "N" through Naphtha based Captive Ammonia under NBS upto conversion to Natural Gas.

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)

Government took up a proposal with Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for financial restructuring of BVFCL. The BRPSE has recommended the following financial restructuring plan:

- (i) Waiver of total cumulative interests accrued on GOI loans amounting to Rs.566.20 crores till 31.3.2013.
- (ii) Waiver of loan of Rs.21.96 crores taken for revamp of Namrup-I, since this plant has been permanently stopped.
- (iii) Conversion of GOI loans provided to the company as interest free loan.
- (iv) The company on getting profit will service the GOI loans from 2013-14.
- (v) For Namrup-III, the capital expenditure of Rs.79.62 crores incurred beyond 31.3.2003 for revamp of the project to be recognized by GOI for calculating the concession rate of urea under NPS-III.

The Board has also recommended that above financial restructuring plan should be part of the proposal to

set up of new brown field plant so as to evolve a fully tied up comprehensive revival plan.

Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, a CCEA proposal seeking above financial relief and setting up a new Ammonia Urea complex at Namrup is under consideration in the Department.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)

Government took up a proposal with Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for financial restructuring of FACT. The BRPSE has recommended the following financial reliefs:

(A) Infusion of funds

- (i) Approval for sanction of an Interest free loan of Rs. 300 crore repayable in 10 years after a moratorium of 2 years to pay extra bank borrowings.
- (ii) Approval for sanction of grant of Rs. 250 crore to pay suppliers and LIC on account of Gratuity.

(B) Waiver of GOI Loans & Interest

- (i) Approval for write off of outstanding loans of Rs. 282.73 crore as on 31.03.2013.
- (ii) Approval for write off of outstanding interest of Rs. 159.17 crore as on 31.03.2013.

Accordingly, a proposal seeking approval of CCEA for sanction of above financial reliefs to FACT is under examination.

Promotion of Generic Drugs

*32. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the sale of quality generic medicines at affordable prices to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote generic drugs in the country;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to include more medicines in the list of schedule drugs subjected to price control in view of the rise in prices of

medicines and profiteering by the pharmaceutical companies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide medicines to the common man at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government of India is to promote affordable generic drugs in the country. Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched the Jan Aushadhi Scheme in November, 2008 for making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices through the Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS). 164 JASs have been opened so far in the States of Punjab, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tripura. 87 JASs are operational. With a view to remove bottlenecks in the implementation of the Scheme, a new Business Plan, was approved in August, 2013. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) has been trying to promote generic drugs in the country and has taken several steps in this regard.

(c) MoH&FW has published a National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 consisting of 348 medicines covering 680 formulations, which have been included by the Department of Pharmaceuticals under price control of DPCO, 2013. As on 30 June 2014, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed ceiling prices for 440 formulations under DPCO, 2013 and significant reduction has been effected on prices of medicines notified. Revision of NLEM is a dynamic process and any drug can be added in NLEM in public interest. The MoH&FW has already initiated the process for revising the NLEM, 2011 for which an expert committee has been constituted.

(d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) has been trying to promote generic drugs in the country and has taken several steps as under:

- (i) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), MOH&FW is providing financial assistance for provision of free generic/essential drugs to the States/UTs based on the requirements raised in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Incentive of additional funds up

to 5% of resource allocation is provided to states subject to their having an Essential Drug List (EDL), Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs), promotion of rational drug use, prescription audit etc. Substantial funding within the states' annual allocation is also provided under the National Health Mission-Free Drug Service Initiative for provision of free drugs subject to States/UTs setting up or agreeing to set up robust systems of procurement, quality assurance, logistics & IT infrastructure.

- (ii) MoH&FW has issued direction to all the State/UT Governments on 01.10.2012 under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to grant/renew licenses to manufacturer for sale or distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only.
- (iii) MoH&FW has from time to time been issuing repeated circulars/instructions to all Central government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and the State governments for encouraging / motivating doctors to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible.

[English]

Soil Health Cards

*33. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of 'Soil Health Cards' issued to the farmers and the details of information contained therein;

(b) the number of 'Soil Health Cards' issued to the farmers by States during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a comprehensive plan to provide 'Soil Health Cards' to all the farmers across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which such cards are likely to be provided to all the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) : (a) Soil Health Cards provide farmers

with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for cultivation of various crops depending upon the physical, chemical and biological health of their soils. Information on soil texture, density, porosity, acidity/salinity, organic content, nutrient (primary, secondary and micro) content etc. is provided in the soil Health Cards.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise number of Soil Health Cards issued to the farmers during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Soil Health needs to be assessed at regular intervals so as to ensure that farmers apply the required amount of nutrients to their crops. Accordingly, distribution of Soil Health Cards is a continuous & dynamic exercise carried out by the State Governments. Central Government provides assistance to State Governments for setting up Soil Testing Laboratories for issuing Soil Health Cards to farmers. State Governments have adopted innovative practices like involvement of agricultural students, NGOs and private sector in soil testing, determining average soil health of villages, etc. to issue Soil Health Cards.

Statement

Statement showing Number of Soil Health Cards issued State-wise to farmers during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

(in lakhs)			
South Zone	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4.17	5.28	2.69
Karnataka	1.54	1.69	1.69
Kerala	1.66	1.74	1.24
Tamil Nadu	12.05	11.16	11.16
Pondicherry	0.04	0.02	0.02
S Zone Total	19.46	19.89	16.80
West Zone			
Gujarat	12.18	9.51	9.98
Madhya Pradesh	4.36	3.34	3.34
Maharashtra	8.54	9.87	9.87
Rajasthan	377	3.13	3.21
Chhattisgarh	0.99	0.95	1.16

1	2	3	4
Goa	0.12	0.18	0.18
W Zone Total	29.96	26.98	27.74
North Zone			
Haryana	3.59	4.43	2.36
Punjab	2.88	1.16	1.16
Uttarakhand	0.45	0.45	0.68
Uttar Pradesh	33.52	31.91	31.91
Himachal Pradesh	1.25	1.22	1.21
Jammu and Kashmir	0.32	0.35	0.35
Delhi	0.01	0.0046	0.004
N Zone Total	42.02	39.5246	37.674
East Zone			
Bihar	1.98	2.59	2.40
Jharkhand	0.04	0.073	0.073
Odisha	1.49	2.19	2.54
West Bengal	0.00	0.42	0.42
E Zone Total	3.51	5.273	5.433
North East Zone			
Assam	0.61	0.61	0.61
Tripura	0.12	0.12	0.12
Manipur	0.25	0.25	0.25
Meghalaya	0.10	0.08	0.08
Nagaland	0.12	0.14	0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.14	0.07
Sikkim	0.11	0.18	0.18
Mizoram	0.45	1.45	0.20
NE Zone Total	1.86	2.97	1.65
Grand Total	96.81	94.6376	89.297(P)

(P) - Provisional for 2013-14.

Promotion of Tourism

*34. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists visiting India and the quantum of foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the inflow of foreign tourists in India is significantly low in comparison to countries like Thailand and Singapore during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government plans to create tourist circuits to boost tourism in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to attract more foreign tourists and generation of foreign exchange through tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given below:

Years	FTAs (in million)	FEEs (Rs. Crore)#
2011	6.31	77,591
2012	6.58	94,487
2013	6.97	1,07,671

#Advance Estimate

(b) The number of Foreign/International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India, Thailand and Singapore during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given below:

Year	Foreign/International Tourist Arrivals (in millions)		
	India	Singapore	Thailand
2011	6.31	13.17	19.23
2012	6.58	14.50	22.35
2013	6.97	15.57	26.55

Source: UNWTO Compendium and Singapore Tourism Board

Some of the factors responsible for International Tourist Arrivals and outbound tourists from any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries, air connectivity, extent of awareness amongst the source countries, availability of trained guides, reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States Governments/Union

Territory Administrations for development of tourism circuits, prioritized at the beginning of every year in consultation with them, subject to the availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The provisions relating to two months (60 days) gap between two visits of a foreign national to India has been lifted. The facility of Visa Fee through credit card for travelers availing Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) has been introduced.

Government of India is providing "Visa on Arrival" (VoA) facility for citizens of twelve countries, viz. Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea.

Further, to boost tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourist inflow include promoting Safe & Honourable tourism, improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of trained manpower, etc.

Krishi Meals

*35. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) organises "Krishi Melas" for the benefit of farmers and other stakeholders in various parts of the country:

(b) if so, the details of such melas organized during the last one year and the success achieved therefrom: and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by RCF to educate the farmers about various agricultural activities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR) : (a) Yes Madam. The Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) organizes Krishi Melas in various parts of the country for the benefit of farmers. Besides, it also participate in various Agriculture Exhibitions conducted by the State/District Administrations at district/Taluqa level.

(b) In the last one year, RCF conducted 74 Krishi Melas in various states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and Odisha. These melas were helpful in educating and creating awareness among farmers of balanced use of fertilizers, advantages of soil testing based nutrient application and new cost effective cultivation techniques.

(c) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) conducts residential and one day training programmes in its two State -of-the-Art farmer training institutes at Thai and Nagpur for the benefit of farmers and farm labours. RCF also undertakes field demonstration and carries out soil testing campaigns.

Utilisation of Foreign Contribution by NGOs

*36. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organizations (VOs) which have received funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding misuse of foreign funds by such NGOs/VOs;

(c) if so, the total number of cases reported and the action taken against these organizations during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend FCRA and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to monitor the activities/functioning and utilisation of funds by these organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The State-wise details of the Associations registered under the FCRA, 2010 which reported receiving foreign contribution for the last three years, i.e 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and for the current year 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The country-wise details for the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam.

On the basis of the complaints of violations of various provisions of FCRA, 24 cases have so far been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation as given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV. In 2011-12 Registrations of 4138 associations under FCRA were cancelled due to non-submission of Annual Returns during 2006-07 to 2008-09. The list of the such associations has been posted on public domain of Foreigners Division, Ministry of Home Affairs website. State-wise list of cancelled NGOs is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Government monitors the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organisations in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered or granted prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit annual returns of accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required, physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

The organizations receiving foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year i.e. by 31st December. Such Annual Accounts are to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks.

Statement-I*FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block
Year : 2010-2011*

State Name	Reported	Foreign Contribution Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
Delhi	1462	20183602543.43
Tamil Nadu	3423	15587039932.12
Andhra Pradesh	2717	11790276861.61
Karnataka	1640	10020096972.34
Maharashtra	2104	9154053856.78
Kerala	1676	8814476926.80
West Bengal	2038	6520492200.02
Gujarat	1150	3638218255.15
Uttar Pradesh	1240	2574085731.69
Odisha	1324	2123693779.60
Madhya Pradesh	468	1456495900.11
Bihar	840	1445952411.72
Rajasthan	437	1421131908.03
Jharkhand	454	1346298948.52
Himachal Pradesh	106	1287461006.70
Uttarakhand	282	1167189949.35
Punjab	125	872365819.62
Assam	255	862707218.50
Chhattisgarh	230	572454881.60
Manipur	324	468343514.67
Meghalaya	126	407067498.00
Jammu and Kashmir	94	385663066.33
Puducherry	80	305260537.43
Nagaland	97	238167723.61
Haryana	119	223019790.20
Goa	101	187495646.10
Chandigarh	47	127863892.38
Arunachal Pradesh	21	99654850.20
Tripura	24	74912841.64

1	2	3
Sikkim	10	64160788.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	62791088.24
Mizoram	30	50044472.63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	16533876.00
Daman and Diu	1	294153.00
Total	23068	103549368842.12

*FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block
Year : 2011-2012*

State Name	Reported	Foreign Contribution Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
Delhi	1482	22857549759.55
Tamil Nadu	3341	17047614536.85
Andhra Pradesh	2528	12585226171.93
Maharashtra	2060	11073931179.66
Karnataka	1657	11042804835.38
Kerala	1650	10295170852.75
West Bengal	2065	7266616719.61
Gujarat	1075	3843249535.58
Uttar Pradesh	1234	2650107463.45
Odisha	1323	2402319412.16
Bihar	840	1813679652.75
Madhya Pradesh	474	1547493703.80
Rajasthan	441	1451429543.89
Jharkhand	456	1438156809.29
Himachal Pradesh	112	1251812839.24
Assam	259	1203745688.24
Uttarakhand	284	1195623656.67
Punjab	139	1025725793.89
Chhattisgarh	233	626915457.54
Meghalaya	134	527808370.93
Manipur	284	462437772.05

1	2	3
Pondicherry	84	357661816.48
Jammu and Kashmir	102	341516269.06
Nagaland	86	282647426.21
Haryana	116	249503501.25
Goa	85	190400533.20
Chandigarh	51	128086723.17
Sikkim	15	95724355.00
Arunachal Pradesh	27	91117442.49
Tripura	28	79580347.23
Mizoram	31	58644648.57
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	49857830.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13268346.00
Daman and Diu	1	110000.55
Total	22719	115547538994.75

*FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block
Year: 2012-2013*

State Name	Reported	Foreign Contribution Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
Delhi	1128	22484351958.27
Tamil Nadu	2634	16262299271.37
Andhra Pradesh	1905	11484474883.72
Karnataka	1399	11280704720.66
Maharashtra	1536	10392588574.27
Kerala	1512	8496168307.74
West Bengal	1603	7051455096.71
Gujarat	819	3992864228.83
Uttar Pradesh	813	2194602111.33
Odisha	1009	2115424636.59
Himachal Pradesh	82	1729327113.28
Madhya Pradesh	363	1660899947.66
Bihar	560	1396074037.66
Rajasthan	326	1377621857.62

1	2	3
Jharkhand	392	1358665051.24
Assam	210	1087784425.71
Punjab	113	1055534383.17
Uttarakhand	221	1048902522.05
Chhattisgarh	192	533275094.70
Meghalaya	98	485423847.01
Manipur	210	435031134.13
Nagaland	54	420135192.50
Jammu and Kashmir	79	304114891.80
Puducherry	67	251413530.47
Goa	57	179837817.85
Chandigarh	32	143401129.26
Haryana	87	133124549.08
Tripura	17	83692542.32
Arunachal Pradesh	16	74002397.10
Mizoram	22	42843790.31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	40352379.78
Sikkim	10	34858494.16
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6905671.32
Daman and Diu	1	10000.00
Total	17574	109638165589.67

FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block Year: 2013-2014 (reported as on 1.7.2014)

State Name	Reported	Foreign Contribution Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
West Bengal	202	1344514949.83
Andhra Pradesh	198	535332512.72
Tamil Nadu	218	511670662.45
Kerala	362	498001128.38
Karnataka	108	363186323.81
Maharashtra	184	294873436.01

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	54	249735061.58
Odisha	62	178973445.90
Assam	27	156826878.48
Nagaland	10	138914798.70
Uttar Pradesh	90	83940318.05
Delhi	48	75348970.26
Gujarat	65	63253597.06
Bihar	46	45230288.89
Rajasthan	24	31023480.26
Jammu and Kashmir	9	30803968.32
Arunachal Pradesh	9	27411153.82
Chhattisgarh	10	24878929.70
Jharkhand	29	23908091.69
Uttarakhand	16	23592366.01
Manipur	7	22601342.84
Tripura	4	7014370.24
Himachal Pradesh	6	6355461.00
Meghalaya	7	6268454.91
Sikkim	1	4985424.00
Goa	2	4777426.00
Punjab	7	4760077.50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1204680.00
Chandigarh	1	1053016.73
Haryana	4	21238.00
Puducherry	2	0.00
Mizoram	2	0.00
Total	1815	4760461853.14

Statement-II*Country-wise Receipt during the year 2010-2011*

Sl.No.	Country	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1	United States of America	32656198869.98
2	United Kingdom	10660444911.32

1	2	3
3	Germany	10107389031.14
4	Italy	4904038965.57
5	Netherlands	4691334796.04
6	Spain	3519153234.52
7	Canada	3000809597.59
8	Switzerland	2878594155.14
9	France	1914686978.51
10	Australia	1596731147.27
11	Austria	1326758920.89
12	Belgium	1111695821.65
13	United Arab Emirates	1093307452.73
14	Sweden	972024131.51
15	Others (Tibet)	933110166.55
16	Mauritius	728945630.97
17	Hong Kong	553574809.47
18	Ireland	542676788.47
19	Denmark	526602776.94
20	Singapore	513863473.02
21	Norway	504584590.10
22	Japan	453210026.49
23	Kuwait	370592054.82
24	New Zealand	346239198.96
25	Kenya	306908353.94
26	Finland	306881488.98
27	Luxembourg	227599479.56
28	Malaysia	201718063.77
29	Taiwan	197582615.49
30	Nepal	189524831.36
31	Liechtenstein	185673102.75
32	Saudi Arabia	162045178.44
33	Czech Republic	158768837.66
34	Philippines	143260063.48
35	Swaziland	113552467.08

1	2	3
36	South Africa	110333072.88
37	Oman	106989106.03
38	Qatar	96027442.32
39	South Korea	93864829.36
40	Thailand	93809660.11
41	Iceland	73613552.36
42	Indonesia	59114141.10
43	Poland	38202827.46
44	Malta	37096272.39
45	Botswana	36809824.87
46	Sri Lanka	35692753.67
47	Sierra Leone	35390094.00
48	Monaco	34506804.51
49	Vatican City	33586919.16
50	Russia	30463053.98
51	Brazil	28607368.54
52	Trinidad and Tobago	28095071.34
53	China	27988483.61
54	Bahamas	27207767.35
55	Yemen	26869344.20
56	Bangladesh	26834236.98
57	Bahrain	26728694.91
58	Nigeria	26241778.26
59	Portugal	24056669.18
60	Afghanistan	22192190.80
61	Zambia	19923457.00
62	Greece	18291697.27
63	Tanzania	17870915.35
64	Pakistan	17422463.66
65	Romania	16960495.80
66	Libya	16244244.20
67	Iraq	16135212.11
68	Reunion Island	16003628.45
69	Slovenia	15402799.78

1	2	3
70	Suriname	14018414.00
71	Zimbabwe	13948917.57
72	Slovakia	13918759.15
73	Chile	12421743.50
74	Croatia	12155114.17
75	Malagasy (Madagascar)	10550666.02
76	Turkey	10452691.46
77	Senegal	9508399.38
78	Mongolia	9170716.77
79	Bhutan	8812138.00
80	Argentina	8592205.23
81	Bulgaria	7431819.81
82	Hungary	7334026.50
83	Israel	5812436.27
84	Mexico	5711276.01
85	Panama	4874103.00
86	Columbia	4637616.30
87	Laos	4559163.50
88	Lebanon	4543669.91
89	Iran	4196425.50
90	Peru	4086077.49
91	Seychelles	4063421.00
92	Fiji	3954722.66
93	Ethiopia	3887705.00
94	Ghana	3880931.95
95	Vietnam	3626556.21
96	Lithuania	3606362.73
97	Jordan	3493670.01
98	Cambodia	3380820.79
99	Herzegovina	3327130.00
100	Uganda	3202269.64
101	Egypt	3094231.75
102	Bosnia	3042896.00
103	Cayman Islands	3026721.50

1	2	3
104	Myanmar	3008323.50
105	Mozambique	2978335.00
106	Dominica	2955931.00
107	Sudan	2476787.00
108	Cyprus	2279974.78
109	Rwanda	2024944.85
110	Costa Rica	1801427.06
111	North Korea	1381239.98
112	Maldives	1369559.40
113	Ukraine	1116980.52
114	Belize	1009561.76
115	Gambia	903600.00
116	Malawi	870764.00
117	Western Samoa	838502.00
118	Belarus	790920.71
119	Namibia	697934.71
120	Jamaica	675923.00
121	Bolivia	666687.70
122	Papua New Guinea	661583.00
123	Barbados	639932.00
124	Congo	506190.00
125	Kazakhstan	488567.52
126	Ecuador	468735.05
127	Cardine Mashal Islands	449500.00
128	San Marino	448467.00
129	Estonia	433817.89
130	Palestine	387840.53
131	Brunei	333091.95
132	Uruguay	288523.49
133	Netherlands Antilles	233773.53
134	Venezuela	228825.50
135	Central African Republic	184764.00
136	Ivory Coast	183852.00

1	2	3
137	Latvia	180520.50
138	Mauritania	162894.00
139	Angola	154415.00
140	Benin	125000.00
141	Algeria	118000.00
142	Macau	115730.00
143	Syria	98746.00
144	Grenada	76109.00
145	Paraguay	75492.00
146	Morocco	67791.50
147	Tunisia	58595.00
148	Burkina Faso	56058.00
149	Turks & Caicos Islands	45060.00
150	Djibouti	40500.00
151	Guatemala	21100.00
152	Cuba	18797.75
153	El Salvador	18000.00
154	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	14444.00
155	Tajikistan	12584.00
156	Guinea	11380.00
157	Liberia	10500.00
158	Kyrgyzstan	6140.00
159	St. Lucia	5000.00
160	New Caledonia	4511.00
161	Cameroon	3380.00
162	Tonga	300.00
163	Uzbekistan	100.00
Total		89692268712.11

Country-wise Receipt during the year 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1	United States of America	38389619183.28
2	United Kingdom	12196705072.42

1	2	3
3	Germany	10994923496.60
4	Italy	5289525107.16
5	Netherlands	4183765280.64
6	Switzerland	3794210840.77
7	Spain	3700088119.47
8	Canada	3095581682.66
9	Australia	2040987879.58
10	France	1872162215.76
11	United Arab Emirates	1639650707.61
12	Austria	1331473948.86
13	Belgium	1288059401.31
14	Sweden	1283759807.62
15	Others (Tibet)	990173953.96
16	Kuwait	762253172.77
17	Singapore	749979741.16
18	Hong Kong	741546855.67
19	Ireland	699584442.28
20	Japan	603241872.54
21	Norway	591928388.38
22	Denmark	507266647.03
23	Finland	298796831.17
24	New Zealand	296171814.59
25	Malaysia	235029157.49
26	Luxembourg	232288935.57
27	Czech Republic	184407577.19
28	Taiwan	181829844.73
29	South Korea	169511815.17
30	South Africa	149240905.81
31	Swaziland	148393996.29
32	Saudi Arabia	141832004.96
33	Thailand	134882496.82
34	Kenya	133822143.13
35	Philippines	133621853.76
36	Qatar	133541433.37

1	2	3
37	Oman	117505719.66
38	Indonesia	82691768.35
39	Nepal	66288759.68
40	Yemen	63929931.81
41	Trinidad and Tobago	63436462.05
42	Tanzania	62751483.22
43	Mauritius	59873993.42
44	Poland	57872978.80
45	China	56724144.37
46	Iceland	50263259.44
47	Vatican City	47422974.88
48	Bangladesh	46881974.15
49	Russia	40541426.77
50	Bahrain	39809817.22
51	Botswana	39528838.16
52	Sri Lanka	34009159.89
53	Portugal	32346785.72
54	Brazil	31690486.61
55	Afghanistan	29706263.89
56	Malta	29383309.12
57	Nigeria	28665403.51
58	Reunion Island	28429609.51
59	Argentina	22071359.83
60	Bahamas	21147302.84
61	Slovakia	20996459.90
62	Bulgaria	20457977.24
63	Panama	18695747.26
64	Hungary	18067443.37
65	Chile	17117702.44
66	Liechtenstein	14995243.53
67	Monaco	13496758.00
68	Croatia	12618299.90
69	Zambia	10723596.53

1	2	3	1	2	3
70	Lebanon	10475805.54	104	Lithuania	2425633.42
71	Mongolia	9617357.75	105	Rwanda	2371835.00
72	Greece	9602637.08	106	Laos	2336861.73
73	Turkey	9335086.15	107	Jordan	2202854.88
74	Slovenia	7826069.81	108	North Korea	1743325.87
75	Bhutan	7160586.01	109	Jberia	1673488.20
76	Venezuela	7023073.21	110	Suriname	1664045.01
77	Ethiopia	6924892.36	111	Caicos Islands	1347743.90
78	Fiji	6072467.57	112	Kazakhstan	1249986.26
79	Seychelles	6048848.19	113	Brunei	1152105.66
80	Malagasy (Madagascar)	5009066.50	114	Jamaica	1121727.00
81	Zimbabwe	4993851.35	115	Congo	1121188.88
82	Romania	4869370.49	116	Cayman Islands	1064975.00
83	Ghana	4805670.50	117	Belize	763280.00
84	Burkina Faso	4453936.00	118	Egypt	643434.90
85	Netherlands Antilles	4330009.41	119	Guyana	614351.75
86	Myanmar	4292339.00	120	Barbados	593035.50
87	Pakistan	4166770.65	121	Herzegovina	534188.00
88	Mexico	3995048.11	122	Estonia	487296.13
89	Columbia	3855393.89	123	Latvia	477516.56
90	Bosnia	3716815.83	124	Mozambique	472465.00
91	Ukraine	3689702.26	125	Mauritania	431376.51
92	Uganda	3661524.66	126	Uruguay	425866.73
93	Dominica	3582113.00	127	Costa Rica	380872.41
94	Israel	3551032.20	128	Syria	370671.00
95	Namibia	3497007.33	129	Papua New Guinea	343967.00
96	Maldives	3433940.84	130	Guinea	338485.31
97	Cyprus	3394321.80	131	Kyrgyzstan	242592.00
98	Peru	3220916.82	132	Iraq	208345.00
99	Vietnam	3167991.10	133	Libya	199434.20
100	Iran	2877265.10	134	Malawi	158922.00
101	Belarus	2617648.70	135	Sudan	132127.00
102	Cambodia	2520664.00	136	Gambia	124268.00
103	Morocco	2436816.00	137	Guatemala	123740.00

1	2	3
138	Tunisia	111028.21
139	Djibouti	100000.00
140	Uzbekistan	95160.00
141	Ecuador	78441.00
142	Mali	63620.00
143	Comoros	59295.75
144	Paraguay	58233.00
145	Ivory Coast	55241.17
146	Tajikistan	54735.28
147	Senegal	52274.09
148	Cameroon	51255.05
149	Togo	50000.00
150	Lesotho	49299.99
151	Algeria	44220.00
152	Palestine	36900.00
153	Bolivia	36761.60
154	Angola	34092.00
155	Chad	32778.80
156	Niger	25775.00
157	New Caledonia	23560.00
158	Tonga	17216.00
159	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	16551.50
160	Benin	11600.00
161	Cape Verde Islands	9220.00
162	Macau	6800.00
163	Gabon	3908.00
164	Central African Republic	3360.00
165	Turks & Caicos Islands	3200.00
Total		100820953640.11

Country-wise Receipt during the year 2012-2013

S. No.	Country	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1	United States of America	37721840019.56
2	Germany	10863080197.36

1	2	3
3	United Kingdom	10618631601.45
4	Italy	4959374204.57
5	Netherlands	3793633772.37
6	Switzerland	3601677676.82
7	Spain	3362154042.17
8	Canada	3020981228.29
9	Australia	2244853876.93
10	France	1749714456.94
11	Austria	1140850942.55
12	Belgium	1098897401.86
13	Sweden	1031456909.10
14	United Arab Emirates	1006342445.11
15	Hong Kong	875308472.48
16	Norway	676880472.70
17	Singapore	634892567.66
18	Kuwait	612018006.76
19	Ireland	533748500.55
20	Denmark	471398727.28
21	Japan	444079546.18
22	New Zealand	330098291.90
23	Malaysia	290039891.18
24	Taiwan	268052114.84
25	Finland	265434648.67
26	Thailand	242581327.00
27	Philippines	215497602.15
28	Qatar	185325300.95
29	Swaziland	169720878.42
30	South Korea	166965832.80
31	Luxembourg	165003193.94
32	Czech Republic	144185177.44
33	South Africa	137012092.49
34	Oman	102235886.09
35	Yemen	92154580.19

1	2	3	1	2	3
36	Indonesia	91879012.00	70	Suriname	13440352.46
37	Nigeria	89087551.25	71	Argentina	13343030.03
38	Liechtenstein	87223148.40	72	Panama	12804538.07
39	Saudi Arabia	86639126.10	73	Cyprus	12706395.30
40	Kenya	84785068.85	74	Uganda	12581728.48
41	Trinidad and Tobago	76814891.28	75	Myanmar	10750666.90
42	Russia	69878311.24	76	Vatican City	9192486.00
43	Tanzania	65674669.85	77	Bulgaria	8492574.62
44	China	65464932.98	78	Croatia	8243764.95
45	Botswana	58899842.93	79	Seychelles	7954757.23
46	Sri Lanka	50374619.31	80	Dominica	7566364.92
47	Poland	47610173.09	81	Chile	7301001.59
48	Reunion Island	47397227.47	82	Ethiopia	6699355.18
49	Others (Tibet)	43971654.63	83	Zimbabwe	6200181.16
50	Iceland	40024801.02	84	Turkey	6173918.08
51	Malta	33568501.32	85	Vietnam	6026900.63
52	Bangladesh	33382204.75	86	Malagasy (Madagascar)	5641735.35
53	Brunei	32149448.65	87	Greece	5466831.26
54	Nepal	30643220.32	88	Mexico	5012464.79
55	Mauritius	29084004.39	89	Lebanon	5000692.08
56	Bahrain	27965607.64	90	Jordan	4660875.41
57	Portugal	25887169.27	91	Israel	4659279.06
58	Fiji	21676924.38	92	Costa Rica	3790521.14
59	Bahamas	21608407.96	93	Columbia	3486902.59
60	Pakistan	21559192.74	94	Slovenia	3393193.52
61	Romania	21346820.74	95	Ghana	3171724.00
62	Slovakia	20812218.65	96	Guatemala	2388881.60
63	Cambodia	19912426.21	97	Bhutan	2178781.00
64	Jamaica	18957471.50	98	Morocco	2136310.00
65	Brazil	18712714.23	99	Laos	2091045.43
66	Afghanistan	16564568.23	100	Lithuania	2016111.07
67	Monaco	16471483.63	101	Belarus	1905698.78
68	Mongolia	15160137.67	102	Bosnia	1840389.36
69	Netherlands Antilles	13509595.04	103	Estonia	1758615.41

1	2	3
104	Hungary	1613956.70
105	Mozambique	1611887.00
106	Congo	1539993.00
107	Zambia	1534734.62
108	Rwanda	1461103.15
109	Iran	1443728.00
110	Kazakhstan	1374882.40
111	Burkina Faso	1325397.00
112	Ukraine	1293616.94
113	Malawi	1147274.00
114	Djibouti	1016206.00
115	Guyana	909858.01
116	Venezuela	790911.64
117	Barbados	724116.20
118	Egypt	644575.00
119	Gambia	639998.86
120	Belize	632229.00
121	Maldives	628388.00
122	Peru	589474.30
123	Latvia	552224.33
124	Vory Coast	551261.23
125	Libya	488809.00
126	Uruguay	467251.75
127	Herzegovina	367450.00
128	Cape Verde Islands	359700.00
129	Cayman Islands	330176.00
130	Mali	281400.00
131	Togo	272750.00
132	Vanuatu	256715.00
133	Iraq	248200.00
134	Azerbaijan	227868.98
135	New Caledonia	203160.00
136	Papua New Guinea	180544.00
137	Paraguay	169933.60

1	2	3
138	Macau	162525.00
139	Sudan	154592.00
140	North Korea	117088.00
141	Uzbekistan	114871.38
142	Grenada	109500.00
143	Turks & Caicos Islands	108581.00
144	Chad	72240.00
145	Antigua and Barbuda	67375.00
146	Guinea	64723.40
147	Cuba	56710.00
148	Senegal	38124.00
149	St. Lucia	32000.00
150	Ecuador	20390.40
151	Burundi	18046.00
152	Liberia	15000.00
153	Solomon Islands	11598.00
154	Tunisia	11200.00
155	Benin	11027.00
156	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10907.00
157	Kyrgyzstan	10632.02
158	Western Samoa	8268.00
159	El Salvador	7012.10
160	Central African Republic	3890.00
161	Tajikistan	2875.80
162	Lesotho	2450.00
163	Palestine	1000.00
Total		94918009501.73

*Country-wise Receipt during the year 2013-2014
(reported till 1.7.2014)*

S. No.	Country	Amount (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1	United States of America	1643140002.32
2	Germany	868054103.88

1	2	3	1	2	3
3	United Kingdom	306978936.12	37	Slovenia	1076305.46
4	Italy	274049437.93	38	Hungary	1047966.00
5	Australia	163122814.79	39	Philippines	1020198.82
6	Canada	155247729.68	40	Malta	1011807.40
7	Netherlands	135158122.85	41	Mauritius	1001471.11
8	Switzerland	66722354.19	42	Qatar	902894.50
9	Belgium	45916250.12	43	Indonesia	663829.70
10	France	43926600.86	44	South Africa	644592.40
11	Japan	43463515.68	45	Poland	564127.85
12	Spain	37809404.08	46	Portugal	527931.90
13	Austria	32949223.14	47	Nepal	517753.29
14	United Arab Emirates	28927951.23	48	Brazil	511383.58
15	Ireland	22657669.44	49	Taiwan	369392.85
16	Denmark	19472269.79	50	Argentina	332962.41
17	Finland	18888324.20	51	Mexico	296628.15
18	Tanzania	18413529.00	52	China	285973.06
19	Kuwait	17438164.08	53	Russia	265157.00
20	Norway	15728551.81	54	srael	214063.30
21	Malaysia	14995663.32	55	Chile	202973.45
22	Czech Republic	14859608.04	56	Nigeria	178369.00
23	Sweden	12511862.63	57	celand	165589.00
24	Singapore	11313814.64	58	Greece	161170.00
25	New Zealand	10660943.09	59	Ecuador	156198.20
26	Hong Kong	8685099.32	60	Bhutan	131500.00
27	Oman	7154750.98	61	Papua New Guinea	121984.00
28	Uganda	5247724.00	62	Ukraine	99376.00
29	Swaziland	4150024.26	63	Croatia	79902.30
30	Saudi Arabia	3996739.82	64	Kazakhstan	69400.00
31	South Korea	3446434.89	65	Ghana	66265.00
32	Luxembourg	2522322.60	66	Turkey	58745.00
33	Bahrain	2247607.00	67	Bangladesh	44000.00
34	Liechtenstein	2127487.00	68	Sri Lanka	30062.00
35	Kenya	1931764.00	69	St. Lucia	30000.00
36	Thailand	1298394.45	70	Uruguay	24041.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
71	Venezuela	22245.00	82	Estonia	5835.00
72	Seychelles	20000.00	83	Jamaica	5804.00
73	Slovakia	17445.00	84	Kyrgyzstan	4000.00
74	Vietnam	16000.00	85	North Korea	3550.00
75	Lebanon	14782.50	86	Bulgaria	3000.00
76	Egypt	12701.50	87	Pakistan	2105.33
77	Myanmar	11000.00	88	Trinidad and Tobago	2000.00
78	Zambia	7500.00	89	Sudan	1800.00
79	Columbia	7172.40	90	Lithuania	1000.00
80	Iran	6905.00	91	Costa Rica	608.50
81	Senega!	6396.50	Total		4078261059.69

Statement-III*Status report in respect of CBI cases Pending Cases*

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	Status
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu Muslim Muneetra Kazaghama, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 27.01.2004 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 1.54 crore. The case is pending trial.
2.	Reach in the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 29.12.2007 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 59.52 lakh. The case is pending trial.
3.	Abul Kalam Azad Islamic Awakening Centre, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 25.04.2006. Charges were framed against the accused persons by the court on 11.12.2006. However, both the accused persons challenged the framing of charges in the High Court and the High Court has stayed the proceeding.
4.	Khwaja Khushal Charitable Trust, Muzaffarnagar, UP	Charge sheet has been filed on 19.11.2009 in the court of Special Magistrate CBI, Ghaziabad.
5.	Shri Arvind Khanna, ex-MLA, Punjab	Charge sheet has been filed on 14.12.2010 for receiving foreign contribution in violation of the Act. The case is under trial.
6.	Anjumane Hussamia Educational Association, Hyderabad	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.2003. The case is under trial.
7.	Pragathi Orphan Home, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Charge sheet was filed on 17.01.2002. The case is under trial.
8.	Aware, Andhra Pradesh & private persons	Charge sheet was filed on 31.12.2003. The case is at pre-charge stage.
9.	Vishwa Dharmayatan Trust, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.1998.
10.	Shri Ratnesh Khandelwal and 9 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 22.05.1989. The case is at pre-charge stage.

1	2	3
11.	Shri Prakas C. Bhaft and 4 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 19.12.1996. The case is listed for cross examination of witnesses after framing of charge.
12.	Harpawat Charitable Trust, Udaipur, Rajasthan	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
13.	Calcutta Urban Service, Kolkata	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
14.	Heritage Foundation, Village-Badhwar, Bye pass Road, Varanasi (UP)	The case has been referred to CBI on 14.09.2011 for investigating the matter.
15.	Dhe Chen Chokhor Kagyupa Monastery, Clement Town, Dehradun	The case has been referred to CBI on 13.09.2011 for investigation the association for receipt & utilisation of foreign contribution without permission.
16.	Agape Helping Ministries, 80-24-4/1, Jayasri Gardens, A.V.A. road, Rajahmundry, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.09.2011 for investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA.
17.	IGEP Foundation, C 3A/86C, Janakpuri, New Delhi	The case has been compounded and CBI is filing closure report in the Court.
18.	Samast Muslim Khalifa Sunnatwal Jamat Navsari, 1/1057, Char Pul Road, Navsari, Gujarat- 396445	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.11.2011 for investigating the matter.
19.	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh, Luther Bhawan, Post Box No. 30, Chhindwara-480001	The case has been referred to CB I on 29.11.2011 for investigating the matter.
20.	Christian Outreach Centre, Rayadupalem, Kakinada-5, Andhra Pradesh Christian Outreach Ministries Properties Trust, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh Christian Outreach Ministries, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	The case has been referred to CBI on 03.02.2012 for investigation in this regard.
21	Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin	The case was referred to CBI on 07.02.2012 investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA. The inspection of the accounts of association has been carried out by the team of CCA (Home) in July, 2012. The inspection report has been received from CCA (Home). The FCRA registration in respect of Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin has been suspended for 180 days on 25/9/2012.
22	Rural Uplift Centre, Nagercoil	The case has been referred to CBI on 25.06.2012 for investigation into the accounting irregularities/ diversion of funds/ misutilisation. However, CBI communicated to this Ministry that complaint made against the association was enquired by them and they have found no justification to conduct further probe in the matter.

1	2	3
23	PIMS Medical and Education Charitable Society, Jalandhar, Punjab	The case has been referred to CBI for investigating the matter. In the meantime, inspection of accounts/records of the association has been carried out.
24	Indian Development Group (India Chapter), Post Box No. 311, Gandhi Bhavan, Lucknow, UP	CBI has requested MHA to submit the reference alongwith complete information.

Statement-IV*Case given to State Police*

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	Status
1.	Rajasthan Harvest Ministries, Door No. 4/56, Arul Illam 5th Cross Street, Shanthi Nagar, Palayamkottai, Thirunelveli, Tamil Nadu-627002/ Door No. 15C, Opposite to World Gymn, Ratnada Subji Mandi, Jaipur, Rajasthan-342011	Case referred to DG&IG of Police, Rajasthan with copy to DG&IG of Police, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Matsyagandhi Manila Welfare Association, Appu Ghar Fishermans Colony, Visakhapatnam (U), Andhra Pradesh	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Andhra Pradesh on 16.11.2011.
3.	Madrassa Jamiyad Ravatul-e-Hat, Porbandar Bye Pass Road, New Micro Town, District-Mongrel, Junagadh-362225, Gujarat	Case referred to Secretary (Home), Gujarat on 28.11.2011.
4.	Mount View Academy, Madurai And Reach International Education and Social Welfare Trust, Kodimangalam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 05.12.2011.
5.	Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development, New Delhi	Case was originally referred to CBI on 11.07.2011 for prosecuting the association for misappropriation of foreign contribution. The case was returned by CBI. Thereafter, the case was referred to Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 09.01.2012.
6.	Good Vision, Kanyakumari	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
7.	Trust for Rural Uplift and Education, Tirunelveli	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
8.	AID India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 26-06-2012 for lodging criminal case.
9.	Saccer, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 28-06-2012 for lodging criminal case.
10.	Centre for Promotion of Social Concern, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to ADG Police, Tamil Nadu on July 2012

Statement-V*State-wise FCRA Cancelled NGOs*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of NGO
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	670
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6
3	Assam	4
4	Bihar	20
5	Chandigarh	6
6	Chhattisgarh	7
7	Dadar and Nagar Haweli	1
8	Delhi	299
9	Goa	10
10	Gujarat	158
11	Haryana	21
12	Himachal Pradesh	23
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5
14	Jharkhand	9
15	Karnataka	296
16	Kerala	450
17	Madhya Pradesh	92
18	Maharashtra	352
19	Manipur	128
20	Meghalaya	9
21	Mizoram	2
22	Nagaland	35
23	Odisha	160
24	Puducherry	6
25	Punjab	7
26	Rajasthan	110
27	Tamil Nadu	794
28	Uttar Pradesh	72
29	Uttaranchal	2
30	West Bengal	384
	Total	4138

Beneficiaries under NFSA

*37. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged the States to submit the list of beneficiaries to be covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) so that it could be rolled out expeditiously;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto indicating the number of beneficiaries identified along with the names of the States where it has already been implemented, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend the deadline for States which are unable to submit the list as yet and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake the evaluation of the implementation status of NFSA and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) to (d) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It *inter alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). As this exercise is yet to be completed in many States/UTs, they have been requested to complete the identification at the earliest and ensure implementation of the Act within next three months, after completing other preparatory measures.

So far, 10 States and one UT have reported identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act and allocation of foodgrains to them under the Act has started. Out of these, in 6 States complete identification as per coverage under the Act has been reported and in the remaining 5 States/UT identification is partial. Besides, Uttarakhand has also sought foodgrains allocation under the Act on the basis of complete identification of beneficiaries. Details of number of beneficiaries reported as identified by these States/UT are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation status of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required.

Statement

Details of beneficiaries identified by States/UTs under National Food Security Act, 2013

(As on 04.07.2014)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total coverage of population under the Act (in lakh)	No. of persons reported by States/UTs as identified for coverage (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
Complete Identification			
1	Chhattisgarh	200.77	200.77
2	Haryana	126.49	126.49
3	Karnataka	401.93	401.93
4	Maharashtra	700.17	700.16
5	Punjab	141.45	141.44
6	Rajasthan	446.62	446.62
7	Uttarakhand	61.94	61.94
Partial Identification			
1	Bihar	871.16	760.63
2	NCT Delhi	72.78	32.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	36.82	26.78
4	Madhya Pradesh	546.42	480.00
5	Chandigarh	4.96	1.98

Growth in Farm Sector

*38. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate in the farm sector is on the decrease in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons identified for decreasing farm production and productivity;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be

taken by the Government to increase the agricultural production and productivity in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure sustainable growth of farm sector to meet the food security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The growth rate of agriculture (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery subsectors) has shown improvement from 2.5% during the 9th Plan (2002-07) and 2.4% during the 10th Plan (2007-12) to 4.1% during the 11th Plan. As per the latest estimates released by Central Statistics Office, growth rate of Agriculture and Allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery subsectors) is 1.4% during 2012-13 and 4.7% during 2013-14.

Further, the productivity of food grains has increased from 1535 Kg./Hectare in 2002-03 to 2095 Kg./Hectare in 2013-14 and the production of food grains has increased from 174.8 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 264.2 million tonnes in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps to increase agricultural production and productivity and to ensure sustainable growth of the farm sector to meet the requirements of food security by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs and providing remunerative prices for farm produce through increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), higher level of procurement and competitive markets. Further, several 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.

Streamlining of PDS

*39. SHRI SULTAN AHMED : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System (PDS) and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken thereon;

(b) whether demands have been made from various quarters to universalize the PDS and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the requirement, availability and present stock of foodgrains in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains lost during storage transit and other reasons during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the measures taken to eliminate/minimise transport loss and theft?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) The strengthening and streamlining of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. To maintain supplies and secure availability and distribution of essential commodities under the TPDS, the Central Government has notified the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001. Government has also taken up a Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation to strengthen TPDS Operations. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, which has come into effect from 05.07.2013, also prescribes certain reforms in TPDS to be undertaken progressively by the Central and State/UT Governments.

Further, Government has been regularly advising the States/UT Administration for continuous review of lists of beneficiaries, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), improved monitoring and

vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of society. Though there have been requests for universalising the coverage under TPDS, it will dilute the focus on poor. Besides, at the current levels of procurement, it is not feasible to meet the foodgrains requirement for universal TPDS.

(c) The State-wise requirement of foodgrains under NFSA, 2013 and State-wise stock, position of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 16.06.2014 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Sufficient stocks are available in the Central Pool to meet the foodgrains requirement.

(d) Considering the volume of procurement of foodgrains handled, some losses are inevitable during storage, transit, etc. The State-wise details of foodgrains lost during storage, transit and accrued as damaged in the Food Corporation of India during the last three years and the current year upto May, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively. The steps taken by the Government to minimize storage and transit losses and to avoid damage of foodgrains are in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise estimated annual foodgrains requirement under the National Food Security Act., 2013 and Stock Position in Central Food as on 16.06.2014

(Figs. in lakh MT)

	Foodgrains Requirement		Total Central Pool Stock		
	State/UT	Quantity	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh*	32.10	43.54	1.90	45.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89	0.15	0.00	0.15
3	Assam	16.95	1.52	0.45	1.97
4	Bihar	55.27	0.78	1.96	2.74
5	Chhattisgarh	12.91	8.26	0.25	8.51
6	NCT of Delhi	5.73	0.12	2.63	2.75
7	Goa	0.59	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Gujarat	23.95	1.13	5.78	6.91
9	Haryana	7.95	9.72	77.55	87.27
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.08	0.05	0.20	0.25
11	Jammu and Kashmir	7.51	0.68	0.56	1.24
12	Jharkhand	16.96	1.13	0.00	1.13
13	Karnataka	25.56	4.80	2.05	6.85
14	Kerala	14.25	4.12	1.00	5.12
15	Madhya Pradesh	34.68	1.79	82.14	83.93(*)
16	Maharashtra	45.02	7.17	7.63	14.80
17	Manipur	1.58	0.13	0.01	0.14
18	Meghalaya	1.76	0.14	0.02	0.16
19	Mizoram	0.66	0.16	0.02	0.18
20	Nagaland	1.38	0.22	0.07	0.29
21	Odisha	21.09	7.85	2.40	10.25
22	Punjab	8.70	85.35	159.03	244.38
23	Rajasthan	27.92	0.19	27.21	27.40
24	Sikkim	0.44	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	3678	9.11	4.29	13.40
26	Tripura	2.71	0.13	0.05	0.18
27	Uttar Pradesh	96.15	10.55	18.94	29.49
28	Uttarakhand	5.03	1.76	0.55	2.31
29	West Bengal	38.49	4.71	4.34	9.05
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	0.31	-	-	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	-	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	0.07	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	0.05	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	0.50	-	-	-
36	(**)Wheat lying in mandies	-	0.00	3.61	3.61
37	Stock in Transit	-	3.47	3.82	7.29
	India	549.35	208.73	408.46	617.19

Includes State of Telengana

NOTE:

(*)State Agencies stock of Madhya Pradesh (except wheat) is as on 01.06.2014

(**) Punjab (FCI-0.00 LMT; St. Govt. - 00.11 LMT), Haryana (FCI-0.00 LMT; St.Govt. - 1.90 LMT), Rajasthan (FCI- 0.52 LMT; St.Govt.- 1.08 LMT)

1. Transit figures are estimated and figures shown as on 01.06.2014.

2. Rice does not include unmilled paddy with FCI/State Agencies in terms of rice.

3. Total quantity of unmilled paddy with FCI and State Agencies =103.24 LMT (FCI 0.02 LMT; State Agencies 103.22 LMT). CMR that could be derived taking out-turn ratio as 67%=69.17 LMT.

Statement-II*Storage loss for Last Three Years and Current Year upto May, 2014*

(In MTs)

Zone	Region	2014-15 (upto May'14, Provisional)	2013-14 (Provisional)	2012-13 (Audited)	2011-12 (Audited)
		Qty Loss	Qty Loss	Qty Loss	Qty Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
North	Punjab	11028	84026	84853	82724
	Haryana	1239	6027	13581	5648
	Uttar Pradesh	3001	14209	14013	7846
	Uttarakhand	59	737	1323	1154
	Rajasthan	-2865	-9679	-9957	-8683
	Jammu and Kashmir	32	182	214	102
	Delhi	55	1577	1207	311
	Himachal Pradesh	-16	-83	-81	-96
	Total	12533	96996	105152	89006
West	Maharashtra	2065	11435	15015	15686
	Gujarat	681	27	3342	3272
	Madhya Pradesh	-1660	-39035	-2402	-11243
	Chhattisgarh	1678	8636	15859	34128
	Total	2765	-18937	31813	41843
South	Andhra Pradesh	1380	27500	31458	27225
	Karnataka	713	6380	5284	3539
	Tamil Nadu	1104	8284	7868	4816
	Kerala	163	1227	1772	421
	Total	3360	43391	46381	36001
East	West Bengal	1091	9631	15304	8994
	Odisha	557	6143	5683	3403
	Bihar	1140	3904	8336	17911
	Jharkhand	351	2020	2311	2479
	Total	3139	21698	31634	32787
N.East	NEF Shillong	113	956	705	557
	Assam	413	2668	3580	4027
	N&M Nagaland	37	171	1106	453

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Arunachal Pradesh	18	129	122	86
	Manipur	1	0	0	0
	Total	582	3924	5513	5123
	Grand Total	22379	147072	220494	204760

Statement-III*Transit loss for Last Three Years and Current Year upto May, 2014*

(In MTs)

Zone	Region	2014-15 (upto May'14, Provisional)	2013-14 (Provisional)	2012-13 (Audited)	2011-12 (Audited)
		Qty Loss	Qty Loss	Qty Loss	Qty Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
North	Punjab	7401	0	1599	188
	Haryana	0	0	216	146
	Uttar Pradesh	3075	23084	9849	17823
	Uttarakhand	171	1045	641	826
	Rajasthan	99	1709	882	2867
	Jammu and Kashmir	476	4224	2738	4345
	Delhi	295	2521	1117	1688
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	95	33
	Total	11517	32583	17137	27916
West	Maharashtra	6060	26485	27981	24923
	Gujarat	2264	14267	13501	10501
	Madhya Pradesh	467	19	498	2010
	Chhattisgarh	171	1404	1915	2051
	Total	8962	42175	43896	39485
South	Andhra Pradesh	1206	12040	8911	5427
	Karnataka	1344	17633	14798	14121
	Tamil Nadu	2860	17869	19236	13584
	Kerala	1166	7101	7289	5832
	Total	6576	54643	50234	38964
East	West Bengal	4327	14452	14880	16797
	Odisha	1066	3454	4629	5025

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bihar	884	15720	12205	10208
	Jharkhand	1601	6733	8818	9882
	Total	7878	40359	40532	41912
N.East	NEF Shillong	1016	5944	22276	15031
	Assam	0	28386	32868	26855
	N&M Nagaland	381	2363	5006	4806
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	190	1510
	Manipur	229	0	0	0
	Total	1397	36693	60340	48202
	Grand Total	36330	206453	212139	196479

Statement-IV

Region-wise Stock accrued as Damaged/Non-issuable with FCI during the Last Three Years and the Current Year up to 31.5.2014

(Figures in Tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 31.5.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	0	997.3	3909.408	690
2	Jharkhand	29	3.43	622.092	0
3	Odisha	36	1	1084.79	0
4	West Bengal	477	45	12539.85	81.01
5	Assam	442	51.54	180.738	0
6	North East Frontier (NEF)	0	195	1827.768	0
7	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	3.3	0
8	Nagaland and Manipur	0	0	32.258	0
9	Delhi	10.9	39.86	34.328	0
10	Haryana	0	148.04	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab	37	123	72.631	37.425
14	Rajasthan	30	120.83	13.019	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	258	18.3	1109.572	0
16	Uttarakhand	72	221	90.021	3.339

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Andhra Pradesh	4.33	24.72	475.509	49.747
18	Kerala	200	0	355	0
19	Karnataka	0	141.76	45.636	692.431
20	Tamil Nadu	29	749.66	293.786	108.854
21	Gujarat	226	195	443.958	81.765
22	Maharashtra	1473	61	1234.10	
23	Madhya Pradesh	0	3.02	76.942	0
24	Chhattisgarh	13.78	8.98	250.749	0
Total		3338.01	3148.44	24695.455	1744.571

Statement-V**Steps taken to minimize Storage & Transit Losses**

- (i) Installation of barbed wires fencing of boundary walls, provision of street lights in the godowns/complexes and proper; locking of the sheds.
- (ii) Security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, DGR sponsored agency & Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (iii) Deployment of State Armed Police has been done at vulnerable depots/godowns in the prone area.
- (iv) Security Inspection as well as surprise checks of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.
- (v) FIRs have also been lodged with the Police where pilferage has come to notice. Apart from this, departmental action including recovery of loss has been resorted to act as deterrent.
- (vi) Officers/officials are deputed for inspection of depots,
- (vii) Occurrence of losses is reviewed at the level of Area Manager/ GMs (Region)/Ed (Zones) and at Headquarter level during meeting.

Steps taken for Safe & Scientific Storage and Presentation of Foodgrains

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I, and State Government agencies for proper upkeep and quality to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and

wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

[Translation]

Rural Youths Participation in Sports

*40. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether several schemes including the Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) are under implementation, to encourage rural youths taking up indoor/outdoor games and participation in National/International events and if so, the details thereof.

(b) the number of rural youths who have been trained in various indoor/outdoor games during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise; and

(c) The details of achievements reported under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) to (c) There was only one scheme being implemented under the aegis of the Department of Sports, viz., the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), specifically aimed at promoting sports in the rural areas of the country since 2008-09 and upto 2013-14. The PYKKA Scheme has, since, been revamped and revised

and named Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Details of the RGKA Scheme is enclosed in Statement-I.

The PYKKA envisaged utilization of services of Kridashrees (Honorary Sports Volunteer) to manage the sports facilities and also act as general trainer only. The Kridashrees were not equipped to impart specialized training to youth in any specific indoor/outdoor game and only facilitated the usage of the playfields. In the RGKA scheme, three Sports Trainers (out of serving Physical Education Teachers) to be engaged in each block level sports complex, will impart training in different outdoor and indoor disciplines.

The details of number of playfields approved, number of playfields developed and the number of persons participated in the annual competition under PYKKA scheme from 2008-09 to 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III. During the current financial year, competitions are yet to be held under the RGKA.

Statement-I

Details of the RGKA Scheme

Under the RGKA Scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, through convergence of funds from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCP-CPR-Central) of the Ministry of Development of North-East Region, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the Planning Commission, and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The development of village playfields is to be taken up under the MGNREGS.

Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

Statement-II

Status of development of playfields as on 31.03.2014 in respect of village/block panchayats approved/covered under PYKKA scheme for the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT's	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1161
3	Assam	999	66	1065	355
4	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6	Goa	19	4	23	23
7	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727
10	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2332
13	Kerala	400	60	460	230
14	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	4670
15	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511
16	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18	Mizoram	817	26	843	590
19	Nagaland	1098	52	1140	690
20	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270
21	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25	Tripura	1040	44	1084	648
26	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27	Uttrakhand	3761	46	3807	2279
28	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
	UTs				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	-
30	Daman and Diu	14		14	-
31	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	-
32	Puducherry	50	5	55	-
	Total	65943	1988	67931	51497

Statement-III**State-wise number of Participation details in annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14.**

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14							
		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants		No. of participants							
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	134097	78153	57058	135211	339848	318971	658819	188692	136711	325403	811,517	686,325	1,497,842	114	229	343
2	Andhra Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210	75	49	124	-	-	0
3	Assam	96429	43471	139900	13	8	21	9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567	103	118	221	-	-	0
4	Bihar	87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166	-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72
5	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	83,101	147750	42,080	72,924	115,004	19401	56211	75612
6	Goa	92	64	156	-	-	0	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0	2,966	5,917	8,883	0	34	34
7	Gujarat	95	69	164	87507	66852	154359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0	103	173	276	98404	101497	199901
8	Haryana	97	70	167	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201	68,002	80,307	148,309	61370	73102	134472
9	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159	17,424	22,215	39,639	16735	21245	37980
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0	-	-	0	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234	33,974	7,975	41,949	-	-	0
11	Jharkhand	80	60	140	-	-	0	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0	36,773	34,604	71,377	99	100	199
12	Karnataka	97	71	168	65933	47651	113584	90884	109802	200686	82443	122044	204487	88,554	126,760	215,314	109538	163520	273058
13	Kerala	82	67	149	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852	51,270	29,966	81,236	47528	29604	77132
14	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159	98570	49733	148303	117471	89111	206582	109426	95,274	204700	110,197	100,886	211,083	91798	88116	179914
15	Maharashtra	95	71	166	119509	86240	205749	181062	141011	322073	130860	123891	254751	136,268	122,146	258,414	158446	158836	317282
16	Manipur	-	-	0	93	97	190	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0	184	283	467	12823	15805	28628
17	Meghalaya	-	-	0	-	-	0	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	22,514	21,492	44,006	-	-	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47982	13239	7,771	21010	21,587	17,631	39,218	16339	15626	31965	
19	Nagaland	.	-	0	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	-	0	86	53	139	8	0	8
20	Odisha	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	115,536	130,896	246,432	39	39804	39843	
21	Punjab	86993	33425	120418	72303	43181	115484	82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580	2,620	14,749	17,369	2728	4263	6991	
22	Rajasthan	-	-	0	82237	62254	144491	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0	88,922	71,052	159,974			0	
23	Sikkim	-	-	0	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25,950	56089	31	21	52			0	
24	Tamil Nadu	97	71	168	246336	150899	397235	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032	189,071	178,618	367,689	124771	134790	259561	
25	Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535	14,698	25,659	40,357	18525	28417	46942	
26	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	302708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	296,894	182,844	479,738	135700	80110	215810	
27	Uttarakhand		0	9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706	33,364	40,166	73,530	38439	49134	87573		
28	West Bengal	42	44	86	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485	36,671	17,549	54,220	308	580	888	
	UTs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0	-	-	0	148	148	296			0	0	0	0			0	
30	Chandigarh	-	-	0	-	-	0	827	541	1368			0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	0	623	503	1126			0	8	5	13			0	
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0	810	123	933			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi	25	26	51	117	84	201	4557	3626	8183			0	91	188	279	2818	4307	7125	
34	Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	2437	1651	4088			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	472329	249190	721519	1375102	873842	2248944	2417500	1893833	4311333	1642410	1209523	2851933	2221583	1991661	4213244	955931	1065409	??	

*[English]***Prices of PDS Items**

67. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the price of rice, sugar and wheat meant for the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the State Governments were taken into confidence prior to hike in the prices,

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

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Procurement Cost (Acquisition cost)	1862.20	1354.86	2017.59	1482.76	2270.32	1616.33
Handling Charges	49.13	49.13	51.03	51.03	58.45	58.48
Transportation Charges	75.73	83.18	91.27	107.30	132.14	119.78

Prior to deregulation of sugar sector, a part of the sugar produced by sugar mills was requisitioned as levy sugar for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) at a uniform retail issue price throughout the country. The Central Government did not maintain stocks of sugar in the Central pool to be distributed to the public through PDS. The sugar was lifted from the sugar mills directly by the State/UT Governments in case of Direct Allottee States and by Food Corporation of India in case of FCI operated States. The Central Government has dispensed with the imposition of levy obligation on sugar mills for the sugar produced from 2012-13 sugar seasons. A new scheme has been introduced with effect from 01.06.2013, according to which, the States/UTs have been advised to devise a transparent system of procurement of sugar from open market. Government of India would provide subsidy to those States which continue to have the prescribed retail issue price and reimbursement will be limited to the quantity based on the existing level of allocations

*[Translation]***Revival of Sick Dairy Cooperatives**

68. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any

(e) the details of the cost of procurement, handling and transportation of these items during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) The Central Issue Price (CIP) of rice & wheat and the issue price of sugar under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) have remained unchanged since 2002.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of procurement cost, handling and transportation charges of rice and wheat in the last three years is as follows:-

scheme for revival of sick dairy cooperative/milk unions in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, dairy cooperative/union-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Government of India has not implemented any scheme for revival of sick dairy cooperatives/milk unions in Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply at (a).

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise and Milk union-wise financial assistance (50% GOI Share) provided by Government of India to rehabilitate the sick Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations during last three years and current year under the scheme "Assistance to Cooperatives" is given enclosed Statement. This scheme has been subsumed into "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBDD)" during the current financial year i.e 2014-15, for which budget is scheduled to be approved by the Parliament during the current Budget Session.

Statement

State-wise and Milk union-wise financial assistance (50% GOI Share) provided by Government of India to rehabilitate the sick Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations during last three years and current year under the scheme Assistance to Cooperatives

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/Milk Union		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	Uttar Pradesh				
i	Buland Shaher Milk Union	0	84.00	45.00	0
ii	Muzaffarnagar Milk Union	0	106.24	0	0
	SubTotal-1	0	190.24	45.00	0
2	Maharashtra				
i	Nashik Milk Union	48.10	81.90	0	0
	Subtotal-2	48.10	81.90	0	0
3	Punjab				
i	Amritsar Milk Union	150.00	0	125.00	0
ii	Jalandhar Milk Union	36.38	0	0	0
iii	Bhatinda Milk Union	155.00	0	0	0
iv	Gurdaspur Milk Union	180.86	225.00	50.00	0
v	Sangrur Milk Union	250.00	0	200.00	0
	Subtotal -3	772.24	225.00	375.00	0
4	Tamil Nadu				
i	Dindigul Milk Union	38.00	28.5	0	0
ii	Kancheepuram-Tiruvalluar Milk Union	20.09	0	75.00	0
iii	Thanjavur Milk Union	21.57	96.36	0	0
	Subtotal -4	79.66	124.86	75.00	0
Grand Total (Sub 1+2+3+4)		900.00	622.00	495.00	0

*The scheme Assistance to Cooperatives has been subsumed in the new scheme National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD).

Development of Extremism Affected Areas

69. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of naxalism and extremism still exist in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the areas identified in this regard;

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated to

implement development works and schemes in naxal and extremists affected areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of major schemes formulated in this regard including for Chatra district of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Ten States of the country viz Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West

Bengal are considered to be the LWE affected States in varying degrees. Among these states, the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar are considered to be severely affected; West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are considered partially affected; Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are considered slightly affected. The CPI (Maoist), which is the largest Maoist outfit in the country, is responsible for most of the violent incidents in the country. The CPI (Maoist) cadres are also making forays at the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and trying to establish their bases in the area. The CPI (Maoist) party is trying to establish organizational bases in the North East with a view to forge relations with other insurgent groups to meet its military requirements. The list of violence affected Districts (2013) and 2014 (up to June 2014) are enclosed in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the LWE affected districts, being implemented by the Planning Commission and the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I), being implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, are the two developmental schemes which focus specifically on the LWE affected districts.

The Additional Central Assistance for LWE affected districts, which focuses on creation of public infrastructure and services, was earlier being implemented as the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) since the year 2010-11. The continuation of IAP as ACA Scheme for the remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan was approved by the Government on 01.08.2013. The scheme which initially covered 60 districts, now covers 88 districts including 76 LWE affected districts in the 10 LWE affected States. Chatra district of Jharkhand is amongst the districts covered from the beginning under the scheme. The fund allocation per district per year under the scheme was Rs. 25.00 crores in the year 2010-11 and Rs. 30.00 crores in the subsequent years. Under the scheme, out of 1,37,733 projects taken up in 10 LWE affected states, 1,07,145 projects have been completed so far and against a total of Rs. 7,299.00 crores of central funds released so far the expenditure reported is Rs. 6,561.36 crores.

RRP-I being implemented since 2009-10 in 34 LWE affected districts including Chatra district of Jharkhand, envisages development of 5,477 kms of roads in 8 LWE

affected states at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,300.00 crore. Out of this, a total length of 3,075 kms has been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 3,933.00 crores incurred as on 31.05.2014. The works under RRP-I are targeted to be completed by March, 2015.

Statement-I

List of LWE Violence Affected Districts (2013)

State	Sl. No.	District	incident	Death
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Visakhapatnam	28	7
Bihar	2	Arwal	4	0
	3	Aurangabad	38	25
	4	Begusarai	1	1
	5	Bhojpur	1	0
	6	East Champaran	3	1
	7	Gaya	45	19
	8	Gopalganj	2	2
	9	Jamui	36	8
	10	Jehanabad	2	0
	11	Lakhisarai	6	3
	12	Munger	4	3
	13	Muzaffarpur	19	4
	14	Nalanda	1	0
	15	Patna	2	1
	16	Rohtas	1	0
	17	Saran	2	0
	18	Sheohar	3	0
	19	Sitamarhi	2	1
	20	Vaishali	5	1
Chhattisgarh	21	Balod	3	0
	22	Bastar	18	33
	23	Bijapur	76	25
	24	Dantewada	60	10
	25	Dhamtari	2	1
	26	Gariyabandh	9	0

1	2	3	4	5
	27	Jashpur	4	0
	28	Kanker	32	9
	29	Kondagaon	14	6
	30	Koria	1	0
	31	Narayanpur	35	6
	32	Raigarh	1	1
	33	Rajnandgaon	17	1
	34	Sukma	83	19
Jharkhand	35	Bokaro	15	0
	36	Chatra	38	3
	37	Deoghar	1	0
	38	Dhanbad	4	0
	39	Dumka	2	6
	40	East Singhbhum	8	1
	41	Garhwa	8	4
	42	Giridih	17	5
	43	Godda	2	0
	44	Gumla	42	32
	45	Hazaribagh	8	0
	46	Jamtara	1	0
	47	Khunti	49	34
	48	Latehar	55	18
	49	Lohardaga	15	1
	50	Pakur	1	0
	51	Palamu	50	4
	52	Ramgarh	6	0
	53	Ranchi	14	10
	54	Saraikele-Kharswan	5	3
	55	Simdega	21	17
	56	West Singhbhum	25	14
Karnataka	57	Chikamagalur	3	0
	58	Dakshina Kannada	1	0
Kerala	59	Kozhikode	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
	60	Malappuram	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	61	Balaghat	1	0
Maharashtra	62	Gadchiroli	68	18
	63	Gondia	3	1
Odisha	64	Bargarh	5	0
	65	Bolangir	11	0
	66	Gajapati	3	0
	67	Kalahandi	3	0
	68	Kandhamal	1	0
	69	Koraput	26	12
	70	Malkangiri	39	19
	71	Nuapada	7	4
	72	Rayagada	4	0
	73	Subarnpur	1	0
	74	Sundergarh	1	0
Telangana	75	Khammam	8	4
West Bengal	76	West Midnapore	1	0
Total			1136	397

Statement-II*LIST of LWE Violence Affected Districts (Tentative)*

(January 1-June 30, 2014)

State	Sl. No.	District	incident	Death
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Prakasam	1	0
	2	Visakhapatnam	10	1
Bihar	3	Arwal	5	0
	4	Aurangabad	9	3
	5	Banka	2	0
	6	East Champaran	2	0
	7	Gaya	28	3
	8	Jamui	25	9
	9	Khagaria	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Lakhisarai	4	1
	11	Munger	4	2
	12	Muzaffarpur	8	2
	13	Nawada	4	0
	14	Saran	2	0
	15	Vaishali	1	0
Chhattisgarh	16	Balrampur	1	0
	17	Bastar	6	8
	18	Bijapur	50	23
	19	Dantewada	13	8
	20	Gariyabandh	3	0
	21	Kanker	19	2
	22	Kondagaon	6	3
	23	Narayanpur	19	2
	24	Rajnandgaon	11	1
	25	Sukma	47	24
Jharkhand	26	Bokaro	9	0
	27	Chatra	7	1
	28	Dhanbad	1	0
	29	Dumka	2	9
	30	East Singhbhum	6	0
	31	Garhwa	3	1
	32	Giridih	28	3
	33	Gumla	16	7
	34	Hazaribagh	11	1
	35	Khunti	24	5
	36	Koderma	5	0
	37	Latehar	27	2
	38	Lohardaga	6	0
	39	Palamu	25	1
	40	Ramgarh	4	0
	41	Ranchi	3	1
	42	Simdega	5	4
	43	West Singhbhum	13	11

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	44	Wayanad	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	45	Balaghat	2	0
Maharashtra	46	Gadchiroli	42	22
	47	Gondia	2	0
Odisha	48	Angul	1	0
	49	Bargarh	5	0
	50	Boudh	1	0
	51	Ganjam	1	0
	52	Kandhamal	1	0
	53	Koraput	14	6
	54	Malakangiri	32	6
	55	Nuapada	2	0
	56	Rayagada	5	1
	57	Sambalpur	2	0
	58	Sundergarh	1	0
Telangarta	59	Khammam	8	4
Total			597	179

[English]

Decline in Agriculture Land

70. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land is declining day-by-day in the country;

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

(c) the details of agricultural land declined during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to contain the decline in agricultural land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) As per the latest available Land Use Statistics data, the agricultural land in the

country has marginally declined from 182.5 million hectares during 2008-09 to 182.0 million hectares during 2011-12 due to shift in area for non-agricultural purposes.

(c) The details of state-wise agricultural land during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Under the, National Policy for Farmers 2007 (NPF 2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007) has recommended that, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in projects may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible, in respect of multi-cropped land, Acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Statement

Details of state-wise Agricultural Land during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(000 Hectares)

States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15928	15921	15821	15894
Arunachal Pradesh	422	424	424	424
Assam	3211	3211	3211	3217
Bihar	6620	6601	6591	6588
Chhattisgarh	5581	5570	5580	5557
Goa	197	197	197	197
Gujarat	12661	12661	12661	12661
Haryana	3728	3730	3681	3698

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	822	817	817	817
Jammu and Kashmir	1044	1058	1061	1063
Jharkhand	4289	4288	4288	4288
Karnataka	12892	12891	12849	12850
Kerala	2305	2303	2295	2274
Madhya Pradesh	17322	17298	17307	17284
Maharashtra	21149	21130	21121	21125
Manipur	243	240	355	372
Meghalaya	1053	1052	1052	1056
Mizoram	348	415	414	389
Nagaland	659	671	673	686
Odisha	7126	6898	6866	6749
Punjab	4215	4206	4202	4250
Rajasthan	25578	25569	25565	25555
Sikkim	98	98	98	98
Tamil Nadu	8146	8131	8132	8129
Tripura	278	277	277	277
Uttarakhand	1547	1548	1547	1546
Uttar Pradesh	19166	19148	19126	19099
West Bengal	5689	5684	5666	5697
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	28	28	28
Chandigarh	2	2	2	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	24	24	24
Daman and Diu	4	4	4	4
Delhi	54	53	53	53
Lakshadweep	3	2	2	2
Puducherry	30	30	30	30
All India	182459	182179	182018	181983

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Hike in Prices of Vegetables

71. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. A. SAMPATH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of vegetables, fruits, milk and other agricultural commodities have risen steadily across the country during the last few months;

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

(c) whether the Government has imposed a minimum export price for onion to curb its export;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the expectation of weak monsoon this year is also likely to see a spurt in the prices of vegetables and other agricultural commodities; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The wholesale price index (WPI) (Base year 2004-05=100) is compiled on all India basis. WPI for vegetables, fruits, milk and other selected agricultural commodities during January 2014 - May 2014 are as follows:-

Commodity	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014
CEREALS	229.9	230.9	231.1	230.6	230.1
Rice	230.0	231.5	232.1	234.1	237.8
Wheat	220.2	220.9	218.1	212.9	208.1
Pulses	226.9	224.2	227.7	231.4	233.4
Vegetables	216.8	197.6	198.4	219.4	234.1
Potato	198.6	171.3	192.6	227.2	270.9
Onion	341.6	273.9	243.6	240.4	260.9
Fruits	202.4	206.1	216.6	230.7	234.5
Milk	225.7	229.1	230.1	230.5	233.6
Oil seeds	202.2	203.0	207.0	211.3	217.3

As indicated above, the price trends, based on the movement in indices, of fruits and milk have increased consistently from January 2014 to May 2014 and those of vegetables and pulses have increased since March 2014. Price Index of cereals has declined marginally during April-May 2014.

The price increase of some agricultural commodities including fruits and vegetables can be attributed to several factors such as mismatch between demand and supply, seasonality factors, adverse weather conditions, increases in cost of inputs etc.

(c) and (d) Government has imposed Minimum Export Price (MEP) for onion at US\$300 per tonne w.e.f.

17.6.2014 and has further raised it to US\$500 per tonne w.e.f. 2.7.2014.

(e) and (f) Production of agricultural crops and their prices are impacted by the overall rainfall situation in the country during the monsoon season. As per the current forecast of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), the overall rainfall in the country during the current monsoon is likely to be deficient by 7%.

To meet any eventualities arising out of deficit rainfall situation, Government has developed Crop Contingency Plans for 500 agricultural districts. Appropriate drought mitigation measures viz. construction of water harvesting structures under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); promotion of agronomic practices for moisture conservation; promoting cultivation of less water consuming crops; restoration of irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals; energizing tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps etc. are being initiated by States to deal with any potential drought situation.

[Translation]

Anti Naxal Measures

72. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of rising naxal attacks in the country the Government proposes to take assistance of the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) to deal with naxalism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. However, the details of such assistance can not be disclosed due to national security considerations.

[English]

Financial Assistance to FACT

73. ADV. JOICE GEORGE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance/package for revival of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) units in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereof;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the purpose has been released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) and (b) Considering the accumulated losses and erosion of net worth of FACT a comprehensive financial relief package was recommended by Board for reconstruction of Public Sector enterprises (BRPSE) in

December, 2013. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE a proposal seeking approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for sanction of financial reliefs to FACT is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Funds could be released only after the approval of CCEA on the aforementioned proposal.

National Crop Insurance Programme

74. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a Scheme called National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request/feedback from Kerala for implementation of Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) under the NCIP Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) are:-

- actuarial premium rates are charged with a provision of subsidy, which is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis;
- entire liability of claims is on the implementing insurance companies;
- it is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers;
- risk coverage for pre-sowing/prevented sowing and post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas;
- on account payment up to 25% advance of likely claims as immediate relief in the areas which suffered atleast 50% crop yield loss;

- more proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield;
- two higher indemnity levels of 80% & 90% instead of earlier 70%, 80% & 90%; and
- reduction in Unit Area of Insurance to village/ village Panchayat level.

(c) and (d) The Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIs) was introduced in 2009-10 on pilot basis. Based on encouraging response from growers and positive feedback from concerned States, the scheme has been continued in a full-fledged manner as part of NCIP from 2013-14 in all coconut growing States, including Kerala.

Allocation for Fishery Harbours

75. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocation made by the Government for the fishery harbours at Quilandy and

Thalai in Kerala during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation for additional funds from Kerala in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) The Department of Animal, Husbandry and Fisheries(DAD&F), Ministry of Agriculture during 2013-14 accorded approval to the revised proposals of Government of Kerala for construction of fishing harbours at Qualindy (Koyilandi) and Thalai with 50% central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations and details of which are as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of fishing harbour	District	Date of approval of revised proposal	Cost of Revised proposal	Remarks
1.	Koyilandi	Kozhikode	4.03.2014	6399.00	The original proposal this fishing harbour at a total cost of Rs. 3545 lakh was approved in December, 2005
2.	Thalai	Kannur	4.03.2014	3479.50	The original proposal of this fishing harbour at a total cost of Rs. 1925. 74 lakh was approved in February, 2007

The DAD&F has so far released a sum of Rs. 772.50 lakh to the Government of Kerala in 6 instalment during the period from December, 2005 to March, 2012 for construction of fishing harbour at Qualindy. Similarly, the DAD&F has released a sum of Rs. 850 lakh to State Government in 4 instalment during the period from March 2007 to July, 2010 for construction of fishing harbour at Thalai in Kannur District. No funds have been released during the last two financial years (2012-13 and 2013-14) and the current year in respect of these two fishing harbour projects.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala has requested the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture for release of the balance central share of Rs. 427 lakh and

Rs. 889.75 lakh in respect of Koyilandi and Thalai respectively. The release of funds to the State Government is subject to approval for continuation of the Scheme during current financial year (2014-15) and availability funds.

Production Cost of Fertilizers

76. DR. A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out ways and means to reduce the production cost of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND)

: (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The urea is sold at a maximum Retail Price (MRP) statutorily fixed by the Government. At present, it is Rs.5360 per MT (plus sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) w.e.f. 01st November, 2012.

As regard Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 01st April, 2010. Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient (N, P, K & S) content. The prices of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies at reasonable level. The NBS rates for the particular financial year are decided by the Government after taking into account all relevant factors such the prices of finished fertilizers and its raw materials in the international prices, inventory stock, domestic prices of fertilizers, prevailing exchange rate etc.

Our country is import dependent to the extent of 100% in Potassic Sector and 90% in phosphatic sector in the form of either finished fertilizers or intermediates. Any increase in prices of fertilizers and its raw materials/intermediates in the international market and fluctuation in exchange rate will have a direct bearing on the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country.

With the easing of international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials/intermediates, the prices of P&K fertilizers have come down after 2012-13.

Online Marketing

77. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports/complaints regarding the quality of goods sold through online marketing;

(b) if so, whether the Government has initiated any action plan to check such practices;

(c) if so, whether the Government has established any mechanism to regulate the online business in the

country and bring it under the Consumer Protection Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) to (d) All business transaction by consumers, whether online or otherwise, are covered under Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and complainants can approach various Consumer Fora i.e., District Consumer Forum, State Commission and National Commission for resolution of their grievances. However, there is no separate mechanism for addressing grievances relating to online business under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Export of Sugar

78. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced in the country in metric tonnes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the countries to which sugar is being exported at present along with the quantity thereof;

(c) whether the price of sugar has increased due to its export; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the increasing prices of sugar is proposed to be controlled by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) The quantity of sugar produced in the country during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season 2013-14 upto 31st May, 2014 is given below:-

Sugar Season (October-September)	Sugar Production (Quantity in Lakh Metric Tonnes)
2010-11	243.50
2011-12	263.43
2012-13 (Prov.)	251.83
2013-14 (Upto 31st May, 2014) (Prov.)	242.27

Source: Directorate of Sugar

(b) As per data published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, the details of country-wise export of sugar during current sugar season 2013-14 (upto March, 2014) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depends upon a number of factors viz., cost of raw material, conversion cost, production, domestic demand and supply situation, market sentiments, international sugar prices, etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the impact of one factor alone. The sugar prices are currently stable in the domestic market.

Statement

Country-wise quantity of Sugar Exported during the current 2013-14 Sugar Season (October-September) upto March, 2014

Sl. No.	Country	Qty of Sugar Exported (In MT)
1	2	3
1	Baharain IS	5601
2	Bangladesh PR	25200
3	Bhutan	1691
4	Canada	1872
5	China PRP	9711
6	Croatia	1523
7	Djibouti	31426
8	Ethiopia	17499
9	Ghana	1459
10	Iran	365880
11	Iraq	19808
12	Israel	2063
13	Jordan	48361
14	Kenya	29694
15	Kuwait	12488
16	Libya	30000
17	Madagascar	5770
18	Malaysia	10802
19	Maldives	3808

1	2	3
20	Mozambique	6815
21	Myanmar	21034
22	Nepal	6174
23	Oman	62577
24	Qatar	3438
25	Russia	1563
26	Rwanda	7770
27	Samoa	1760
28	Saudi Arab	65916
29	Singapore	12444
30	Somalia	127077
31	South Africa	8691
32	Sri Lanka DSR	224391
33	Sudan	242654
34	Syria	4215
35	Tanzania Rep	83328
36	Togo	1950
37	Tunisia	1508
38	Turkey	25243
39	U Arab Emts	141388
40	USA	5851
41	Uganda	9254
42	Vietnam Soc Rep	6189
43	Yemen Republic	42665
44	Zimbabwe	3484
45	Others	11805
Total		1753840

Procurement Policy

79. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procurement policy is heavily concentrated on procurement of wheat, paddy and rice through Food Corporation of India (FCI) inspite

of announcement of support prices for over two dozen commodities;

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

(c) whether the procurement policy encourages production of only these two commodities for which the country has a huge buffer stock at the cost of production of other commodities including pulses and oilseeds which continue to be imported in large quantities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) to (d) It is true that the Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 25 agricultural commodities and procurement of wheat and paddy through FCI and State Agencies is more compared to another commodities. However, Government is giving more emphasis on the price support to the farmers of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds crops compared to the wheat and paddy, as is evident from the fact that while from 2008-09 to 2014-15, the MSP of paddy (common) has increased from Rs. 850 per quintal (plus Rs. 50 per quintal additional incentive bonus) to Rs. 1360 per quintal, MSP of wheat from Rs. 1080 per quintal (plus Rs. 50 per quintal additional incentive bonus) to Rs. 1400 per quintal, the increase in MSP of coarse grains like Jowar in the same period has been more i.e. from Rs. 840 per quintal to Rs. 1530 per quintal for hybrid variety and from Rs.860 per quintal to Rs. 1550 per quintal for Maldandi variety of Jowar and from Rs. 915 per quintal to Rs. 1550 per quintal for Ragi. Similarly, the Government has made substantial increase in the MSP of pulses during the same period, as evident from the increase in the case of Arhar from Rs. 2000 per quintal to Rs. 4350 per quintal, Moong from Rs. 2520 per quintal to Rs. 4600 per quintal, Urad from Rs. 520 per quintal to Rs. 4350, Gram from Rs. 1730 per quintal to Rs. 3100 per quintal and Masur from Rs. 1870 per quintal to Rs. 2950 per quintal. The increase in the case of oilseeds commodities in the same period is also substantial as in the case of Groundnut, it increased from Rs. 2100 per quintal to Rs. 4000 per quintal, Sunflower Seed from Rs. 2215 per quintal to Rs. 3750 per quintal, Sesamum from Rs. 2700 per quintal to Rs. 4600 per quintal, Rapeseed / Mustard from Rs. 1830 per quintal to

Rs. 3050 per quintal and milling Copra from Rs. 3660 per quintal to Rs. 5100 per quintal. In recent years, Government has taken several steps under the National Food Security Mission and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to encourage farmers to produce more of these commodities. The States have been provided support for creating of agriculture infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources, crop protection technologies suitable to various situations, location specific varieties/ hybrid and technologies.

[Translation]

Wastage of Vegetable Produce

80. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty per cent of vegetable produce perished in the process of transportation from the farms to the primary and secondary markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up cold chains and processing facilities and to promote ripening chambers to reduce the wastage in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to make the information about production, market rates and weather conditions available to the farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The details of vegetable produce wasted during process of transportation are not available. However, in a study published in 2012 by Central Institute of Post-harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), post-harvest losses of vegetable were estimated to be in the range of 6.8% to 12.5%. The losses were estimated at various levels like farm operation,

farm end storage, cold storage, wholesale and retail end storage and processing end storage.

(c) Government is implementing various credit linked assistance programmes to encourage private investment for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans and setting up of ripening chambers. Credit linked back ended subsidy at 35% of the project cost in general areas and at 50% in hilly and scheduled areas is available for these activities to entrepreneurs, cooperatives and companies under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme.

Besides, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) is implementing schemes to provide integrated cold chain and processing facilities from farm gate to consumers. Further, Ministry of Commerce through Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) also provides assistance for cost of cold chain units related to export activity.

(d) and (e) The information about production, market arrival rates and weather conditions are being made available through Agmarknet and farmers portal of the Department. The information is also disseminated through print and electronic media.

[*English*]

Suicide by Farmers

81. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers have committed suicide during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) As per "Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India" report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 13,754 and 11,772 suicides were committed by persons self-employed in farming/ agriculture during 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing a decreasing trend. State/Union Territory wise, number of

suicides committed by persons self-employed in farming/ agriculture during the afore-said period is enclosed as Statement. The data relating to suicide by farmers during the current year i.e. 2014 will be published by NCRB in 2015.

As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), causes of suicides include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/ impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

Causes of Farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons, inter alia, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

(c) Even though agriculture is a state subject, the Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The thrust 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 establishing appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices (MSP) of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/ relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

Statement

State/UT wise number of Suicides by Self Employed persons in Farming/Agriculture during 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2572	2014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	37

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	344	305
4	Bihar	68	127
5	Chhattisgarh	4	0
6	Goa	1	1
7	Gujarat	564	582
8	Haryana	276	374
9	Himachal Pradesh	29	33
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10	18
11	Jharkhand	119	142
12	Karnataka	1875	1403
13	Kerala	1081	972
14	Madhya Pradesh	1172	1090
15	Maharashtra	3786	3146
16	Manipur	0	1
17	Meghalaya	10	5
18	Mizoram	10	6
19	Nagaland	9	2
20	Odisha	146	150
21	Punjab	75	83
22	Rajasthan	270	292
23	Sikkim	19	35
24	Tamil Nadu	499	105
25	Tripura	18	56
26	Uttar Pradesh	745	750
27	Uttarakhand	14	15
28	West Bengal	NR	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	15

1	2	3	4
32	Daman and Diu	0	0
33	Delhi (UT)	21	8
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0
Total (All India)		13754	11772

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', National Crime Records Bureau NR - State of West Bengal did not provide data for the above classification for the year 2012.

[Translation]

Plantation of Arabian Date Trees

82. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce plantation of Arabian date trees in desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey about the number of plants likely to be planted in one hectare of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial assistance likely to be provided and the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Rajasthan is promoting date palm plantations in the state under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

At present two projects are under implementation, in the State, as per details mentioned below:-

(i) date palm plantations on Government farms in Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts.

(ii) date palm plantations on farmers' fields in 12 districts of the State.

(c) and (d) The number of plants likely to be planted in one hectare of land is recommended by the Central

Institute of Arid Horticulture Bikaner, which has recommended 160 plants per hectare of land on farmer's field.

(e) As per information obtained from State Government of Rajasthan, under the project, financial assistance to an extent of 90% of the cost of plants is provided for a maximum area of 10 hectare.

Dates are a high value crop and the demand is currently being met through imports.

[*English*]

Infiltration of Terrorists

83. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any inputs regarding potential infiltration of terrorists through the coastal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. A few inputs from various channels have been received in the last one year, which suggest plans of various terrorist groups to infiltrate in the country through coastal areas to launch attacks. All such inputs have been shared with concerned forces/agencies to augment security to neutralize the threats.

Statement

Year 2011-12:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.54	50.04	62.54	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85.88	68.81	36.42	2
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Promotion of Tourism in Rural Areas

84. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for promoting tourism in rural areas along with the funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the States for developing 'Micro Tourism Spots'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, project and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, which have core competence in art & craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto Rs.50.00 Lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs.20.00 Lakh for capacity building is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site by them. Details of the amount sanctioned and amount utilised during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has no such scheme.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	266.19	212.95	246.88	5
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	17.29	13.83	0.00	1
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	50.00	40.00	5.00	1
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	268.44	233.60	233.60	8
26	Odisha	20.00	16.00	0.00	1
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	15.93	12.74	4.75	1
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	17.00	13.60	0.00	1
35	West Bengal	70.00	56.00	0.00	2
Total		873.27	717.57	589.19	24

Year 2012-13:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	16.00	0.00	1
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
g	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	51.00	40.80	17.00	3
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	49.08	39.26	30.00	1
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	50.00	40.00	0.00	1
23	Mizoram	62.70	50.16	0.00	2
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	203.34	40.67	0.00	6
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	0.17	0.03	0.03	1
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	436.29	226.92	47.03	15

Year 2013-14:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	9.28	7.10	0.00	15
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	0.16	0.13	0.05	1
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	9.44	7.23	0.05	17

Year 2014-15:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	No. of Rural Tourism sites sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Hirnachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Sports Promotional Schemes

85. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes / programmes being implemented by the Government / Sports Authority of India (SAI) and grants released and utilized in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme and State/UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(b) the comprehensive measures being taken by the Government to improve the condition of sports and sports facilities in the country including launching of new/ additional schemes programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Government of India has been implementing a number of schemes for promoting sports in the country. These include Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan under which integrated sports complexes each costing Rs.1.76 crore, will be constructed in every rural block panchayat in the country and sports competitions will be conducted to identify talent. Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), assistance from Rs.4.5 crores to Rs.6.00 crores is provided for laying synthetic athletic track and synthetic hockey field and construction of multipurpose hall. There are also schemes for promotion of sports among persons with disabilities, human resource development in sports, pension to meritorious sportspersons, national welfare fund for sportspersons, scheme of national sports awards and cash awards.

Sports Authority of India has been implementing various promotional schemes in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to sportspersons to achieve excellence at national/

international level. The Schemes include National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Centre of Excellence (COE) and Come and Play Scheme.

State-UT wise expenditure is not maintained in SAI. The total funds provided to SAI for implementation of various schemes / programmes during last three years and current year is as under:-

2011-2012	- Rs. 235.90 crores
2012-2013	- Rs. 245.00 crores
2013-2014	- Rs. 276.00 crores
2014-2015 (upto June, 2014)	- Rs. 2,71,70,000/-

(b) Government of India has been taking comprehensive measures to improve the condition of sports and sports facilities in the country. It has been implementing various schemes for the purpose. The details of which has been given in reply to Para (a). Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan and the Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports have been launched recently.

Protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage

86. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing various schemes for protecting and promoting the intangible cultural heritage in the country;

(b) if so, the details of heritage sites which have been benefited/covered under these schemes;

(c) whether India has been elected to the Inter-Governmental Committee for the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and is likely to participate in Ninth Session at UNESCO headquarter in Paris;

(d) if so, the benefits likely to accrue to the country from such Session; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for protecting the heritage sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government implements various schemes for protecting and promoting intangible cultural heritage in the country. These schemes do not cover heritage sites which are looked after separately by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. India has been elected to the Inter-Governmental Committee for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage for the period 2014-2018 and would participate in Ninth Session of UNESCO.

With the above inclusion in the Committee, it is hoped that the specific needs and concerns of the country for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage can be raised in international fora. This may inter-alia foster awareness & open ended dialogues with other state parties on issues of Indian interest in Culture. Further, India can play a more proactive role for formulating international cultural policies more suited to our national/local needs.

(e) Protected monuments/sites under ASI are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. These centrally protected monuments/sites are in a fairly good state of preservation. In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs in and around centrally protected monuments, providing tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes as per need and availability of resources.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Ramps for Differently Abled Persons

87. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide grants-in-aid to the States to provide barrier free access for differently abled persons in all public buildings/places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any instructions/directives to the States to construct ramps in all the Government offices to facilitate easy movement of the differently abled persons within the office;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time schedule proposed for its completion; and

(e) the action taken against those States for their non-compliance in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA), the Ministry provides Grants-in-aids to all States/UTs to provide barrier free environment in important government buildings (State Secretariat, oilier important State level offices, Collectorates, State University Buildings/ Campuses, Medical Colleges and Main Hospitals at Divisional Headquarters, other important Government buildings), for Persons with Disabilities as per Section 46 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation of Rights) Act, 1995 (PwD Act) This includes provision for ramps, rails, lifts, adaptation of toilets for wheelchair users, brail signage and auditory signals, tactile flooring, etc.

(c) Section 44, 45 and 46 of PwD Act deal with non-discrimination in transport, non-discrimination on the road and non discrimination in the built environment, respectively. All the Establishments, appropriate Governments and the local authorities are mandated by these Sections of the PwD Act to take, within the limits of their economic capacity, certain measures for providing easy accessibility for persons with disabilities in a non-discriminatory manner. The Ministry as well as the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) from time to time request the State Govts./UT Administrations for providing barrier free access to public places to persons with disabilities which includes facilities for easy movement within the office.

(d) Vide letter dated 24.01.2012, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) has written to all the Chief Secretaries of the States/UT Administrations among other things to take concrete and time bound steps to enforce accessibility standards and guidelines. Office of the CCPD also takes up with the concerned State Govts./authorities as and when non-availability of facilities for access to public places for persons with disabilities come to its notice. The Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities of the

concerned States are also requested to follow up with their respective State Govts./UT Administrations.

(e) Action for non-compliance in the matter falls within the purview of the concerned State Govts/UT Administrations. Still in this regard, directions have been sent to all State Governments & Union Territories to implement the guidelines by the Central Government.

[English]

Fertility of Soil

88. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place to evaluate and monitor the fertility of soil across the country;

(b) whether the Government has launched any schemes/projects to check the declining fertility of soil in all the States in the country including Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to train/educate farmers on balanced use of fertilizers in crop productivity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the schemes run by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under its All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments is evaluating and monitoring changes in soil fertility under different NPK fertilizer treatment combinations imposed on different soil type of the country under dominant cropping systems. These are all fixed sites experiments.

(b) and (c) National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (now subsumed as Soil Health Management component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture from 2014-15) was launched during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity in all states including Jharkhand.

Under the project, Jharkhand State has been sanctioned and amount of Rs. 512.41 lakh during 2009-10 and 2013-14 for setting up of 8 new Static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 3 New Mobile STLs, 1 New Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory, strengthening of 8 static STLs 8 trainings for STL staff, 8 farmers trainings, 8 field demonstrations and 80 frontline field demonstrations.

(d) and (e) To train and educate farmers, on balanced use of fertilizers in crop productivity, financial assistance is provided under Soil Health Management (SHM) component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), for farmers' training including field demonstrations @ Rs. 10,000/- per training for 20 participants and for frontline field demonstrations @ Rs. 20,000/- per demonstration. Under the scheme, 934 farmers trainings, 1109 field demonstration and 707 frontline field demonstrations have been sanctioned upto 2013-14.

Apart from above, ICAR also educate farmers on various aspects on Balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management through trainings/frontline demonstrations (FLDs time to time.

Foodgrain Production

89. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of foodgrains has increased in the country during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop agriculture sector and to enhance foodgrains production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The production of foodgrains in the country increased from 244.49 million tones in 2010-11 to 259.29 million tones in 2011-12. After a marginal decline to 257.13 million tones due to delayed/deficient rainfall in some parts of the country during 2012-13, the foodgrains production has increased to a record level of 264.38 million tonnes during 2013-14 (3rd Advance Estimates). State-wise details of production of major foodgrain crops during 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to develop agriculture sector and enhance foodgrains production in the country, the Government of India has been implementing through State Governments several Crop Development Schemes/ Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals and Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Indian (BGREI) as a Sub-scheme of RKVY.

Statement**State-wise Production of major foodgrain crops during 2011-12 to 2013-14**

State/UT	Rice							Wheat							Coarse Cereals							
	Production ('000 Tonnes)							Production ('000 Tonnes)							Production ('000 Tonnes)							
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	Increase/Decrease over previous year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	Increase/Decrease over previous year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	Increase/Decrease over previous year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
Andhra Pradesh	12895.0	11510.0	13436.2	-1523.0	-1385.0	1926.2	11.0	10.0	8.0	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	4227.1	5519.5	5420.5	-216.9	1292.4	-99.0				
Assam	4516.3	5128.5	4970.6	-220.4	612.2	-157.9	60.3	44.2	49.7	7.5	-16.1	5.5	18.2	23.5	19.8	1.2	5.3	-3.7				
Bihar	7162.6	7529.3	5212.1	4060.5	366.7	-2317.2	4725.0	5357.2	5322.9	627.4	632.2	-34.3	1648.3	2510.3	1575.6	163.8	862.1	-934.7				
Chhattisgarh	6028.4	6608.8	6716.4	-130.6	580.4	107.6	133.1	141.3	106.1	6.3	8.2	-35.2	209.9	244.7	260.7	-22.0	34.8	16.0				
Goa	121.8	122.8	#	6.8	1.1	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	#	0.0	-0.1	-				
Gujarat	1790.0	1541.0	1916.0	293.4	-249.0	375.0	4072.0	2944.0	3650.4	52.5	-1128.0	706.4	2232.3	1999.0	2331.2	129.7	-233.3	132.2				
Haryana	3759.0	3976.0	3998.0	287.0	217.0	22.0	12685.7	11117.0	11460.0	1055.7	-1568.7	343.0	1387.0	1003.0	1038.0	18.0	-384.0	35.0				
Himachal Pradesh	131.6	125.3	132.5	2.7	-6.4	7.2	595.8	608.6	567.8	49.3	12.8	-40.8	752.1	700.8	715.1	47.9	-51.3	14.3				
Jammu and Kashmir	544.7	818.1	552.7	37.0	273.4	-265.4	500.3	462.4	472.2	54.0	-37.9	9.6	528.1	537.3	508.9	-22.8	9.2	-28.4				
Jharkhand	3130.6	3164.9	2741.1	2020.6	34.3	-423.8	302.6	319.5	347.4	144.2	16.8	28.0	330.1	463.8	489.8	51.6	133.7	26.0				
Karnataka	3955.0	3364.0	3521.0	-233.0	-591.0	157.0	193.0	179.0	151.0	-86.0	-14.0	-28.0	6813.0	6061.0	6393.5	-1032.3	-752.0	332.5				
Kerala	569.0	508.3	499.7	46.3	-60.7	-8.6	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.3	0.0				
Madhya Pradesh	2227.3	2775.0	2780.7	455.2	547.7	5.8	11538.5	13133.4	13927.7	3911.4	1594.9	794.3	2467.1	2616.2	2433.4	300.5	149.1	-182.8				
Maharashtra	2841.0	3057.0	2915.0	145.0	216.0	-142.0	1313.0	1181.0	1669.0	-989.0	-132.0	488.0	6122.0	4429.3	6586.1	-1201.6	-1692.7	2156.8				
Manipur	591.0	257.6	#	69.3	-333.4	-	5.4	6.0	#	0.1	0.6	-	45.9	44.7	#	4.3	-1.1	-				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Meghalaya	216.5	232.0	#	9.5	15.5	-	0.6	0.7	#	-0.1	0.1	-	28.3	28.7	#	0.7	0.4	-
Mizoram	54.3	30.5	#	7.1	-23.8	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	8.4	6.0	#	-5.2	-0.4	-
Nagaland	382.4	405.2	#	1.0	22.8	-	5.4	5.9	#	0.0	0.5	-	144.0	145.9	#	-1.1	1.9	-
Odisha	5807.0	7295.5	7389.7	-1020.7	1488.4	94.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	-1.8	-0.4	0.3	259.4	287.0	320.7	-101.1	27.6	33.6
Punjab	10542.0	11374.0	10997.5	-295.0	832.0	-376.5	17280.1	16591.0	16159.5	808.1	-689.1	-431.5	552.0	525.0	569.0	14.0	-27.0	44.0
Rajasthan	253.4	222.5	312.6	-12.2	-30.9	90.1	9319.6	9275.5	9780.6	2105.1	-44.1	505.1	7464.7	6912.9	6346.8	627.8	-551.8	-566.2
Sikkim	20.9	21.3	#	-0.1	0.5	-	2.7	0.6	#	-0.1	-2.1	-	73.8	78.3	#	-1.0	4.5	-
Tamil Nadu	7458.7	4049.9	5520.5	1666.3	-3408.8	1470.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2323.8	1333.0	2864.3	767.3	-990.8	1531.3
Tripura	718.3	713.2	#	15.8	-5.1	-	0.5	1.3	#	-0.1	0.8	-	5.1	4.7	#	1.0	-0.4	-
Uttar Pradesh	14022.0	14416.0	14628.0	2030.0	394.0	212.0	30292.6	30301.9	30318.3	291.6	9.3	16.3	3566.0	3695.5	3603.3	348.4	129.5	-92.2
Uttarakhand	594.0	579.8	583.0	43.6	-14.2	3.2	878.0	858.2	834.0	0.0	-19.8	-24.2	331.0	338.4	299.0	-4.0	7.4	-39.4
West Bengal	14605.8	15023.7	15290.0	1559.9	417.9	266.3	872.9	895.9	938.0	-1.5	23.0	42.1	376.4	434.6	490.9	6.0	58.2	56.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.0	21.5	#	0.1	-2.5	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	#	-0.1	-0.1	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.6	27.4	#	-2.3	8.6	-	0.3	0.3	#	0.0	0.0	-	1.8	1.8	#	-0.9	0.0	-
Delhi	19.8	19.7	#	0.1	-0.1	-	84.8	65.3	#	-26.2	-19.5	-	6.7	4.7	#	-5.3	-2.0	-
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.0	0.4	#	NG	NG	-
Puducherry	42.1	46.5	#	-9.9	4.4	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	#	0.0	0.0	-
Others	NA	NA	2174.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	409.2	NA	NA	-
All India	105301.0	105231.6	106287.2	9331.0	-69.4	1055.6	94882.1	93506.5	95849.2	8008.1	-1375.6	2342.	42014.0	40044.2	42676.3	-1383.1	-1969.8	2632.1

*3rd advance estimates as an 15.05.2014, #included in others, NG: Not Grown, NA: Not Applicable

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)												
	Tur						Gram						Increase/Decrease over previous year
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andhra Pradesh	146.0	251.0	242.0	-119.0	105.0	-9.0	520.0	762.0	759.0	-200.0	242.0	-3.0	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	#	0.1	-0.1	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	
Assam	4.1	4.9	4	-1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	
Bihar	33.5	47.1	49.1	-3.0	13.6	2.0	76.8	86.2	76.6	16.5	9.4	-9.6	
Chhattisgarh	23.4	32.3	30.3	-0.8	8.9	-2.0	240.4	235.2	285.2	-1.1	44.8	0.0	
Goa	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	
Gujarat	257.0	270.0	288	-16.0	13.0	18.0	273	168.2	284.0	73.0	-104.8	115.8	
Haryana	20.0	16.4	10.0	-7.0	-3.6	-6.4	72.0	53.0	105.0	-38.0	-19.0	52.0	
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Jharkhand	103.0	202.4	216.6	31.8	99.4	14.2	136.0	162.3	153.9	62.5	26.3	-8.4	
Karnataka	354.0	366.3	627	-175.0	12.3	260.7	468.1	623	546.0	-162.9	154.9	-77.0	
Kerala	2.5	1.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	NG	NG	0.4	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	334.2	351.0	463	169.7	16.8	112.0	3290.3	3312.4	3817.0	603.7	522.1	4.6	
Maharashtra	871.0	966.0	973	-105.0	95.0	7.0	815.0	854	1671	-485.0	39.0	817.0	
Manipur	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	-	0.6	#	0.0	0.6	-	
Meghalaya	0.6	0.9	#	0.0	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	#	0.1	0.0	-	
Mizoram	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	
Nagaland	2.2	2.6	#	0.0	0.4	-	0.5	0.6	#	0.0	0.1	-	
Odisha	115.4	128.5	127.8	-8.6	13.1	-0.7	29.8	31.9	36.2	-2.9	2.1	4.3	
Punjab	3.0	2.8	2.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.0	-0.7	0.8	2.2	
Rajasthan	12.7	14.8	9.4	-3.5	2.1	-5.4	1061.1	1277.4	1546.1	-539.6	216.3	268.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	31.3	31.1	58.6	7.6	-0.2	27.4	5.5	4.5	5.7	0.6	-1	1.2
Tripura	1.2	1.1	#	0.3	-0.1	-	0.1	0.1	#	-0.1	0.0	-
Uttar Pradesh	334.0	325.0	267.0	25.0	-9.0	-58.0	684.0	676.0	592.0	154.0	-8.0	-84.0
Uttarakhand	2.0	2.4	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	#	0.6	-0.6	0.6
West Bengal	0.5	2.1	2.4	-1.7	1.5	0.3	24.4	29.6	37.8	0.7	5.1	8.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.0	#	0.1	0.0	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	1.1	#	-0.4	-0.2	-	0.1	0.2	#	-0.3	0.0	-
Delhi	0.6	0.5	#	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.1	0.1	#	0.0	0.0	-
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	-	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	-
Puducherry	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-	NG	NG	NG	-	-	-
Others	NA	NA	6.7	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	-
All India	2654.1	3022.7	3382.2	-207.1	368.6	359.5	7702.3	8832.5	9925.3	-518.8	1130.2	1092.8
State/ UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)											
	Total Pulses						Total Foodgrains					
	Increase/Decrease over previous year						Increase/Decrease over previous year					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	123.0	1623.0	1394.0	-210.0	393.0	-229.0	18363.1	18662.5	20258.8	-1951.9	299.4	1596.3
Arunachal Pradesh	10.5	10.6	#	1.4	0.1	-	362.5	369.6	#	28.8	7.1	-
Assam	68.6	84.4	79.5	-1.6	15.9	-4.9	4663.3	5280.6	5119.6	-213.2	617.3	-161.0
Bihar	511.3	542.8	515.5	-26.4	31.4	-27.3	14047.2	15939.6	12626.1	4825.3	1892.4	-3313.5
Chhattisgarh	499.1	648.7	635.5	-38.4	149.6	-13.2	6870.5	7643.6	7718.7	-184.7	773.1	75.1
Goa	8.3	9.0	#	0.3	0.7	-	130.2	131.8	#	7.1	1.7	-
Gujarat	780	572.2	794	57.0	-207.8	221.8	8874.3	7056.2	8691.6	532.7	-1818.1	1635.4

Haryana	127	130.4	197.0	-31.5	3.4	66.6	17958.7	16226.4	16693	1329.2	-1732.3	466.6
Himachal Pradesh	30.8	46.1	36.0	-10.8	15.3	-10.1	1510.3	1480.7	1451.3	89.2	-29.6	-29.4
Jammu and Kashmir	13.2	14.2	16.2	-3.5	1.0	2.0	1586.3	1831.9	1550.1	64.7	245.6	-281.8
Jharkhand	412	609.3	551.7	82.4	197.3	-57.6	4175.3	4557.5	4130	2298.7	382.1	-427.5
Karnataka	1134.1	1259.3	1450.0	-430.9	125.2	190.7	12095.1	10863.3	11515.5	-1782.1	-1231.8	652.2
Kerala	2.5	3.2	3.9	-0.4	0.7	0.7	572.1	511.8	503.9	45.0	-60.3	-7.9
Madhya Pradesh	4161.9	5165.9	5093.6	775.7	1004.0	-72.3	20394.8	23690.4	24235.4	5442.7	3295.6	545.0
Maharashtra	2268.0	2306.0	3183.0	-831.8	38.0	877.0	12544	10973.3	14353.1	-2876.4	-1570.7	3379.8
Manipur	26.9	28.4	#	2.6	1.5	-	669.1	336.7	#	76.4	-332.4	-
Meghalaya	3.7	3.7	#	0.0	0.0	-	249.1	265.0	#	10.0	16.0	-
Mizoram	5.3	3.3	#	-0.7	-2.0	-	68.0	41.8	#	1.1	-26.2	-
Nagaland	34.7	43.6	#	-1.8	9.0	-	566.5	600.6	#	-1.8	34.2	-
Odisha	343.4	424.4	412.4	-83.5	81.0	-12.0	6412.3	8008.8	8125.1	-1207.0	1596.6	116.3
Punjab	15.0	53.0	19.9	-4.3	38.0	-33.1	28389.1	28543	27745.9	522.8	153.9	-797.1
Rajasthan	2432.1	1956.8	2354.6	-827.6	-475.3	397.8	19469.7	18367.7	18794.5	637.5	-1102.0	426.8
Sikkim	5.9	5.8	#	-6.0	0.0	-	103.2	106.0	#	-7.1	2.8	-
Tamil Nadu	369.3	209.9	369.3	123.3	-159.4	159.4	10151.8	5592.8	8754.1	2556.9	-4559.0	3161.3
Tripura	6.0	6.0	#	0.8	0.0	-	729.9	725.2	#	17.5	-4.7	-
Uttar Pradesh	2403.0	2332.0	2042.0	366.0	-71.0	-290.0	50283.6	50745.4	50591.6	3036.0	461.8	-153.8
Uttarakhand	49.0	51.3	57.0	-3.1	2.3	5.8	1852.0	1827.7	1773.0	36.5	-24.3	-54.7
West Bengal	130.6	192.3	246.0	-45.5	61.6	53.7	15985.7	16546.5	16964.9	1518.9	560.8	418.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.0	0.7	#	-0.2	-0.3	-	25.3	22.4	#	-0.2	-2.9	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.0	5.0	#	-2.1	1.0	-	24.6	34.4	#	-5.3	9.8	-
Delhi	0.7	0.7	#	-0.1	0.0	-	112.0	90.3	#	-31.5	-21.7	-
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	#	NG	NG	-	3.3	3.8	#	NG	NG	-
Puducherry	1	0.8	#	-0.3	-0.2	43.2	47.5	47.5	#	-10.2	4.3	-
Others	NA	NA	117	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2784.4	NA	NA	-
All India	17088.9	18342.5	19567.9	-1152.0	1253.5	1225.4	259286.0	257124.7	264380.5	14804.0	-2161.3	7255.7

Commission for Consumer Rights

90. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Commission for protecting consumer rights on the lines of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices watchdog and National Human Rights Commission;

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

(c) whether the said Commission will have the executive powers to take complaints an suo moto cognizance, investigate and prosecute offenders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the detailed framework and the terms of reference prepared for the Commission; and

(e) the time by which the Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) to (e) No proposal for any such Commission is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Revival of IDPL units

91. YOGI ADITYANATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) units functioning at present in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of IDPL units declared sick/or are in the process of being declared sick and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for revival of these units at the earliest in the country;

(d) the revival package announced for each of these units in the country; and

(e) the progress made in revival of each of these units as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) The units of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL) located at Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) and Gurgaon (Haryana) are functioning whereas the unit located at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) is being restarted. IDPL's wholly owned subsidiary IDPL (Tamil Nadu) is functioning. One joint sector undertaking of IDPL and Odisha Government: Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. (ODCL), Bhubaneswar has been ordered to be closed by BIFR, the case is pending in Orissa High Court. Presently, ODCL is functioning and making profits for the last 4 years.

(b) IDPL & its subsidiary IDPL Tamilnadu located at Chennai are sick.

(c) to (e) The first revival package for the company was formulated and approved by BIFR on 10th February, 1994. As per procedure for revival of sick CPSUs, the case of 2nd Revival of IDPL was referred to BIFR. BIFR on 23.01.1996 appointed IDBI as the Operating Agency (OA) and directed IDBI to submit the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) on IDPL. IDBI [operating agency of Draft Rehabilitation Scheme {DRS}] filed the DRS with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 09.01.2014. BIFR on 31.03.2014 has issued directions to IDBI to submit a fully tied-up DRS for which action is being taken. The revival proposal is not individual unit-wise. Further action for revival of IDPL and its units will be taken on the directions of BIFR.

[English]

Group Notification of Bylaws

92. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of protected historical monuments/sites in various parts of the country along with the estimated expenditure incurred annually for their protection, preservation and maintenance, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has proposed group notification of heritage bylaws for Begumpuri Masjid, Bijai Mandal and Sarai Shahji in Delhi;

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

(d) whether the proposal has been made to the National Monuments Authority (NMA) and if so, the details thereof and the view taken by NMA on the issue; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for early group notification of these monuments in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The details of monuments/sites which have been declared as of national importance in the country (State/UT-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments/sites during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) No, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not proposed group notification of Heritage bye-laws for Begumpuri Masjid, Bijai Mandal and Sarai Shahji in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such proposal of group notification of Heritage Bye-laws is with the National Monuments Authority. However, Draft Heritage Bye-laws in respect of Begampuri Masjid only has been prepared by INTACH and submitted to National Monuments Authority. The draft is yet to be approved by the National Monuments Authority.

(e) As per section 20(E)(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 Heritage Bye-laws shall be prepared in respect of each protected monument and protected area. There is no scope for preparation of group notification.

Statement-I

Abstract of Centrally Protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	78
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Panjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Tamil Nadu	413
28.	Tripura	08
29.	Uttar Pradesh	743
30.	Uttarakhand	42
31.	West Bengal	134
	Total	3679

Statement

State/UT-wise expenditure for conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites under ASI for the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2011-2012	Expenditure 2012-2013	Expenditure 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	544.49	737.49	957.97
2	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1208.00	1047.49	944.99
3	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	310.70	494.00	493.00
4	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	359.00	414.99	415.00
5	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1041.00	1131.00	1253.00
6	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	943.98	793.00	993.79
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	607.90	708.50	716.99
8	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	289.98	455.22	280.00
9	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	433.08	378.75	448.18
10	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	500.03	845.00
11	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	529.99	685.92	795.92
12	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	62.81	105.00	155.86
13	Delhi	Delhi Circle	927.39	1100.98	1300.19
14	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	107.99	144.50
15	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	213.32	207.25	147.24
16	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	445.49	435.00	521.48
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	640.00	890.00	1068.43
18	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	383.96	275.04	263.00
19	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	270.00	243.80	260.00
20	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	85.00	67.00	116.83
21	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	301.50	406.00	455.00
22	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	574.97	459.99	655.00
23	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	139.99	107.49	210.49
24	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	303.58	405.00	468.40
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	62.58	53.57	69.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	556.39	527.67	510.85
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1514.78	2122.85	2446.05
		Total	13389.88	14861.02	16936.16

Poultry and Dairy Industry

93. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Poultry and Dairy Industries in the country are stagnant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to adopt latest scientific development in modernisation of these Industries;

(d) the current demand and supply of poultry products and milk and its by-products in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase production of poultry and milk and its by-products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any studies or reports available to indicate that Poultry and Dairy Industries in the country are stagnant. However, the estimated production of milk, egg and poultry meat for the year 2012-13 are 1,32,430.59 thousand metric tonnes, 69,730.72 million numbers and 2,681.60 thousand metric tonnes respectively. During 2011-12, the estimates of milk, egg and poultry meat production were 1,27,904 thousand metric tonnes, 66,450 million numbers and 2,483 thousand metric tonnes respectively and the production shows an increasing trend.

(c) The Government of India has launched the National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 on 16th March, 2012 as a Central Sector Scheme with the following objectives:-

- i. To help increase the productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- ii. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk - processing sector.

These objectives are pursued through adoption of focused scientific and systematic processes in provision of technical inputs supported by appropriate policy and regulatory measures.

Similarly, the National Livestock Mission is rolled out during 2014-15 which provides financial assistance for adopting modern technology and provide for focused extension support to the Animal Husbandry sector.

In addition to this, the Central Poultry Development Organization & Training Institute, Hessarghatta, ICAR Institutes as well as Centers of All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) / Network / Seed projects are imparting training programmes in various aspects of scientific Animal Husbandry production for different stakeholders and entrepreneurs.

(d) As per an assessment made by Planning Commission, the domestic demand for milk by 2020-21 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes. The milk production at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic demand of milk and milk products. Further, the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad recommends 3 eggs per week per person. However, the per-capita availability of eggs is 55 per annum as per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2013.

(e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing the various schemes to increase milk and poultry production and productivity, directly or indirectly, in the country; namely, National Livestock Mission, National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, National Dairy Plan-I, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, Livestock Health & Disease Control.

Further, to, increase the productivity of cattle and buffaloes for milk and poultry for meat and egg, the Government of India through its Central Cattle Development Organizations and Central Poultry Development Organizations is providing quality germplasm. Similarly, ICAR is operating, AICRP / Network / Seed Projects throughout the country; namely AICRP on Cattle, Network Project on Buffalo Improvement, AICRP on Poultry Breeding and Poultry Seed Project, Improvement, production and provisioning of quality germplasms in the form of semen of cattle (crossbred Frieswal, Sahiwal, Kankrej, Gir), buffaloes (Murrah, Nili Ravi, Surti, Pandarpuri, Jaffarabadi, Swamp, Bhadawari) and hatching eggs, chicks to fanners and parental stocks (of various strains of layers/ broiler and backyard poultry strains) to Governmental agencies is being done through the centres under the projects.

Stock of Foodgrains

94. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the production, procurement and stock of rice, wheat and pulses including Arhar during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any shortage of warehouses for storage of foodgrains has been noticed during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the strategies formulated by the Government to create adequate storage space for foodgrains; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage private entrepreneurship especially among the educated unemployed youth to construct/develop private warehouses for foodgrains storage and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) The production and procurement of rice and wheat during each of the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The details of stock of rice and wheat as on 1st April of each of the last three years and as on 1st June, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of production and procurement (by NAFED under price support scheme) during last three years and current stock of pulses including Arhar are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) and (c) Yes, only in the year 2012 some shortage of storage capacity was noticed during the Rabi Marketing Season. During Rabi Marketing Season every year, maximum stocks in central pool are available on 1st June. Total storage capacity available with FCI (owned as well as hired) and State Agencies for storage of central pool stocks as on 1st June during the last three years and the current year with the corresponding stock position in central pool is given as below:

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

As on	Storage capacity with FCI	Storage capacity with state agencies	Total Storage capacity	Stock position
01.06.11	316.10	291.32	607.42	581.94
01.06.12	350.07	341.35	691.42	729.59
01.06.13	397.02	354.28	751.30	676.59
01.06.14	383.05	375.47	758.52	622.31

Thus, it may be seen that the peak stock position was greater than the total storage capacity only in the year 2012 when record procurement took place. There was no shortage of storage capacity in the years 2011, 2013 and 2014.

In order to augment the storage capacity, Government of India/FCI is implementing Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC & SWCs. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Under this scheme, a capacity of 203.76 Lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 states. A capacity of 120.30 Lakh MT has already been completed. The year wise

details of capacity completed during the last five years under the PEG Scheme is given as below:-

Year	Capacity Completed (in LMT)
2010-11	2.00
2011-12	26.17
2012-13	41.75
2013-14	50.11
2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)	0.27
Total	120.30

Godowns are also being constructed through Plan Scheme in the North Eastern States and some other

States. The capacity completed under the Plan Scheme during the last 3 years is given as below:

Year	Capacity Completed	
1	2	3
2011-12	Manipur	4590 MT
	Himachal Pradesh	3340 MT
	Lakshadweep	2500 MT
	Jharkhand	825 MT
	Total	11255 MT
2012-13	Manipur	2910 MT
	Himachal Pradesh	1670 MT
	Total	4570 MT
2013-14	Arunachal Pradesh	2500 MT

1	2	3
	Odisha	10000 MT
	Kerala	10000 MT
	Total	22500 MT
	Grand Total	38325 MT

Modernization of Storage facilities in the form of SILOS: New storage facilities of 20 lakh MT capacity are also being created in the form of modern Silos.

(d) Under the PEG scheme of GoI/FCI, augmentation of storage capacity is being done through participation of private entrepreneur. Anybody falling under the following categories can apply under the scheme:

- Individual;
- Partnership Firm (registered/unregistered);
- Company or Trust;

Statement-I

State-wise Production/Procurement of Rice

Fig in LMT

S.No.	States/UTs	KMS 2010-11		KMS 2011-12		KMS 2012-13		KMS 2013-14	
		Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production*	Procurement (as on 02.07.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	A. P.	144.18	96.09	128.95	75.48	115.1	64.86	147.39	74.98
2	Assam	47.12	0.16	45.16	0.23	51.28	0.2	63.92	0.00
3	Bihar	31.02	8.83	71.62	15.34	75.29	13.03	91	8.28
4	Chhattisgarh	61.59	37.46	60.28	41.15	66.08	48.04	74.98	42.86
5	Gujarat	14.97	0	17.9	0.04	15.41	0.00	0	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.14	0	1.31	0.01	1.23	0.01	1.33	0.00
7	Haryana	34.72	16.87	37.59	20.07	39.76	26.09	39	24.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.87	0.07	5.44	0.09	8.18	0.02	0	0.00
9	Jharkhand	11.1	0	31.3	2.75	31.64	2.15	48.11	0.00
10	Karnataka	41.88	1.8	39.55	3.56	33.66	0.59	0	0.00
11	Kerala	5.23	2.63	5.69	3.76	5.08	2.4	6	3.59
12	Madhya Pradesh	17.72	5.16	22.27	6.35	27.75	8.98	28.45	10.52
13	Maharashtra	26.96	3.08	28.41	1.9	30.6	1.92	27.51	1.58
14	Odisha	68.28	24.65	58.07	28.66	72.95	36.15	95.77	28.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Punjab	108.37	86.35	115.42	77.31	113.74	85.58	110	81.06
16	Rajasthan	2.66	0	2.53	0	2.22	0	2.83	0.00
17	Tamil Nadu	57.92	15.43	74.58	15.96	40.5	4.81	78	6.18
18	Uttar Pradesh	119.92	25.54	140.22	33.57	144.16	22.86	153.02	11.25
19	Uttaranchal	5.5	4.22	5.94	3.78	5.79	4.97	5.55	4.54
20	West Bengal	130.46	13.1	146.05	20.41	150.24	17.66	149.62	10.34
21	Others	26.19		14.82	0.18	21.74	0.12	0	0.11
	Total	959.8	341.44	1053.1	350.6	1052.4	340.44	1122.48	307.46

*State wise provisional estimates as given by State Food Secretaries in the meeting held on 31st July 2013.

Statement-II

State-wise Production/Procurement of Wheat

Figures in LMT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	KMS 2010-11		KMS 2012-13		KMS 2013-14		KMS 2014-15	
		Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production*	Procurement (as on 02.07.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	-	0.00
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	-	0.00
3	Bihar	40.98	5.56	47.87	7.72	53.57	0.00	54.79	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1.28	0.00	1.28	0.00	1.41	0.00	—	0.00
5	Gujarat	40.20	1.05	41.00	1.56	29.44	0.00	35.38	0.00
6	Haryana	116.30	69.28	126.84	86.65	111.17	58.73	117.29	64.95
7	Himachal Pradesh	5.90	0.00	5.90	0.00	6.08	0.00	-	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4.06	0.00	4.06	0.00	4.62	0.00	-	0.00
9	Jharkhand	3.35	0.00	3.35	0.00	3.19	0.00	-	0.00
10	Karnataka	1.94	0.00	1.94	0.00	1.79	0.00	-	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	76.27	49.65	105.80	84.93	131.33	63.55	138.77	70.94
12	Maharashtra	23.01	0.00	13.13	0.00	11.81	0.00	16.32	0.00
13	Odisha	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	-	0.00
14	Punjab	164.72	109.58	172.06	128.36	165.91	108.97	160.06	116.41
15	Rajasthan	72.15	13.03	93.19	19.64	92.75	12.68	102.25	21.59
16	Uttar Pradesh	300.01	34.61	302.93	50.63	303.01	6.83	294.95	5.99
17	Uttrakhand	8.78	0.42	8.74	1.39	8.58	0.05	9.08	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	West Bengal	8.74	0.00	8.84	0.00	8.95	0.02	9.24	0.00
19	Others	1.04	0.17	11.87	0.62	0.89	0.09	17.9	0.05
	Total	868.74	283.35	948.81	381.50	935.06	250.92	956.03	279.94

*Production figures as given during Food Secretary meeting held on 17-02-2014.

Statement-III

Food corporation of India : Headquarters : New Delhi P&R Division

Region	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	0.75	2.16	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.16	2.91
Jharkhand	1.11	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00	1.11
Odisha	2.65	2.34	4.99	3.80	0.00	3.80	6.45	2.34	8.79
West Bengal	1.00	4.46	5.46	3.46	0.00	3.46	4.46	4.46	8.92
Zonal Total	5.51	8.96	14.47	7.26	0.00	7.26	12.77	8.96	21.73
Assam	1.51	0.69	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.69	2.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.14
Tripura	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.16
Mizoram	0.14	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.16
Meghalaya	0.14	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.16
Manipur	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.13
Nagaland	0.22	0.07	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.07	0.29
Zonal Total	2.34	0.90	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.34	0.90	3.24
Delhi	0.12	2.59	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.59	2.71
Haryana	10.75	37.00	47.75	0.00	41.94	41.94	10.75	78.94	89.69
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.19	0.25
Jammu and Kashmir	0.69	0.55	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.55	1.24
Punjab	87.56	32.04	119.60	0.00	129.49	129.49	87.56	161.53	249.09
Rajasthan	0.18	24.35	24.53	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.18	25.11	25.29
Uttar Pradesh	10.55	18.18	28.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.55	18.18	28.73
Uttrakhand	0.93	0.52	1.45	0.67	0.00	0.67	1.60	0.52	2.12
Zonal Total	110.84	115.42	226.26	0.67	172.19	172.86	111.51	287.61	399.12
Andhra Pradesh	24.95	1.75	26.70	15.93	0.00	15.93	40.88	1.75	42.63
Karnataka	4.21	1.85	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.21	1.85	6.06
Kerala	2.66	1.06	3.72	1.45	0.00	1.45	4.11	1.06	5.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	4.19	4.38	8.57	4.73	0.00	4.73	8.92	4.38	13.30
Zonal Total	36.01	9.04	45.05	22.11	0.00	22.11	58.12	9.04	67.16
Gujarat	1.07	5.84	6.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	5.84	6.91
Maharashtra	6.78	7.77	14.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.78	7.77	14.55
Madhya Pradesh	0.17	2.36	2.53	1.63	80.33	81.96	1.80	82.69	84.49
Chhattisgarh	4.67	0.27	4.94	3.92	0.00	3.92	8.59	0.27	8.86
Zonal Total	12.69	16.24	28.93	5.55	80.33	85.88	18.24	96.57	114.81
Total	167.39	150.56	317.95	35.59	252.52	288.11	202.98	403.08	606.06
Wheat lying in mandies	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	8.21	8.21	0.00	8.96	8.96
Stock in Transit	3.47	3.82	7.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.47	3.82	7.29
Total (All India)	170.86	155.13	325.99	35.59	260.73	296.32	206.45	415.86	622.31

NOTE: (*) Punjab (FCI-0.04 LMT; St.Govt. - 2.36 LMT), Haryana (FCI-0.00 LMT; St.Govt. - 2.79 LMT), Rajasthan (FCI-0.71 LMT; St.Govt. -1.99 LMT), M.P. (FCI-0.00 LMT; St. Govt-1.07 LMT)

1. Transit figures are estimated.

2. Rice does not include unmilled paddy with PCI/State Agencies in terms of rice.

3. Total quantity of unmilled paddy with FCI and State Agencies =113.61 LMT (FCI 0.02 LMT; State Agencies 113.59 LMT). CMR that could be derived taking out-turn ratio as 67% = 76.12 LMT.

Food Corporation of India : Headquarters : New Delhi P&R Division
Total Stocks of Foodgrains in Central Pool as on 01.04.2014

(Fig. in lakh MT)

Region	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1.90	2.72	4.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	2.72	4.62
Jharkhand	1.06	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.06
Odisha	1.89	1.24	3.13	4.90	0.00	4.90	6.79	1.24	8.03
West Bengal	0.66	2.20	2.86	3.55	0.00	3.55	4.21	2.20	6.41
Zonal Total	5.51	6.16	11.67	8.45	0.00	8.45	13.96	6.16	20.12
Assam	1.44	0.30	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.30	1.74
Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.14
Tripura	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.16
Mizoram	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.11
Meghalaya	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.13
Manipur	0.13	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.14
Nagaland	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
Zonal Total	2.31	0.35	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.35	2.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	0.18	1.29	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.29	1.47
Haryana	13.86	9.53	23.39	0.00	19.87	19.87	13.86	29.40	43.26
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.21	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.21	0.29
Jammu and Kashmir	0.87	0.34	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.34	1.21
Punjab	86.41	15.41	101.82	0.00	54.67	54.67	86.41	70.08	156.49
Rajasthan	0.14	12.86	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	12.86	13.00
Uttar Pradesh	13.72	13.30	27.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.72	13.30	27.02
Uttarakhand	1.21	0.37	1.58	0.77	0.00	0.77	1.98	0.37	2.35
Zonal Total	116.47	53.31	169.78	0.77	74.54	75.31	117.24	127.85	245.09
Andhra Pradesh	17.82	1.03	18.85	11.83	0.00	11.83	29.65	1.03	30.68
Karnataka	4.24	1.23	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.24	1.23	5.47
Kerala	2.40	0.93	3.33	1.17	0.00	1.17	3.57	0.93	4.50
Tamil Nadu	4.55	3.49	8.04	4.79	0.00	4.79	9.34	3.49	12.83
Zonal Total	29.01	6.68	35.69	17.79	0.00	17.79	46.60	6.68	53.48
Gujarat	1.05	4.49	5.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.49	5.54
Maharashtra	6.70	6.46	13.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	6.46	13.16
Madhya Pradesh	0.17	0.99	1.16	0.41	20.29	20.70	0.58	21.28	21.86
Chhattisgarh	5.29	0.28	5.57	5.73	0.00	5.73	11.02	0.28	11.30
Zonal Total	13.21	12.22	25.43	6.14	20.29	26.43	19.35	32.51	51.86
Total	166.51	78.72	245.23	33.15	94.83	127.98	199.66	173.55	373.21
Stock in Transit	3.12	4.79	7.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	4.79	7.91
Total (All India)	169.63	83.51	253.14	33.15	94.83	127.98	202.78	178.34	381.12

NOTE:

1. Transit figures are estimated.

2. Rice does not include unmilled paddy with FCI/State Agencies in terms of rice.

3. Total quantity of unmilled paddy with FCI and State Agencies = 153.35 LMT (FCI 0.09 LMT; State Agencies 153.26 LMT). CMR that could be derived taking out-turn ratio as 67% = 102.74 LMT.

Total Stocks of Foodgrains in Central Pool Stock as on 01.04.2013

(Figs. in lakh MT)

Region	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1.57	1.54	3.11	15.13	2.17	17.30	16.70	3.71	20.41
Jharkhand	0.76	0.04	0.80	1.58	0.00	1.58	2.34	0.04	2.38
Odisha	2.50	2.02	4.52	24.35	0.00	24.35	26.85	2.02	28.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	2.36	2.96	5.32	3.13	0.00	3.13	5.49	2.96	8.45
East Zone Total	7.19	6.56	13.75	44.19	2.17	46.36	51.38	8.73	60.11
Assam	1.48	0.34	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.34	1.82
Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.14
Tripura	0.38	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.01	0.39
Mizoram	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.12
Meghalaya	0.20	0.03	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.03	0.23
Manipur	0.23	0.03	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.26
Nagaland	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.34
NE Zone Total	2.86	0.44	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.44	3.30
Delhi	0.38	1.26	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	1.26	1.64
Haryana	14.93	11.47	26.40	9.81	52.05	61.86	24.74	63.52	88.26
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.21
Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.18	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.18	0.64
Punjab	78.73	8.77	87.50	37.36	85.17	122.53	116.09	93.94	210.03
Rajasthan	0.23	16.17	16.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	16.17	16.40
Uttar Pradesh	18.26	10.82	29.08	3.03	0.00	3.03	21.29	10.82	32.11
Uttarakhand	1.41	0.34	1.75	0.76	0.00	0.76	2.17	0.34	2.51
North Zone Total	114.43	49.18	163.61	50.96	137.22	188.18	165.39	186.40	351.79
Andhra Pradesh	35.08	1.85	36.93	10.02	0.00	10.02	45.10	1.85	46.95
Karnataka	5.27	2.59	7.86	0.77	0.00	0.77	6.04	2.59	8.63
Kerala	1.78	0.99	2.77	0.56	0.00	0.56	2.34	0.99	3.33
Tamil Nadu	6.78	1.94	8.72	9.46	0.00	9.46	16.24	1.94	18.18
South Zone Total	48.91	7.37	56.28	20.81	0.00	20.81	69.72	7.37	77.09
Gujarat	0.80	6.20	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	6.20	7.00
Maharashtra	5.27	12.36	17.63	2.54	0.00	2.54	7.81	12.36	20.17
Madhya Pradesh	0.19	2.92	3.11	10.32	14.37	24.69	10.51	17.29	27.80
Chhattisgarh	4.15	0.51	4.66	37.94	0.00	37.94	42.09	0.51	42.60
West Zone Total	10.41	21.99	32.40	50.80	14.37	65.17	61.21	36.36	97.57
Total	183.81	85.54	269.35	166.76	153.76	320.52	350.57	239.30	589.87
Stocks In Transit	4.11	2.77	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.11	2.77	6.88
Wheat lying In Mandies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (All India)	187.92	88.31	276.23	166.76	153.76	320.52	354.68	242.07	596.75

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI & State Agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 & 5 (Total Paddy 204.72 Lakh MT: FCI 0.31 Lakh MT: State Agencies 204.41 Lakh MT)

Total Stocks of Foodgrains in Central Pool as on 01.04.2012

(Figs. in Lakh MT)

Region	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2.52	0.83	3.35	11.25	0.86	12.11	13.77	1.69	15.46
Jharkhand	1.11	0.11	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.11	1.22
Odisha	2.52	1.45	3.97	16.52	0.00	16.52	19.04	1.45	20.49
West Bengal	3.09	3.75	6.84	3.61	0.00	3.61	6.70	3.75	10.45
East Zone Total	9.24	6.14	15.38	31.38	0.86	32.24	40.62	7.00	47.62
Assam	1.35	0.31	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.31	1.66
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04
Tripura	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.25
Mizoram	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Meghalaya	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.15
Manipur	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.13
Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
Ne Zone Total	2.13	0.40	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.40	2.53
Delhi	0.27	1.85	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.85	2.12
Haryana	14.74	8.18	22.92	3.74	42.31	46.05	18.48	50.49	68.97
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.13
Jammu and Kashmir	0.42	0.31	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.31	0.73
Punjab	66.78	3.76	70.54	39.63	61.25	100.88	106.41	65.01	171.42
Rajasthan	0.37	18.99	19.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	18.99	19.36
Uttar Pradesh	21.67	15.20	36.87	3.83	0.00	3.83	25.50	15.20	40.70
Uttarakhand	1.28	0.46	1.74	0.76	0.00	0.76	2.04	0.46	2.50
North Zone Total	105.57	48.84	154.41	47.96	103.56	151.52	153.53	152.40	305.93
Andhra Pradesh	48.63	0.95	49.58	4.14	0.00	4.14	52.77	0.95	53.72
Karnataka	7.21	1.31	8.52	2.99	0.00	2.99	10.20	1.31	11.51
Kerala	3.41	0.67	4.08	1.47	0.00	1.47	4.88	0.67	5.55
Tamil Nadu	8.16	1.02	9.18	11.83	0.00	11.83	19.99	1.02	21.01
South Zone Total	67.41	3.95	71.36	20.43	0.00	20.43	87.84	13.95	91.79
Gujarat	1.43	4.25	5.68	0.00	0.07	0.07	1.43	4.32	5.75
Maharashtra	7.40	8.06	15.46	2.36	0.00	2.36	9.76	8.06	17.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.47	2.87	3.34	6.93	16.37	23.30	7.40	19.24	26.64
Chhattisgarh	8.91	0.52	9.43	18.79	0.00	18.79	27.70	0.52	28.22
West Zone Total	18.21	15.70	33.91	28.08	16.44	44.52	46.29	32.14	78.43
Total	202.57	75.03	277.60	127.85	120.86	248.71	330.42	195.89	526.31
Stocks in Transit	3.08	3.63	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.63	6.71
Wheat Lying In-mandies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (All India)	205.65	78.66	284.31	127.85	120.86	248.71	333.50	199.52	533.02

1. Unmilled Paddy with FCI & State Agencies also shown in terms of Rice in Column 2 & 5 (Total Paddy 159.02 Lakh MT: FCI 1.13 Lakh MT: State Agencies 157.89Lakh MT)

Statement-IV

The production of Pulses and its procurement by Nafed including Arhar during each of the last three year are as under :-

A. The production of pulses during the last three years as per advance estimates released by Government of India is as under :-

Sl. No.	Commodity	Year		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arhar	26.5	30.20	33.80

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gram	77.00	88.30	99.30
3.	Urad	17.70	19.00	15.00
4.	Moong	16.30	11.90	14.00
5.	Other Kharif Pulses	9.30	6.20	6.70
6.	Other Rabi Pulses	24.00	27.30	26.90
Total		170.80	182.90	195.70

*As per 3rd Advance estimates

B. State-wise procurement of pulses by Nafed during the last three years is:-

Year	Nature of Business	Commodity	State	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	PSS	Urad Kharif 2011	Rajasthan	1.568
2012-13	PSS	Urad Kharif 2012	Maharashtra	32490.122
			Jharkhand	103.583
			Gujarat	443.040
			Madhya Pradesh	3252.891
			Uttar Pradesh	15001.075
			Rajasthan	8408.506
			West Bengal	2016.147
			Andhra Pradesh	8269.143
			Karnataka	9871.900

1	2	3	4	5
			Total	79856.407
	PSS	Toor Kharif 2012	Maharashtra	8991.996
			Madhya Pradesh	66.000
			Andhra Pradesh	6946.839
			Total	16004.835
2013-14	PSS	Toor kharif 2013 (Procured Till 31.3.2014)	Maharashtra	23180
			Andhra Pradesh	21679.75
			Total	44859.75
		Gram Rabi 14 Procured Uptil 31.3.2014	Karnataka	5953
			Maharashtra	5617
			Andhra Pradesh	21679.75
			Total	38266
2014-15	PSS (Uptill 30.6.2014)	Toor 2014-15	Maharashtra	1542
		Gram rabi 14*	Maharashtra	5617
			Karnataka	8155
			Madhya Pradesh	37714.56
			Maharashtra	25410.4
			Andhra Pradesh	19651.78
			Rajasthan	179478.2
			Gujarat	3730
			Karnataka	8155
			Uttar Pradesh	2378
			Total	276517.94

* The final quantity may undergo change subject to deposition of FAQ stock of commodity in warehouse as the operation has just in concluded in most of the states.

C. Balance Stock Position of Pulses procured under PSS as on 4.07.2014

Sl.No.	Commodity	Qty. in MTs	MSP Value in Rs. Crores.
1.	Urad	20430	87.85
2.	Tur	56049	236.59
3.	Gram	314785.50	975.83

[Translation]

Implementation of APMC Act

95. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Agriculture

Ministers of States have made any recommendations for effective implementation of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring relevant amendments in the APMC Act on the basis of the recommendations of the said Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) A Committee of State Ministers, In-charge of Agricultural Marketing constituted by Ministry of Agriculture, on marketing reforms submitted its report on 2nd July, 2013 to the Government. The Committee recommended reforms of the agri marketing sector in the country including amendment of the State Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts on lines of Model Act.

Details of the recommendations made by the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The onus for bringing relevant amendments in the Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts lies with the Governments of States and Union Territories as agri marketing is a State subject.

Statement

Recommendations of the Committee

A. Reforms to Agriculture Markets

- (i) The States should amend their APMC Acts on the lines of Model Act and the reforming States may also notify Rules, and States may complete the process early. In order to derive full benefits of reforms by small and marginal farmers, States may promote formation of Self Help Groups, Farmers/Commodity Interest Groups, etc;
- (ii) The present system of Licensing of Traders/Commission Agents must be substituted with a modern and progressive system of Registration with open and transparent criteria for Registration;
- (iii) The amended APMC Act and Rules should specify clearly the provisions for setting up of Private Wholesale Markets and Terminal Market Complex (TMC) for smooth development of infrastructure. The reformed States may come forward for development of Terminal Market Complex (TMC) at various locations in their States so that facilities of backward and forward linkages could be provided to the farmers and other entrepreneurs involved;
- (iv) In order to simplify the procedure and promote private sector investment in development of Wholesale and Terminal Market Complex in the country, there should be a Unified Single Registration for main market (Hub) and the Collection Centers (Spokes). The Collection Centers may be treated as sub-yard under the Act to provide for a unified Registration system;
- (v) The validity period of Unified Single Registration for private wholesale markets including Collection Centers should not be less than five years. It is desirable to keep it for 10 years or even more. The private agriculture markets should be given exemption on land ceiling for smooth development of market infrastructure in the country;
- (vi) Professionals are required for efficient management of existing markets for which either CEO of the Market Committee may be appointed from outside the cadre or existing personnel may be given professional training to manage the APMCs efficiently;
- (vii) There is a need for independent regulator for market operation for which the post of Director of Marketing as regulator may be separated from the post of Managing Director of State Agricultural Marketing Board as the Operator/Service provider and Director of Marketing should not draw salary and allowances from the State Agricultural Marketing Board. Thus, the role of service provider and regulator should be demarcated;
- (viii) States may de-link the provisions of compulsory requirement of shop for registration of traders / market functionaries for increasing the competition;
- (ix) The private markets should be treated at par with the existing APMCs and there should be simplified procedure for registration/ licensing. The requirement of the security and bank guarantee should be reasonable to facilitate entrepreneur for development of need based market infrastructure in the country. The minimum parameters for setting up of Private Market may be prescribed and farmers from any market area may come to sell their produce in the market of their choice. The developmental fee to be charged from private markets should be at par with APMCs and it should be deposited with respective State Government / Marketing Board which should be spent on infrastructure development outside the Mandi;

(x) Complete deregulation of markets in the States has actually increased transaction costs rather than reducing it, and it has not helped in attracting any investment from private sector. Therefore, there is a need for an appropriate legal and institutional structure with a developmental type of Regulation to ensure orderly functioning of agriculture markets and attract investment for infrastructure development in such States.

B. Promotion of Investment in Marketing Infrastructure Development

(xi) Under Essential Commodities Act, there is a need to have distinction between genuine service providers and black marketeers/hoarders to encourage investment and better service delivery to the farmers;

(xii) There should be a stable and long term National Policy on storage and movement of agricultural produce to achieve the objective of Unified National Market. It is recommended that Contract Farming Sponsors and Direct Marketing licensees may be exempted from the stock limits up to six months of their requirement in the interest of trade and facilitating long term investment.

(xiii) In order to reduce wastages, promote investment for development of marketing infrastructure and to ensure smooth movement of perishable horticultural produce across the country, States/ Union Territories should waive off the market fee on fruit and vegetables and Government of India may also consider compensating the losses of revenue during initial period to the States on this account;

(xiv) Investment in marketing infrastructure under RKVY may be increased to minimum 10-15% of State RKVY spending in reformed States. Efforts should be made to encourage private investment in marketing infrastructure outside the APMCs also;

(xv) In order to enhance the private sector investment in marketing infrastructure development projects, there is a need to provide subsidy/Viability Gap Funding for such investments, being long gestation period projects and treat them "as infrastructure project" so as to attract FDI and ECB for their development;

(xvi) States may promote PPP Model for infrastructure development and exempt market fee on trade transaction taking place inside the private market yard. However, States can levy minimum user charges (in lieu of market fee) for developing general infrastructures like connecting/ rural roads, etc preferably not exceeding 0.5 % of the value of produce transacted for the use of any facilities created by the States/APMCs. State Governments should also explore the areas for private investments and PPP projects for market and marketing infrastructure development;

(xvii) The requirement of marketing infrastructure in the North-Eastern region and Hilly areas is different than rest of the country. Government of India should constitute a 'corpus fund' for development of marketing infrastructure in their areas. A separate agricultural marketing strategy for North Eastern Region and Hilly areas may be adopted;

C. Rationalization of Market Fee/Commission Charges

(xviii) Market fee/cess including Rural Development Fund, Social Development Fund and Purchase tax, etc. should be maximum 2% of the value of the produce and the commission charges should be not more than 2% for food grains/oilseeds and 4% for fruit and vegetables;

(xix) It is necessary to link the mandi fee with the services and infrastructure being provided for transaction in agricultural commodities. If the direct marketing entrepreneur provides minimum specified infrastructure facility to the farmers, the concerned State/APMC should waive off market fee on such direct marketing;

(xx) If a person has already paid mandi fee in a State where it procures agriculture produce and brings the same to another State for processing, no mandi fee should be charged;

(xxi) Mandi fee should be levied on Primary Agricultural Produce only and not on Secondary Agriculture Produce (processed agricultural produce) like Besan, Maida and Ghee etc. However, user charges can be levied based on the use of infrastructure and services;

D. Contract Farming

- (xxii) To encourage contracting parties and simplifying and rationalizing the registration process:
- (a) District level authority may be set up for Registration of Contract Farming and no market fee should be levied under it. The APMC should not be the authority for registration / dispute settlement under Contract Farming; and
- (b) The disputes may be settled within fifteen days and the decretal amount of appeal should not be more than 10 % of the amount of goods purchased under Contract Farming. Appeal should be disposed off within 15 days. No solvency certificate / Bank guarantee may be required from private sponsor/operator, if payment is made to the farmers on the same day of procurement of their produce;
- (xxiii) States should promote small and marginal Farmers' Groups/Associations or their Company/Society to encourage Contract Farming in the States. Successful template of Contract Farming may be developed after studying the successful Models adopted in other countries;

E. Barrier Free Markets

- (xxiv) There should be a provision for a single window Unified Single Registration for traders/market functionaries in the States to facilitate free trade.
- (xxv) In order to move towards barrier free National market, market Fee/Cess may be levied only for first transaction between the farmer and trader and in subsequent sales between trader to trader/consumer, there may be only service charge related to services provided in the State and no market fee be levied for subsequent transaction;
- (xxvi) In some of the States, there are check-gates for recovery of market fee, which hinder smooth movement of agricultural commodities and leads to wastages especially in perishables like fruit and vegetables. States should take Initiative to remove such physical barriers, if any;
- (xxvii) States should notify the type of documents required for the producer-seller to be a farmer, so that his

consignment is not halted at the check posts / barriers;

- (xxviii) Proposed Agricultural Produce Inter-State Trade and Commerce (Development & Regulation), Bill may, to start with, be applied for a few perishable agriculture commodities and it may be expanded for other commodities depending upon the experience of its working;

F. Market Information System

- (xxix) Efforts may be made to ensure proper and regular data entry in AGMARKNET nodes provided in the Regulated Markets in the State for the benefit of the farmers;
- (xxx) In order to ensure transparent transactions of agriculture produce and to get best price for the produce, there is a need for electronic trading in the mandi which should be at least at District level;

G. Grading and Standardization

- (xxxi) There is a need for grading of agricultural produce before it is sold to facilitate the farmers to fetch the prices commensurate with the quality. States should provide Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), necessary inputs such as name of commodity, quality parameters important for formulation of grade standards for producers' level grading under Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937, which are relevant and specific to their State;
- (xxxii) To promote the grading and testing of agricultural produce, States are required to take initiative for establishing grading units with trained manpower in the market to attend to work of grading and to promote private laboratories for testing agricultural produce on user-charge basis.

H. Other Recommendations

- (xxxiii) "Final Report" of the Committee may be presented to the Govt. of India with the request to convene a National-level Conference on agriculture marketing at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister for consideration of the report;
- (xxxiv) Organize Farmers' Groups to enhance their bargaining power to improve price realization and

shorten the food supply chain by introducing Direct Marketing/ Sourcing of agriculture produce directly from the farmers to the consumers and processors; and

(xxxv) Central Government need to have a more consistent stand in their import-export policy as any sudden switch-on and switch-off in policy impacts the farmers adversely.

Note: Hon'ble member from State of Haryana was of the view that Haryana already has sufficient marketing infrastructure and perhaps, there may be no need for the private market to come into the State. That notwithstanding, Haryana would like to see the successful working model of private market in other States before deciding in this regard.

[English]

Protection to Indigenous Breed of Cows

96. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has maintained any record regarding the indigenous cow varieties/breeds of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their number, breed and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is implementing a scheme to protect indigenous cows including Vechur Cow breed in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Yes Madam. Records of registered indigenous breeds has been maintained by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources.

(b) The details of indigenous breeds including their number and State/ UT wise given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Government is implementing following schemes having focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds including Vechur cow breed in

Kerala.

(i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development

(ii) National Dairy Plan-I

Statement

Indigenous Breeds of Cows and their Population

Sl. No.	Breed	Breeding Tract	Population as per latest livestock census
1	2	3	4
1	Gir	Gujarat	21,26,421
2	Rathi	Rajasthan	9,24,057
3	Red Sindhi	On Organised farms	5,50,272
4	Sahiwal	Punjab	4,57,177
5	Gaolao	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	2,22,566
6	Haryana	Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh	26,00,111
7	Kankrej	Gujarat & Rajasthan	38,84,457
8	Krishna Valley	Karnataka	2,314
9	Mewati	Rajasthan Haryana & Uttar Pradesh	75,427
10	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	2,57,661
11	Tharparkar	Rajasthan	5,57,621
12	Amrit Mahal	Karnataka	96.021
13	Bargur	Tamil Nadu	20.879
14	Bachaur	Bihar	4,54,103
15	Binjharपुरी	Odisha	29,749
16	Dangi	Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	3.03630
17	Ghumsuri	Odisha	82,117
18	Hallikar	Karnataka	21.91.486
19	Kangayam	Tamil Nadu	3,14,817

1	2	3	4
20	Kenkatha	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	1.79,987
21	Kherigarh	Uttar Pradesh	1.71,414
22	Kheriar	Odisha	—
23	Khillari	Maharashtra	14.19,735
24	Malvi	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	15,15,753
25	Nagori	Rajasthan	8,37,334
26	Nimari	Madhya Pradesh	3.09.237
27	Motu	Odisha, Chhattisgarh & Andhra Pradesh	7.00,908
28	Ponwar	Uttar Pradesh	24,072
29	Red Kandhari	Maharashtra	1.76.621
30	Siri	Sikkim and West Bengal	61,750
31	Umblachyery	Tamil Nadu	2,17.960
32	Vechur	Kerala	160
33	Punganur	Andhra Pradesh	733
34	Malnad Gidda	Karnataka	12,82.121
35	Kosali	Chhattisgarh	—
36	Pulikulam	Tamil Nadu	—

Availability of Sugarcane

97. DR. A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate availability of sugarcane to meet the requirements of the sugar industry and demand of sugar in the country and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure adequate supply to the mills;

(b) whether complaints have been received indicating that the farmers are not getting remunerative

price for their produce and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken to ensure remunerative price to them; and

(c) whether the farmers are demanding a uniform sugarcane price policy and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) In the third advance estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, released in May, 2014, the sugarcane production has been estimated at 348.38 million tons in the current sugar season which is sufficient to meet the requirements of the sugar industry and demand of sugar in the country. However, the sugarcane availability to individual mills may differ from State to State depending upon the production of sugarcane in the State. The Central Government extends loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rate of interest for increasing production and productivity of sugarcane so as to ensure adequate supply to mills.

(b) The Central Government has not received any report/complaint that sugar cane producers are not getting the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for their produce in the country during the current sugar season. However, there have been cane price arrears from time to time. The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The FRP so fixed is based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders. The FRP is a benchmark guaranteed price of sugarcane below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from cane growers. Further, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, also contains necessary provisions for timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers for sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills, and the powers for enforcing the provisions relating to payment of cane price dues are delegated and vested with the State Governments who have the necessary field formations.

(c) A committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan on the regulation of

sugar sector in its report, submitted to Government in October, 2012, has inter-alia recommended that there should be a sharing of the revenues/ value created in the sugarcane value chain between the farmers and the millers in a fair and equitable manner. The Central Government has referred the recommendation of the Committee relating to Revenue Sharing Formula to the State Governments for adoption and implementation, as considered appropriate by them.

Supply of fertilizers

98. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to provide sufficient supply of fertilizers to the farmers of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) The steps taken to provide financial support for the States including Karnataka so as to provide essential fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rate and the names of fertilizer manufacturers and suppliers from whom these fertilizers are procured;

(d) The manner in which the Government ensures adequate supply of fertilizers to the farmers of the country;

(e) Whether the Government proposes to reduce/ waive-off the subsidy being given on some of the fertilizers; and

(f) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As can be seen from the given in the enclosed Statement-I indicating requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers, for Kharif, 2014 (April 2014 to June, 2014), the availability has been adequate in all States/UTs.

(c) No direct financial support is provided to any of the States. However, Government provides adequate quantity of subsidized chemical fertilizers to each State/ UT as per requirement projected by States/Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. In so far as the State of Karnataka is concerned, a list of the names of fertilizer

manufacturers and suppliers is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of subsidized chemical fertilizers to the farmers:

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

(2) On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

(i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

(ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to 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.

(iii) Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State governments.

(iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

(e) and (f) No, there is no such proposal.

Statement-I

(Figures in LMI)

Cumulative Requirement, Monthly Plan, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the Kharif 2014 season (April to June)

States	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK						
	Require-	Monthly	Sales	Require-	Monthly	Sales	Require-	Monthly	Sales	Require-	Monthly	Sales				
	ment	Plan		ment	Plan		ment	Plan		ment	Plan					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2.51	8.70	4.43	3.41	0.84	3.23	0.58	0.31	0.58	1.22	0.31	0.13	2.26	6.84	2.58	1.33
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.62	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.04	0.26	0.43	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02
Bihar	3.15	5.12	4.30	3.84	0.75	1.81	0.52	0.23	0.28	0.721	0.24	0.11	0.62	0.92	0.55	0.24
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	2.45	3.33	2.45	2.30	1.02	2.20	1.17	0.96	0.25	0.63	0.31	0.19	0.51	1.13	0.36	0.28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.00
Gujarat	4.60	4.70	5.12	4.72	1.85	2.68	1.28	0.97	0.33	0.78	0.32	0.25	1.66	2.06	1.54	1.37
Harayana	3.90	4.46	4.24	4.05	0.75	2.33	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.41	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.06
Himachal Pradesh	0.18	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	0.62	0.46	0.40	0.20	0.51	0.26	0.21	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Jharkhand	0.65	0.89	0.47	0.36	0.25	0.41	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.30	0.09	0.09
Karnataka	2.75	4.81	3.64	3.28	2.17	4.04	1.89	1.42	0.71	1.91	0.79	0.59	2.90	5.53	3.30	2.29

Kerala	0.48	0.65	0.44	0.42	0.08	0.30	0.14	0.09	0.42	0.74	0.37	0.34	0.74	0.98	0.56	0.37
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	3.30	3.70	3.62	3.23	2.75	4.95	1.95	1.38	0.46	1.26	0.31	0.15	1.26	1.36	0.53	0.35
Maharashtra	7.35	8.38	7.74	7.44	2.45	4.09	1.45	1.39	0.98	4.91	1.38	1.15	4.91	7.48	3.89	3.41
Manipur	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.80	1.86	1.36	1.04	0.47	1.07	0.48	0.31	0.31	0.70	0.26	0.20	0.70	1.76	0.72	0.47
Puducherry	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.01
Punjab	10.00	9.13	7.89	7.66	2.60	3.39	1.68	1.39	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.05	0.04
Rajasthan	2.30	2.82	2.82	2.74	0.62	2.12	1.22	1.13	0.05	0.33	0.03	0.01	0.33	0.34	0.12	0.11
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	1.69	2.64	1.87	1.85	0.51	1.06	0.25	0.18	0.65	1.30	0.45	0.44	1.30	1.81	0.85	0.64
Telangana	3.49	0.00	1.62	1.69	1.16	1.16	0.24	0.26	0.32	1.80	0.06	0.04	1.80	0.00	0.84	0.87
Tripura	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	12.50	13.86	13.63	11.80	2.80	5.55	2.73	0.61	0.35	1.90	0.24	0.15	1.90	1.96	0.73	0.38
Uttaranchal	0.75	0.95	0.78	0.76	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.06
West Bengal	1.75	3.31	2.76	2.25	0.36	1.44	0.48	0.33	0.29	0.72	0.33	0.18	0.72	3.21	1.52	0.88
Total	66.04	81.61	71.07	64.55	21.96	41.81	16.70	11.44	6.68	22.46	5.93	4.31	22.46	36.66	18.48	13.28

Statement-II*Names of fertilizers Manufacturers and Suppliers to the State of Karnataka*

1. Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd., Hazira. (KRIBHCO)
2. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Mangalore (MCFL)
3. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF), That and Trombay
5. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corp. Ltd. Chennai) (SPIC)
6. Zuari Industries Ltd., Goa.
7. Coromandel international Limited, Kakinada (CIL)
8. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO)
9. Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC)
10. Hindalco Industries Ltd., Dahej.
11. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., Paradeep. (PPL)
12. Green Star, Tuticorin
13. Indian Potash Ltd.
14. Hindustan Pulversing Mills, Delhi (HPM)
15. Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd., Taloja.
16. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Cochin (FACT)

Shortage of Police Personnel

99. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of police personnel and Indian Police Services (IPS) officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the existing strength and requirement of police personnel and IPS officers separately, rank and State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the steps taken to fill all the vacant posts of police personnel and IPS officers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide training to police personnel and IPS officers and to improve the work efficiency of police officers through regular training and orientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) There is shortage of IPS officers in the country. The State-wise vacancy position of IPS officers as on 01.01.2014 is given in the enclosed Statement. As regards the Police personnel other than IPS, it is stated that being states subject, the information is not centrally maintained.

(c) To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced an alternate method of recruitment to IPS i.e. Limited Competitive Examination to recruit 80 candidates annually. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

(d) As far as the IPS officers are concerned, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad conducts basic foundation course for IPS probationers. Special tactics courses, senior management courses and Mid Career Training Programme are also organized by the Academy for IPS officers of different levels. The training to State Police personnel is imparted by the respective State training Institutes.

Statement*State-wise strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	207	51
2.	AGMUT	295	220	75
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	155	33
4.	Bihar	231	193	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	81	22
6.	Gujarat	195	155	40
7.	Haryana	137	109	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	68	21

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	102	45
10.	Jharkhand	135	107	28
11.	Karnataka	205	144	61
12.	Kerala	163	121	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	243	48
14.	Maharashtra	302	230	72
15.	Manipur	89	62	27
16.	Nagaland	70	43	27
17.	Odisha	188	105	83
18.	Punjab	172	140	32
19.	Rajasthan	205	183	22
20.	Sikkim	32	30	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	211	52
22.	Tripura	65	51	14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	489	384	105
24.	Uttrakhand	69	58	11
25.	West Bengal	347	251	96
	2013 batch of IPS probationers		145	-145
		4728	3798	930

New Pricing Scheme for Urea Sector

100. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to introduce New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) for the urea sector;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the present status of NPS-III; and

(d) the time by which NPS-III is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHALCHAND) :

(a) to (d) The Government has notified the Modified NPS-III for existing urea units on 2nd April, 2014 in order to

address the issue of under recoveries of the existing urea units due to freezing Fixed Cost at the level of costed year 2002-03. The policy will be implemented for a period of one year from the date of issue of notification. The policy envisages the continuation of calculation of concession rates of urea units as per NPS-III with certain amendments. As per the said policy, the existing urea units will be paid the maximum additional fixed cost (towards increase in the four components, viz., salaries & wages, contract labour, selling expensed and repair & maintenance) of Rs. 350/MT to existing urea units or actual increase in above four components of fixed cost during the year 2012-13 as compared to the year 2002-03, whichever is lower. However, in respect of KFCL and BVFCL-II units, for which cost data of four components is not available either for the year 2002-03 or 2012-13, the actual increase in these four components as per the certified cost data for the latest year over and above Rs. 521/MT (weighted industry average during 2002-03) subject to maximum of Rs. 350/MT will be allowed.

The policy also provides for the grant of the minimum fixed cost of Rs. 2300/MT or actual fixed cost prevailing during 2012-13, whichever is lower, after taking into account the aforesaid additional fixed cost. This will be based on certified fixed cost data for the year 2012-13, to be provided by all urea units. Further, in order to protect the efficient units which have converted to gas and are more than 30 years old, the policy has the provision of compensating these units by way of grant of the special compensation of Rs. 150/MT.

Food Stock

101. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adequate food stock to meet the crisis of increasing food prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has released additional amount of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System to meet the challenges of food inflation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 16.6.2014 was 617.19 lakh tons comprising of 208.73 lakh tons of rice and 408.46 lakh tons of wheat. The current level of foodgrains is adequate to meet the requirement of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) at the existing level of allocation.

(c) to (e) During the current year 2014-15, Government has released an additional quantity of 16.45 lakh tons of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Further, Government has also approved release of 50 lakh tons of rice for distribution to BPL and APL families. In addition 6.06 lakh tons have also been released for natural calamity, festivals etc. during the current year. Thus substantial additional allocation has been made during the current year, over and above normal TPDS allocation to ensure foodgrains at affordable prices to consumers.

Women Battalions

102. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several proposals for setting up of women Battalions/Reserved Battalions in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such proposals along with the locations identified for setting up of such battalions, force and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for raising Women/Reserve Battalions, apart from one proposal of CRPF wherein CRPF have proposed to raise 2 Mahila Battalions in place of 2 sanctioned General Duty (GD) Battalions. The proposal has been examined and Government vide Order dated 11.3.2014 has conveyed 'in-principle' approval to CRPF for conversion of 2 GD Battalions sanctioned for raising during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, into 2 Mahila battalions, on attached pattern.

Unprotected Monuments

103. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of unprotected heritage monuments/sites in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides funds for maintenance of unprotected heritage structures/monuments in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from Karnataka regarding allocation of funds for protection of heritage structures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conserves preserves and maintains the centrally protected monuments declared as of national importance in the country. ASI does not maintain any data with regard to unprotected monuments in the country.

(b) and (c) ASI is dealing with the Scheme of Financial Assistance to unprotected monuments less than 100 years old under which the applications for sanctioning of financial assistance for preservation of monuments, sites or remains of historical/cultural value, not protected by the Archaeological Survey of India or the State Departments of Archaeology are considered. The financial assistance is provided in the form of grants on the recommendations of the State Governments or Union Territories as the case may be, to voluntary organizations. A single monument located on a particular site qualifies for grant only once. The grant in each instance is limited to the approved estimation or Rupees 5.00 Lac, whichever is less. In special cases however, the Department of Culture may sanction a grant not exceeding Rupees 10.00 Lac. Under the above Scheme ASI has provided funds for maintenance of unprotected heritage, structure/monuments during the last three years as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Funds provided by ASI for maintenance of unprotected heritage, structure/monuments during the last three years

(Rupees in Lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount	State/UT
	2011-12 & 2012-13		
Nil			
2013-14			
1.	Maintain/preserve the Dolma Lakhang Gompha locally known as Tara Mandir at Bhuntar, District Kullu in Himachal Pradesh in favour of the President, The Buddhist Khampa Tribal Association, Bhuntar, District Kullu (Himachal Pradesh).	5.00	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Protection work to the Buddhist Gompa locally known as Ling Gysar Gyapho, Changsen Buddhist Jan Jatiya Association, Thela, Post Bajaura, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh in favour of the President, Buddhist Gompa locally known as Ling Gysar Gyapho, Changsen Buddhist Jan Jatiya Association, Thela, Post Bajaura, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.	5.00	Himachal Pradesh
	Total	10.00	
2014-15			
Nil			

Promotion of Horticulture

104. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by the National Horticulture Board for promotion of horticulture;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States to promote horticulture in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether an exhibition-cum-farmer meet has been organized by the Government in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) National Horticulture Board implements the following schemes for promotion of horticulture:

- (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops;
- (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce;
- (iii) Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture; and
- (iv) Market Information Service for Horticulture Crops.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of the financial assistance provided by the Government during 2011-12 to 2014-15 to promote horticulture under different schemes viz., (i) National Horticulture Mission (ii) Horticulture Mission for North Eastern & Himalayan States (iii) National Horticulture Board and (iv) Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters(VIUC) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, two exhibition-cum-farmers meet have been organized by National Horticulture Board in New Delhi on 10.3.2014 and 03.6.2014. The objective of the meets was to facilitate the interaction of farmers with horticulture experts and buyers.

Statement-I

State-wise financial assistance for National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 02/07/2014)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9270.00	8734.00	9106.00	5468.00
Bihar	2000.00	3506.00	2000.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	8500.00	9136.00	9062.00	5488.00
Goa	200.00	125.00	400.00	0.00
Gujarat	9278.00	10013.00	11900.00	5247.00
Haryana	7623.00	9062.00	9344.00	4545.00
Jharkhand	4216.00	4781.00	5004.00	2969.00
Karnataka	9971.00	11304.00	6974.00	0.00
Kerala	5345.00	3500.00	3000.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	5500.00	3009.00	7500.00	3223.00
Maharashtra	9375.00	12787.00	67460.00	5000.00
Odisha	4673.00	6580.00	8410.00	4675.00
Punjab	4674.00	5790.00	5819.00	2850.00
Rajasthan	4000.00	4120.00	6250.00	2767.00
Tamil Nadu	6200.00	5600.00	9287.00	3036.00
Teleangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	5100.00	3236.00	3500.00	2232.00
West Bengal	2550.00	1900.00	800.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	64.00	46.00	75.00	0.00
Total	98539.00	103229.00	165891.00	47500.00

Statement-II

State-wise financial assistance for Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH) during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 02/07/2014)
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	4363.65	4741.76	4660.66	2376.50
Assam	25.00	3748.76	4800.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	4650.00	4893.00	5800.06	2417.18
Meghalaya	3444.50	2900.00	4000.00	0.00
Mizoram	3835.15	4310.00	4800.00	0.00
Nagaland	4555.00	4355.00	4745.00	0.00
Sikkim	4250.66	4289.30	4936.04	2450.00
Tripura	3950.00	4480.00	5614.31	2700.00
Jammu and Kashmir	3357.50	1825.00	2943.16	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	3531.21	2755.41	2618.59	0.00
Uttarakhand	3000.00	1023.35	3000.00	1550.80
Total	38962.67	39321.58	47917.82	11494.48

Statement-III

Name of the State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 31/06/2014)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	823.87	246.95	330.48	1.06
Bihar	108.47	184.90	102.06	6.00
Chhattisgarh	106.19	158.87	320.14	105.40
Delhi	155.57	118.49	344.69	35.24
Gujarat	800.46	647.58	1039.39	31.21
Haryana	16.14	472.84	2636.71	393.68
Karnataka	898.08	908.49	2450.70	311.14
Kerala	114.97	98.12	136.07	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	83.71	271.76	371.47	12.83
Maharashtra	2009.25	1727.51	5842.03	1338.10
Odisha	53.84	195.76	328.32	139.32
Punjab	867.69	508.33	765.04	260.18
Rajasthan	213.51	320.40	996.97	64.96
Tamil Nadu	629.92	803.13	1261.83	584.20
Uttar Pradesh	2956.58	3885.08	6070.59	350.22
West Bengal	82.58	76.60	54.15	16.86
Jharkhand	18.13	19.34	0.57	0.50
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0.17	0.00	1.10	25.86
Himachal Pradesh	169.62	110.41	999.00	22.10
Jammu and Kashmir	89.20	94.64	228.61	48.36
Uttarakhand	250.07	141.86	372.74	47.54
Assam	66.80	15.02	358.79	1.33
Tripura	6.00	7.61J	168.87	0.00
Nagaland	6.72	10.11	2.93	0.00
Mizoram	15.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	1.50	0.00	31.28	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	18.23	167.44	13.38	0.00
Manipur	121.50	34.50	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
Total	10683.94	11225.74	25227.91	3797.42

Statement-IV*State-wise financial assistance for VIUC 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto 30.06.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	350.00	175.00	200.00	0.00
3	Assam	1200.00	1200.00	600.00	0.00
4	Bihar	1200.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1200.00	1200.00	600.00	5.00
6	Delhi	000.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	175.00	0.00	50.00	1.50
8	Gujarat	1200.00	600.00	300.00	0.00
9	Haryana	1200.00	1200.00	600.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	1200.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
11	J & K Jammu Division	600.00	600.00	448.00	0.00
12	J & K Srinagar Division	600.00	600.00	300.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	1200.00	600.00	450.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	1700.00	850.00	900.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Kerala	1200.00	93.00	600.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	1200.00	1200.00	850.00	0.00
17	Manipur	350.00	175.00	100.00	0.00
18	Maharashtra	1700.00	1700.00	100.00	7.50
19	Meghalaya	350.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	175.00	350.00	125.00	0.00
21	Nagaland	350.00	350.00	1200.00	0.00
22	Odisha	1200.00	1200.00	300.00	0.00
23	Punjab	1200.00	600.00	900.00	0.00
24	Rajasthan	1200.00	1200.00	215.00	0.00
25	Sikkim	350.00	175.00	00.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	1700.00	1700.00	215.00	2,50
27	Tripura	350.00	350.00	00.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	1200.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	1200.00	150.00	218.00	4.00
30	West Bengal	1700.00	0.00	165.00	6.00
	Total	29071.00*	19263.00	12611.00	26.50

Including Rs. 121.00 lakh for DAPs + NIRD+Monitoring

Spice Route Heritage Project

105. ADV. JOICE GEORGE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for developing a 'Spice Route Heritage Project' connecting various countries with the assistance of United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) with a view to promote tourism sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is planning to link Muziris Heritage Project (MHP) with the proposed spice route project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs.4052.83 lakh in the financial year 2010-11 to the State Government of Kerala for development of the Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archeologically important places of Kodungalloor in Kerala.

[Translation]

National Research Centres on Camel and Equine

106. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by each National Research Centres (NRCs) on camel and equine and regional stations during the last one year;

(b) the details of funds allocated, spent by these stations during last year and the current year;

(c) whether the population of camel in Rajasthan and horses in other States are rapidly dwindling in the past one year;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing the population of camels and equine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Achievements made by National Research Centre (NRC) on Camel:

- > Milk production potential of different breeds of camel viz., Mewari, Bikaneri, Kutchchhi and Jaisalmeri has clearly indicated that Mewari and Kutchchi breeds are potential milch breeds and could be exploited for milk production.
- > Sero-surveillance and monitoring of various camel diseases studied have indicated that the most common diseases affecting camels are Trypanosomosis (Surra) followed by mange.
- > Complete feed formulations involving locally available feed resources have been developed and field tested and has the potential for feeding all ages of camels and also during fodder scarcity period.

Achievements made by National Research Centre (NRC) on Equine :

- > Surveillance and monitoring of equine disease carried out
- > Eukaryotic expression of glycoprotein D evaluated as subunit vaccine against EHV-1 using indigenous isolate
- > Recombinant beta-alpha eCG based diagnostic ELISA developed and evaluated
- > Two nanoformulations of trypanocidal drug, quinapyramine sulphate using different polymers synthesized, characterized and evaluated for efficacy and toxicity

> Extension activities were conducted throughout the year for awareness of the farmers regarding various aspects of the feeding health and management of equines.

(b) National Research Centre (NRC) on Camel

Year	Allocated		Utilised	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2013-14	260.00	689.24	259.65	656.46
2014-15	300.001	628.00	28.07	212.23
			(till date)	(till date)

National Research Centre (NRC) on Equine

Year	Allocated		Utilised	
	(Rs. In lakhs)		(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2013-14	740.56	988.82	732.92	988.22
2014-15	1000.00	887.00	88.87	302.03
			(till date)	(till date)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The census for assessing the population of camel and horses is carried out once in five years through Indian Livestock Census by DAHD&F, GoI.

The population of horses and ponies in the country in 2003 was 7,51,000 and for Rajasthan 25,000, which has decreased to 6,11,000 in 2007, however, no decrease was observed in Rajasthan in 2007.

The population of camels in the country in 2003 was 6,32,000 and for Rajasthan was 4,98,000, which has decreased to 5,17,000 in 2007 and for Rajasthan is 4,22,000 in 2007.

The population going down may be due to the reduced use of these animals in agriculture operations and transportation.

(e) The Government of India was implementing a centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) on "Conservation of Threatened Breeds" of those animals whose population had gone below 10,000 in respective breeding tract, Under this scheme from 2002-03 to 2013-14, following projects of camels and horses were supported:

1. Camel-Conservation of Kacchi camel in Gujarat, Rs. 126 lakhs were released till 2013-14.
2. Rs. 55.02 Lakhs were released for conservation of Double Humped camel in Laddakh (J&K) till 2006-07.
3. For conservation of Bhutia pony in Arunachal Pradesh, Rs. 89.39 Lakhs were released till 2009-10.
4. For conservation of Spiti pony in Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 79 Lakhs were released till 2009-10.
5. For conservation of Manipuri pony in Manipur, Rs. 77 Lakhs were released till 2004-05.
6. For conservation of Marwari Horse in Rajasthan, Rs. 42 Lakhs were released till 2002-03.

[English]

Shortage of Manpower under Agricultural Extension Programmes

107. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various agricultural extension programmes being implemented in the country;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of manpower for dissemination of agriculture related information and technology under various extension programmes to the farming community;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of farmers currently being dealt by each extension worker under the Kisan Call Centre Scheme, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the manpower under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed to cover all the farmers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Major extension programmes are implemented under the "Sub - Mission on Agricultural

Extension" of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET). Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) do technical backstopping. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) also supplement these efforts. Further details have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) In order to augment manpower for agricultural extension, the Government is implementing Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms(ATMA) Scheme as a part of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) under which a provision of 26100 posts has been made in 29 States out of which 12114 posts have been filled so far.

Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) have been established at 14 locations in the country to provide extension support on telephone to farmers in all States and Union Territories using a nation-wide toll free number. The average number of calls per day handled by each Farm Tele Advisor (FTA) across the country is 34. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Call flow in KCCs is regularly monitored to assess the requirement of increase in number of Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs), Farmers of the entire nation are already covered under the Kisan Call Centre Scheme. Moreover, with the improvement in the quality of KCC services due to state of the art infrastructure and new technological features such as Voice Media Gateway, Dedicated Internet Bandwidth, 100% Call Recording, Call Barging Facility, Provision of Voice Mail during call waiting period and SMS to farmers (conveying gist of advisories given), number of calls flowing in to the KCCs has substantially increased during the last two years. Therefore, number of seats has been increased from 144 in January, 2012 to 376 in October, 2013.

Statement-I

Major Agricultural Extension Programmes being implemented in the country

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) -Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)

- (1) **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** This Scheme is under implementation in 639 districts of 29 states & 3 UTs

of the country since 2005. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system through an institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level. Under the scheme grants-in-aid is released to the States to support their efforts of revitalization of the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies in different thematic areas to increase agricultural production through extension activities viz. Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools. Areas for farmers' campaign, training, exposure visits etc. extension activities are chosen by the States based on bottom-up planning and requirement of farmers.

- (2) **Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension:** Agriculture related programmes are broadcast through 180 Narrow Casting Centers, 18 Regional Centers & 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM Station Radio for 30 minutes five/ six days a week.
- (3) **Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centers:** It was launched in April, 2002. Under this Scheme, two months' training is imparted to eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) disburses subsidy to such agri-ventures as provide extension services during loan repayment period.
- (4) **Kisan Call Centers (KCCs):** This Scheme provides agriculture related information to the farming community through toll free telephone lines. A countrywide common eleven digit number 1800-180-1551 has been allotted for Kisan Call Center. The number is accessible through all mobile phones and landlines of all telecom networks including private service providers. Replies to the farmer's queries are given in 22 local languages. Calls are attended from 6.00AM to 10.00 PM on all seven days of the week at each KCC location. Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs) known as Level 1 agents respond to the farmers queries instantly. Queries which cannot be answered by Level 1 Agent are transferred to Experts in call conferencing mode. KCCs have

been revamped by consolidation and asking the newly appointed Service Provider to introduce state of the art features such as voice mail, call recording, call barging, SMS to calling farmers and call conference/call escalation for advice at higher levels. At present the Kisan Call Centers are functioning from 14 locations of the country.

- (5) **Exhibitions and Fairs:** Regional Agricultural Fairs are being organized by the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC in the five zones including North East to disseminate information to farming communities on development of agriculture.
- (6) **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Interventions:** DAC has developed 80 portals, applications and websites covering both the headquarters and its field offices/directorates. The important portals include SEEDNET, DACNET, AGMARKNET, RKVY, ATMA, NHM, INTRADAC, NFSM and APY. A Farmers' Portal has been developed to provide advisories to farmers under different subject matter areas upto block level after integrating large number of websites across the country. A SMS portal has also been under operation since July 2013 providing SMS based advisories to farmers as per their priority. Nearly 100 crore SMSs have been sent to farmers during the last one year by over 2300 experts located from national to block level.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

- (7) **Krishi Vigyan Kendras:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country to facilitate farmer's access to agricultural technology generated by National Agricultural Research System. As part of this facilitation process, the KVKs access, refine and demonstrate various technologies to find out the suitability and to demonstrate the production potential in farmer's field.

Besides this, extension related components of other sub-missions under NMAET also are being converged at the level of ATMA.

The Directorate of Extension in State Agriculture Universities also undertake Farmer Advisory Services, including publishing useful material for

farmers and conducting training of extension personnel. Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also have their Extension Outreach Programmes. In order to assess, refine and demonstrate agricultural technologies/ products generated by the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), the Krishi Vigyan Kendras conduct on-farm trials and frontline demonstrations for various crops as also provide training to farmers and extension personnel.

Statement-II

No. of Farmers dealt by each extension worker under Kisan Call Centre, State-wise (October 2013 to March 2014)

State	No. of farmers registered in KCC	No. of Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs)	Average successful calls handled by each FTA per day
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55	2	0.15
Andhra Pradesh	131435	18	40.12
Arunachal Pradesh	141	3	0.26
Assam	18878	6	17.29
Bihar	52058	11	26.00
Chhattisgarh	19686	6	18.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	0.05
Daman and Diu	3	1	0.02
Delhi	11883	6	10.88
Goa	38	2	0.10
Gujarat	107845	21	28.22
Haryana	95723	15	35.06
Himachal Pradesh	22402	6	20.51
Jamnu and Kashmir	53238	9	32.50
Jharkhand	15729	5	17.28
Karnataka	57995	17	18.74
Kerala	3931	3	7.20

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	4	2	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	157471	32	27.04
Maharashtra	352997	40	48.49
Manipur	521	3	0.95
Meghalaya	232	3	0.42
Mizoram	109	3	0.20
Nagaland	91	3	0.17
Odisha	94929	19	27.45
Puducherry	453	2	1.24
Punjab	104157	18	31.79
Rajasthan	204462	32	35.11
Sikkim	1047	2	2.88
Tamil Nadu	140523	7	110.30
Tripura	2327	3	4.26
Uttar Pradesh	445196	44	55.59
Uttarakhand	24050	10	13.21
West Bengal	184594	21	48.30
Grand Total	2304213	376	33.67

National Population Register

108. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV :
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Registrar General of India to identify the 'citizens' and 'non-citizens' while preparing the National Population Register (NPR);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move;

(c) whether the role of Aadhaar is likely to be diminished as a result thereof;

(d) if so, whether the existing Aadhaar database will be handed over to the NPR to carry out an address

verification in line with its security norms and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any time frame has been fixed to complete the NPR and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) The Citizenship Act 1955 was amended in 2003 by inserting Section 14-A, which states that the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue national identity card to him and may maintain a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and for that purpose establish a National Registration Authority (NRA). Therefore, it is a legal obligation.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from UIDAI.

(e) The scheme of NPR has been reviewed and it has been decided that NPR should be completed and taken to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of NRIC by verification of citizenship status of every usual

residents in the NPR. Relevant proposal will be prepared based on the decision of the Government.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Fertilizer Plants

109. YOGI ADITYANATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to set up new fertilizer projects/plants from various companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the companies/projects, State-wise;

(c) the present status of each of these proposals; and

(d) the time by which new fertilizer plants are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) and (b) This Department has received the proposals/projects of the following 15 companies:

Sl.No.	Company	Projects	Ownership	State/Country
1	IFFCO-KALOL	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion Plant at Kalol	Cooperative	Gujarat
2	IGFL-Jagdishpur	Brownfield Expansion urea project at Jagdishpur.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
3	CFCL-Gadepan	Expansion of Ammonia-Urea units at Gadepan-Kota.	Private	Rajasthan
4	KRIBHCO-Hazira	Brownfield Hazira fertilizer unit - Phase-II.	Cooperative	Gujarat
5	TCL-Babrala	Expansion of Urea project at Babrala.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
6	GNVFC-Bharuch	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea project at Dahej.	State JV	Gujarat
7	GSFC-Vadodara	Greenfield Ammonia-Urea project at Dahej.	State PSU	Gujarat
8	NFCL-Kakinada	Expansion of Ammonia-Urea project at Kakinada.	Private	Andhra Pradesh
9	MATIX Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh, West Bengal.	Private	West Bengal
10	BCCL (Shriram Group)	Greenfield Coal Gasification Ammonia-Urea project at Paradip, Odisha.	Private	Odisha
11	RCF-Thal	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion project at Thai-III of RCF	CPSU	Maharashtra
12	KF&CL- Kanpur	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Project at Panki-Kanpur.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
13	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	Brownfield Urea Ammonia project at Shahjahanpur-II.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
14	FACT-Kochi	Brownfield Ammonia-urea project at Kochi.	PSU	Kerala
15	NFCNL -Nigeria	NFCNL Ammonia-Urea project at Nigeria - JV.	Private	Nigeria

(c) and (d) The final decision will be taken after the issuance of the notification of amendment to New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 which is under consideration for approval.

[English]

Foreign Tourists Inflow

110. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several countries have issued advisories to their citizens particularly women tourists to avoid travelling to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the tourism sector in the country; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of tourists and boost tourists inflow in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Travel advisories are issued by various countries from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while travelling to other countries/certain areas in other countries for various reasons. Certain countries including the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and France have advised women tourists to exercise caution while travelling in India, particularly alone and at night.

During the year 2013, Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India were 6.97 million with a growth of 5.9%, as compared to FTAs of 6.58 million during 2012.

FTAs during the months of January to May 2014 were 3.05 million, with a growth of 6.6% compared to 2.86 million FTAs from January to May 2013.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crimes against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories.

The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travellers are :

- (1) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (2) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to the basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (3) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (4) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving international tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website: www.incredibleindia.org
- (5) The Safety and Security of Tourists was the focus of the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013. Regarding safety of tourists, the following resolutions were adopted during the conference:
 - i. The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women.

- ii. The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will consider setting up of a special force such as a Tourist Police, where it does not exist at present, either by taking few companies on deputation from the Police Department or by engaging Ex-Servicemen or Home Guards.
- iii. The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will run a mass awareness campaign called "I respect women".

(6) Recognising the need to sensitise the masses and the stakeholders of the tourism industry to the traditional Indian values of the concept 'Atithidevo Bhava', the Ministry of Tourism also runs Social Awareness Campaigns on leading television channels in the country on themes related to, *inter-alia*, behavior towards tourists.

Promotion of Sports

111. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to treat sports at par with education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide equal opportunity to all children between the age of six and sixteen to participate and be trained in various fields of sports/games; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) and (b) Sports is already an integral part of education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter alia*, provides for

- (i) a play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11th and 12th.

(c) and (d) As 'Sports' is in state list, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including providing equal opportunity to children for participation and training in various fields of sports/games is that of State Governments. As far as the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports entrusted with talent identification and nurturing of identified children, is concerned, young talented children in the following age groups are identified for nurturing and providing scientific training for achieving excellence in sports:

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes of SAI	Age Group
1.	National Sports Talent Competition (NSTC)	8-14 Years
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)	8-16 Years
3.	SAI Training Centres (STC)	14-21 Years
4.	Special Area Games (SAG)	12-18 Years
5.	Centres of Excellence (COE)	12-25 Years

Diversion of Funds

112. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds meant for the welfare of SCs/OBCs and other vulnerable groups have reportedly been diverted for some other purposes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any accountability for diversion of funds has been fixed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the action taken against the authorities responsible for the said diversion; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken or being taken by the Government to check diversion of funds meant for the welfare of Dalits?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHANN BHAGAT) : (a) There are no reports of funds allocated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, for various schemes and measures for the welfare of SCs / OBCs / Senior Citizens / Persons with Disabilities etc., having been diverted for other purposes.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Dry Land Farming

113. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural scientists working at present with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and other Institutions being funded by the Government;

(b) the notable achievements made during the last one year by these scientists especially in the field of dry-land farming;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make changes in curriculum of agricultural universities to being about rapid advancement of technologies in the field of agriculture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring scientists nearer to farmers for transfer of latest technologies to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Presently 5365 Agricultural Scientists are working in different capacities in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and its institutes including Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI).

(b) During last year, scientists developed several technologies in the field of water harvesting, resource conservation technologies, integrated water and nutrient management, micro-irrigation, Integrated Farming System models, including agroforestry interventions,

efficient cropping systems etc. to enhance crop productivity in the country, including dry land areas. Besides, 100 district level contingency plans (total 500 completed) and agro-advisories have also been provided. Under National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), about 25,000 farmers have been trained on climate resilient agricultural practices/technologies. Some other notable achievements and improved varieties/hybrids of major crops released during 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) For quality assurance and maintenance of standard in higher agricultural education, the ICAR constitutes Deans' Committee from time to time to look into the curricula aspects of Agricultural Universities, so that curricula are aligned with current needs of stakeholders and the society at large. So far, four Deans' Committees have been constituted and the reports shared with the Agricultural Universities for implementation.

(e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established 638 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the Country for Technology Application through assessment, refinement and demonstrations of technology/products under different agro-ecosystems to facilitate faster adoption of technologies developed by the National Agricultural Research System of the country. The activities of KVKs include, on-farm trials to identify location specificity of technologies in various farming systems; frontline demonstrations to exhibit the production potential of technologies and training of farmers, farm women, rural youth and extension personnel to enhance their capabilities to take up various farm related activities. Popularization of various technologies is carried out through on-campus and off-campus activities like farmer's days, kisan mela, kisan sangoshti, field days, group discussions, exposure visits and TV/Radio programmes. In addition to this, the Institutes participate in agricultural exhibitions (Regional, National and International level) to showcase their technologies to farmers and other stakeholders.

Statement-I

Some notable achievements made by ICAR Scientists during the last one year especially in the field of dry-land farming

- Prepared 100 district level contingency plans for minimizing agricultural production losses.

- Atlas on vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to climate change for implementing various climate change programme has been developed.
- Design and development of ridge planter for combined operations such as in situ water harvesting, sowing and fertilizer application.
- Agroforestry technologies developed for dryland farming system particularly for Bundelkhand region and cost effective rainwater harvesting structures and leak proofing technique for old rainwater harvesting structures were developed.
- Developed rainwater harvesting structures in farmers' fields at Odapada and Sadar blocks of Dhenkanal district of Odisha. These water harvesting structures have the potential to generate the net returns for the farmers up to Rs. 2.5 lakh per ha.
- Promising actinomycetes strains for maize and chickpea identified. Actinomycetes A10 performed well in dryland conditions and saved 25% NP for maize.
- Evaluation of a number of indigenous and exotic root stocks was carried out for mitigating moisture stress and other abiotic and biotic stress in some citrus and grapes,
- An integrated disease management (IDM) of pomegranate nodal blight was developed and the technology disseminated to the farmers.
- To address the need of planting material of dryland farmers in pomegranate, a tissue culture protocol was developed for the benefit of the farmers.
- Large scale planting material of Aonla across ICAR and SAUs is being supplied to the farmers.
- Jute varieties (JROM 1 and JRCM 2) have been released.
- Microsatellite-based markers were used for genetic diversity analysis and cultivar identification in pearl millet (27), finger millet (35), maize (143) and flax (94). Molecular profiling was done in core collections of mothbean (250), *Lathyrus* (225), sesame (450), and mini core in finger millet (110), wheat (186) and aromatic and non-aromatic rice (104) using simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers.
- A new insect light trap was validated in farmers' fields through participatory mode in rice fields during *kharif* and in chickpea fields during *rabi*.
- New multi-residue methods for extraction and analysis of pesticide residues in various food commodities and environmental samples were developed.
- Six stingless bee species, *Tetragonula canifrons*, *T. irridipennis*, *T. atripes*, *T. laeviceps*, *T. ventralis* and *T. ruficornis* were identified from North-East India for augmenting pollination in crops.
- Developed prototype of rotavator assisted bed maker-cum-seeder for permanent bed cultivation.
- Developed zero-till drill with straw handling mechanism for sowing under heavy residue conditions.
- Developed controller based seed-cum-fertilizer drill for sowing of soybean seed and drilling DAP fertilizer.
- Developed package of suitable machinery for kodo and little millet cultivation.
- Developed solar cabinet dryer (15 kg/ batch) with gravel bed heat storage system for drying of tomato.
- Developed technology for utilization of cotton stalks by converting to briquettes, particle boards, etc.

Statement-II

List of new improved varieties/hybrids of major crops released during 2013-14

Crop	Name of varieties
1	2
Barley	DWRB91, VLB 118, RD 2786, RD 2794
Castor	GC-3
Chickpea	GNG 1958, GNG 1969, L 555, CSJK 6, NBeG 3
Cotton	CSHG1862
Ficldpea	IPFD 6-3
Forages	SPV 2057(CSV 30 F), Bundel Guinea 4guinea- grass, BundelLobia 4 cowpea,

1	2
Groundnut	GJG-22 (JSSP 36), GJG-17 (JSP-48), Dharani,
Indian Mustard	RGN-229, RGN 236, DRMRIJ 31, RH 0406, Raj Vijay Mustard-2 , RH 0749, Pusa Mustard 29, Pusa Mustard 30, RRN 573, Pant Rai 20
Jute	JROM 1 (Pradip), JRCM 2 (Partho)
Lentil	IPL-316
Linseed	Pratap Alsi-2
Maize	CMH 08-282, Shalimar Maize Composite 3 (OPV), KDM-438, Pant Shankar Makka-1, Vivek Maize Hybrid 45 (FH 3483), Pratap QPM Hybrid-1 (EHQ-16)
Mesta	JBM 81 (Shakti)
Mungbean	MH 421, KM 2195, BM 2003-2
Pearl millet	Pratap hybrid (MH 1642), PKV-Raj Hybrid (BBH 3), ABPC-4-3 (MP 484), Hybrid CO 9
Pigeonpea	Rajeshwari (PhuleToor 12), RGT-1, Rudreshwar (WRG 65), PKV Tara, Prakash (IPA 203)
Rice	Pusa Basmati 1509, CO4 (Hybrid), NDGR201, CR SugandhDhan 907, Sheetal, Siddhi, Krishna, Sujana, Prathyumna, Pranahitha, Nellore Sona, Swetha, Kanaka Lata, SabourSurbhit, GNR2, Phule RDN6, Luna Sankhi, Luna Barial, CSR43, Pant SugandhDhan 21, Mangalphou, Eenotphou, RC Mani-phou 12
Safflower	SSF-708, PKV Pink (AKS-311), NARI-H-23
Sesame	HT-9713 (HT-2)
Soybean	Pusa 12 (DS 12-13), Pant Soybean 1368 (PS 1368), MACS-1188, Pratap Soya 45 (RKS 45)
Sugarcane	Co 06027, Co 06030, Co 05009 (Karan-10), CoLk 9709
Sunflower	RSFV-901 (Kanthi), RSFH-130 (Bhadra), CO-2

1	2
Sunhemp	SUIN 037 (Ankur)
Tobacco	Abirami CR (HV 2000-6), Kamatchi (VDH-3), FCH-222
Urdbean	NUL 7, UH 1
Wheat	TL 2969 (t.), HD 3059, HPW 349, WH 1105, HI 8713 (PusaMangal) (d), HW 5216 (PusaThenmalai), DBW 71, UAS 304, MP 3336

[English]

BPL Cards

114. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports/complaints of exclusion of a number of poor families from availing the benefits/rights under Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards, whereas many well-to-do families have been illegally issued these cards;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisories/directives to the States to plug/overcome these anomalies for active delivery of Public Distribution System benefits to poor, and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto; and

(d) the other remedial steps taken to safeguard the interest of BPL card holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) to (d) There have been reports about irregularities in the implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in certain areas/States relating among others to identification of beneficiaries, denial of ration cards to eligible households and issuance of ration cards to those not eligible.

TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. In terms of the PDS(Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments shall formulate suitable guidelines

for the purpose of identification of eligible Below Poverty Line(BPL) families. The operational responsibilities for identification of eligible households and issuance of ration cards to them also rests with the State/UT Governments. Hence, as and when such complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they have been sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Further, in terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. This is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same.

Further, in consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which inter-alia includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were also requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing ineligible/bogus ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus ration card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result thereof, since July, 2006, 30 State/UT Governments have reported deletion of 393.46 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards upto 31.03.2014.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding conferences wherein State/UT Governments are requested for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

Further, the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 inter-alia contains measures for reforms in TPDS to be undertaken progressively by the Central and State Governments. Provisions for transparency and accountability in TPDS, including disclosure of records of

TPDS, conduct of social audit, setting up of Vigilance Committees at the State, district, block and fair price shop levels, grievance redressal mechanism at the district and State levels have also been made in the Act.

[Translation]

Import of Refined Edible Oil

115. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refined edible oil is being imported in larger quantity in comparison to crude palm oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total quantity of crude and refined edible oil imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether domestic refining companies are suffering heavy losses owing to the increasing import of refined edible oil and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the import duty on refined edible oil and introduce other measures to support the domestic refining industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) (b) and (c) No, Madam. Details of import of refined edible oil and crude palm oil (CPO) during the last three years and the current year (edible oil year November-October) is as follows:

Edible oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	(Qty in lakh ton)	
	Refined edible oil (Pamolein)	Crude palm oil
2010-11	10.82	53.74
2011-12	15.77	59.94
2012-13	22.23	58.89
2013-14*	09.99	32.58

(Source: Solvent Extractor's Association of India).

*October 2013-May 2014.

(d) and (e) The import duty on refined edible has increased from 7.5% to 10% w.e.f. 20.01.2014 while import duty on crude edible oils remains unchanged at 2.5%.

[*English*]

Supply of Pesticides

116. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide sufficient supply of pesticides to the farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the financial support provided by the Government to the States including Karnataka so as to provide essential pesticides to farmers at subsidized rate;

(d) the names of pesticides manufacturers and suppliers from whom these pesticides are procured; and

(e) the manner in which the Government ensures adequate supply of pesticides to the farmers of the country at subsidized rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) and (b) No shortage in the supply of pesticides has been reported by State Governments during zonal conferences.

(c) to (e) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides financial assistance to farmers for distribution of plant protection chemicals and bio-agents under National Food Security Mission @ Rs.500/ha or 50% or cost, whichever is less, in identified districts.

Funds are allocated to states under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for various components. The scheme does not prescribe any specific subsidy level for pesticides. States can follow cost norm/subsidy pattern of Government of India/State Government schemes for providing financial assistance.

Research and Development for Visually Impaired

117. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is undertaking any Research and Development (R&D) works for development of new technology for the visually impaired persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of any research undertaken/new technology/ application/ instrument developed that enabled the visually impaired persons to perceive sights through the medium of sound; and

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

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The details of Research and Development (R&D) works undertaken/to be undertaken for the visually impaired persons during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

2013-14

- (i) Job Mapping study to further the scope of employment and productivity of visually impaired.
- (ii) Production of video film on Braille technology methodology.
- (iii) Prepared Indian languages Braille tables in open source Braille library based on Unicode table, (iv) Designing upward Braille writing frame.

Ongoing Projects:

- (i) Review of Bharati Braille for aligning it to Unicode symbols
- (ii) Development of Braille codes for the languages of North East States.
- (iii) Preparation of an information booklet on raising awareness on blindness
- (iv) Preparation of revised edition of hand book for teachers of V.I.

Proposed Projects for the year 2014-15:

- (i) Comparative study of Braille reading & writing capacity of children with visual impairment studying in special schools and integrated setting.
- (ii) Maths teaching strategies and their impact on the learning of V.I. students in special schools.

- (iii) Transcription of notations of popular 'khayal bandish, in Hindustani classical music.
- (iv) Project proposal for studying a gap between the demand and Braille production
- (v) A hand book for maths teachers on advance Braille maths code.
- (vi) A short educational film on teaching maths to young Blind children.
- (vii) To design and develop a basic Atlas in raised format for children with visual impairment.
- (viii) To design and develop a pre school kit of teaching learning materials for young visually impaired children.
- (ix) To design and develop a liquid level indicator for visually impaired persons.

(c) and (d) So far no such device has been developed in India which could help a blind person to see by using this instrument through the ear. However, researches in this regard are going on throughout the world and as per information available, this technology is largely in the pilot stage.

Import of Fertilizers

118. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum and value of various fertilizers imported during each of the last three years and the current year, fertilizer-wise;

(b) the names of the importing companies and the countries from which these fertilizers were imported during the said period;

(c) whether these fertilizers are imported due to the shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism to check the quality of fertilizers which are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND):

(a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises

(STEs) i.e. MMTC Limited (MMTC), State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Government is also importing approximately 20 LMT urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. The import of urea from OMIFCO is made through M/s IFFCO & M/s KRIBHCO. The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and current year (up to May, 2014) are as under:-

Year	Quantity of urea (Lakh MT)			Value (Million US \$)
	From Oman	Through STE	Total	
2011-12	20.69	57.65	78.34	3,222.48
2012-13	18.33	62.11	80.44	3,009.49
2013-14	21.21	49.67	70.88	1,968.36
2014-15*	3.41	11.49	14.90	439.94

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government do not maintain the value of these imports. However, Government is paying subsidy on P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The year-wise details of quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last three years and current year (up to May, 2014) is as under:-

Year	(Quantity in Lakh MT)				
	DAP	TSP	NPK	MOP #	MAP
2011-12	69.05	1.60	36.73	26.93	4.94
2012-13	57.02	0.00	4.05	18.80	1.52
2013-14	32.61	0.00	3.62	20.67	0.39
2014-15*	3.30	0.00	0.33	3.07	0.00

*up to May, 2014

#for direct agriculture use

Companies who imported these fertilizers during the last three years are Agrigold Organics Pvt. Ltd, Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Coromandel Internation Ltd, Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd, Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd., Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, HINDALCO/Indo Gulf Fertilizers Ltd, HPM Chemicals & Fertilizes, Indian Farmers Fertilisers

Cooperative Ltd, Indian Potash Ltd, KPR Fertilizers Ltd, Krishak Bharati Cooperative, Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd, Shriram Ferts & Chemicals, Sunfert International Pvt.Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd, Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.

The countries from where the fertilizers have been imported during the last three years and current year are Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Canada, Chile, CIS, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, S. Arabia, S. Africa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, UAE, USA UK, Tallinn, Ukraine, Ventspils and Vietnam.

(c) Yes Madam, urea, DAP and other NPK fertilisers are being imported to bridge the gap between assessed demand and the indigenous availabilities of these fertilizers. The entire requirement of MOP in the country is met through imports as there are no viable reserves of potash in the country.

(d) and (e) the quality of the fertilizers is checked at load ports by the surveyors appointed by the importers. Besides this the Fertilizer Inspectors of Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI) Faridabad and the Regional Fertilizer Quality Control laboratories at Mumbai, Kalyani and Chennai regularly inspect and collect fertilizer samples for quality check from all the fertilizer vessels discharging at Indian ports.

Regional Rehabilitation Centres

119. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Regional Rehabilitation Centres for mentally retarded persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations selected for the said purpose?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) There is no such specific

proposal to start Regional Rehabilitation Centres for mentally retarded persons in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance for Crop Loss

120. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crop compensation released to the farmers of drought affected States of the country including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year under various programmes, State/UT and crop-wise;

(b) the number of farmers benefited and the amount of compensation released by the Union Government, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of pending cases of compensation with the Government and the action taken to settle the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) State Government can 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). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure and extant norms. Financial assistance from NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to crops. Details of financial assistance approved by Government of India from NDRF during last three years and current year to drought affected States including Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State Governments are responsible for assessing the amount and distribution of drought relief amongst drought affected farmers.

(c) As on date, there are no pending cases with Government in respect with recommending assistance from NDRF to drought affected States.

Statement

Assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Drought of 2011-12	Drought of 2012-13	Drought of 2013-14	Drought of 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	706.15	142.97	254.44@	None of the States are reported drought during the current year so far.
2	Bihar	-	-	931.87	
3	Gujarat	-	864.71		
4	Karnataka	469.03	526.06	226.57	
5	Kerala	-	170.50		
6	Maharashtra	574.71	1815.07		
7	Rajasthan	-	320.64		
8	Tamil Nadu	-	624.69		

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balances in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.
@ Recommended by Sub Committee of National Executive Committee. Recommendation includes Telangana & Andhra Pradesh (residual).

Food Processing Industries

121. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing Food Processing Units in various parts of the country, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more Food Processing Units in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for setting up of such units in the country during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data on existing Food Processing Units in various parts of the country including Odisha. However, as per Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12, there were 36,881 registered food processing units in the country including Odisha. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing industries on its own in the country. However, the Ministry through State/UT Governments assists the private entrepreneurs who set up food processing units under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries. This scheme has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f. 12th Plan (2012-17). As per the Scheme guidelines under the mission, all the new applications in 12th Plan (w.e.f. 1.4.2012) under the above scheme/mission are received, sanctioned and funds are released by the respective State/UT Governments, for setting up of Food Processing units in the country.

(d) During 2014-15, Rs. 180 crores has been allocated under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) to various States/UTs. The details of allocation, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The funds in each State/UT are meant for all the Schemes of NMFP including that of scheme of Technology upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries, under which food processing units can be set up in the country by the interested entrepreneurs.

Statement-I*Number of Registered Food Processing units*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Numbers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,359
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4
3.	Assam	1,212
4.	Bihar	715
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,028
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8
8.	Daman and Diu	35
9.	Delhi	145
10.	Goa	85
11.	Gujarat	1,924
12.	Haryana	650
13.	Himachal Pradesh	171
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	150
15.	Jharkhand	169
16.	Karnataka	1,979
17.	Kerala	1,437
18.	Madhya Pradesh	754
19.	Maharashtra	3,113
20.	Manipur	18
21.	Meghalaya	18
22.	Nagaland	12
23.	Odisha	875
24.	Puducherry	70
25.	Punjab	2,784
26.	Rajasthan	777
27.	Sikkim	18
28.	Tamil Nadu	5,186

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,116
31.	Uttarakhand	381
32.	West Bengal	1,600
Total		36,881

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12

Statement-II

Statement indicating State/UT-wise allocation of funds / GOI share to States/UTs for implementation of NMFP during FY 2014-15

(a) States:

(Rs. in Crores)		
Sl. No.	State	Allocation of GOI share (2014-15)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.38
2.	Bihar	8.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.83
4.	Goa	2.14
5.	Gujarat	8.68
6.	Haryana	4.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.39
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.81
9.	Jharkhand	5.13
10.	Karnataka	8.64
11.	Kerala	4.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.40
13.	Maharashtra	13.36
14.	Odisha	7.01
15.	Punjab	4.32
16.	Rajasthan	11.84
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16.43

1	2	3
19.	Uttarakhand	3.51
20.	West Bengal	8.20
	Total	153.51
(b) North-Eastern States:		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.96
2.	Assam	4.70
3.	Manipur	2.40
4.	Meghalaya	2.41
5.	Mizoram	2.29
6.	Nagaland	2.29
7.	Sikkim	2.11
8.	Tripura	2.33
	Total	21.49
(c) UTs:		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.41
2.	Chandigarh*	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu*	0.00
5.	Delhi	1.53
6.	Lakshadweep	1.00
7.	Puducherry	1.06
	Total	5.00

*UTs which have not taken funds for preparatory activities / advance action and also for NMFP main scheme.

[Translation]

Farming along International Borders

122. SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers along the international borders of the country especially Western regions are facing great difficulties in farming in these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to promote farming along the international borders of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate these farmers when there is excessive shelling of ammunitions by enemy forces along the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) Farmers while cultivating their lands along International Borders including ahead of Border Security Fence are not facing any major problem in the bordering areas including Western region. In Jammu Sector, cultivation is not possible in certain stretches due to barren & undulating ground and lack of irrigation facility. Also, due to volatile and tense situation along IB in Jammu Sector there is general reluctance on the part of villagers for farming ahead of Border Fence.

(c) and (d) Agriculture is a state subject. State Government formulate their respective State schemes for agriculture & allied sectors in accordance with their respective felt needs, agricultural potential, aspirations of people living there, agro-climatic condition etc. for implementing these schemes/activities in different regions/ areas of their respective States. State Governments also decide to implement various centrally sponsored schemes in different parts of their respective States in a similar manner. It is, therefore, for the State Governments concerned to decide the extent to which farming along the international border adjoining a State is to be promoted.

(e) The compensation to farmers due to excessive shelling of ammunitions by enemy forces along the border is decided on case to case basis by the State Government/ Central Government. However, Central Government has granted ex-gratia payment of compensation to the people/ farmers for the damages occurred to their crops etc. during the preparatory stage of defensive preparation/movement of Armed Forces in Border areas of the States of J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

[English]

Supply of Foodgrains

123. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of production and consumption of foodgrains in the country along with the measures taken to bridge the gap of any noticed therein;

(b) whether the increasing population is adversely affecting the balance between demand and supply of foodgrains in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of foodgrains besides keeping its prices under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) Details of foodgrains production during last three years in the country are as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Rice:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Production	105.30	105.24	106.29*

* As per 3rd Advance estimate of Department of Agriculture.

(in million tonnes)

Wheat:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Production	94.88	93.51	95.85*

* As per 3rd Advance estimate of Department of Agriculture.

Information reardina consumption of foodarains is being collected.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Government is releasing foodgrains under Open Market Sale Scheme-Domestic (OMSS-D) to increase availability of foodgrains in the market. During 2013-14, 100 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice was allocated for sale under OMSS-D. During 2014-15, in addition to regular allocations made under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) an additional allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of rice has been made for distribution under TPDS. Details of step taken to contain price of wheat and rice are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to check rising prices of rice and wheat

The Steps in operation by the Government to contain price rise of wheat and rice are as following:

- Reduced import duties to zero - for wheat.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2014.
- 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.
- During 2013-14 Government allocated 5 lakh tonnes of rice and 100 lakh tonnes of wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- Released additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL & APL families in states pending implementation of NFSA between July 2014 & March 2015.
- The Government is also implementing "The Essential Commodities Act 1955" and "The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act,1980" with the objective of preventing hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities.
- Issued advisory to State Govts, to take concerted action against hoarding & black marketing Act 1955 & The PBMMSEC Act 1980 effectively.

Hoarding of Essential Commodities

124. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been noticed/pointed out that speculative hoarding is one of the major cause for rise in prices of essential commodities in the country during the recent months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has issued advisories to the States to take effective steps against speculative hoarding;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto indicating the number of raids conducted/offenders arrested and prosecuted during the last three months along with the action taken against the defaulting States, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend some sections of the Essential Commodities Act to empower the Government to issue directives to States to act against hoarders and to ensure its compliance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) Yes Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The government has been regularly issuing advices to States for taking effective steps against speculative hoarding under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. In 2014 the advisories were issued on 02.05.2014 and 04.06.2014.

The details of response of the States (as on 07.07.2014) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. There is no provision for action against the defaulting States.

(d) and (e) The provisions empowering the Government already exist under section-3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Statement-I

Production and Prices of certain Essential Commodities during 2012-13 & 2013-14

Unit - Production in Million Tonnes Prices in Rs. Per Kg.

Commodity	2012-13		2013-14		Variation	
	Production	Price (June- 2013)	Production	Price (June-2014)	Production	Price
Rice	105.24	17-34	106.29	21-38	1.05	4
Wheat	93.51	16-28	95.85	16-30	2.34	0-2
Pulses	18.34	45-80 (Urd)	19.57	60-92 (Urd)	1.23	15-12
Edible Oils	7.20	83-165 (Groundnut)	7.65	87-175 (Groundnut)	0.45	4-10
Potato	45.34	11-26	46.40	17-33	1.06	6-7
Onion	16.31	11-79	19.30	15-32	2.99	(-4)-(-47)

Statement-II

Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during 2014 (April-June)

A. Relating to offences other than violation of stock control orders

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids Conducted	No. of Persons			Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Reported upto
			Arrested	Prosecuted	Convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1214	3	0	0	9.24	April
2	Goa	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
3	Gujarat	460	0	0	-	18.39	April

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Harayana	6	8	4	-	3.65	May
5	Kerala	3623	0	0	0	0.20	May
6	Maharashtra	248	333	11	0	332.02	May
7	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
8	Uttar Pradesh	2071	6	22	0	50.92	April
9	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
10	Puducherry	60	1	5	0	0.12	April
Total		7684	351	42	0	414.54	

B - Relating to offences for violation of stock control orders

1	Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
2	Gujarat	16	-	—	-	0.07	April
3	Kerala	984	0	0	0	0	May
4	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
5	Mizoram	35	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
8	Puducherry	60	0	0	0	0	April
Total		1095	0	0	0	0.07	

*Detention made under the prevention of
blackmarketing and maintenance of
supplies of Essential Commodities
Act, 1980 for the year 2014*

1	Tamil Nadu	65
2	Gujarat	10
Total		75

*Other States have not responded

Loss to Tourism Sector

125. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the estimated loss caused to the tourism

sector due to the natural calamity that occurred in Uttarakhand in the previous year;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the estimated loss to the economy;

(c) whether the Government has granted any special package for the promotion of tourism in the said State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) According to the State Government of Uttarakhand, the study undertaken by the PHD Chamber of Commerce of India (PHDCCI) reveals an estimated loss to the economy of about Rs.12,000 crore. Loss to Government tourism

properties has been assessed at approximately Rs.116.00 Crore. Due to lack of access to some of the affected areas the loss to all private tourism assets could not be fully assessed so far.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not granted any package for the promotion of tourism in the State. However, a special financial package of Rs.100.00 crore has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged government tourism assets, out of which an amount of Rs.72.55 crore has been sanctioned with release of Rs.10.58 crore.

In addition, the Ministry has also sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs.145.17 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in Uttarakhand in 2013-14.

Procurement of Foodgrains

126. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement, allocation/sale and surplus/unsold stock of wheat and rice in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the foodgrains were imported or exported during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the quantum and the import and export prices of the said foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) The procurement of wheat and rice including paddy in terms of rice during each of the last three years and the current year is as under :

(Fig. in LMTs)

RMS	Wheat	KMS	Rice
2011-12	283.35	2010-11	341.98
2012-13	381.48	2011-12	350.36
2013-14	250.92	2012-13	340.36
2014-15	279.94	2013-14*	307.46#

* KMS 2013-14 is still going on.

As on 2nd July, 2014.

The allotment and offtake of wheat and rice, excluding export sale, during the last three years and current year (upto May 2014) are as under:-

(Figs. in Lakh MTs)

Year	Wheat		Rice	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
2011-12	324.77	241.70	384.20	320.54
2012-13	391.00	301.68	366.65	326.39
2013-14	361.58	281.86	344.31	291.98
2014-15	231.13	37.68*	352.05	44.76*

(*: Figures of offtake for 2014-15 are upto May 2014 only.)

The balance /opening stock of wheat and rice as on 1st April during the last three years and current year are indicated as under:-

(Figs. in Million Tonnes)

Stock in the Central Pool as on 1st April

As on	Rice	Wheat	Total
1st April, 2011	28.8	15.4	44.2
1st April, 2012	33.4	19.9	53.3
1st April, 2013	35.5	24.2	59.7
1st April, 2014	30.6	17.8	48.4

(b) and (c) There has been no import of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) and export of rice from Central Pool account during last three years.

As far as wheat is concerned, there have been no exports from Central Pool in 2011-12. The year-wise details of quantity of wheat exported and average Freight On Board (FOB) rate during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:-

Year	Qty. Exported (MT)	Avg. FOB Rate (US\$)
2012-13	28,99,238	314.01
2013-14	25,71,406	294.15
2014-15	3,27,080	281.22

[English]

Production of Pulses

127. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of pulses in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the production of pulses has risen during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose a ban on import of pulses keeping in view rise in the production of pulses and marginal gap between its demand and supply in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) State-wise details of production of pulses during the last three years and current year, i.e., 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Production of pulses in the country has increased from 18.24 million tones in 2010-11 to a record level of 19.57 million tonnes in 2013-14.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under the consideration of Department of Commerce to impose a ban on import of pulses.

Statement*State-wise Production of Pulses during 2010-11 to 2013-14*

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1440.0	1230.0	1623.0	1394.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.1	10.5	10.6	#
Assam	70.1	68.6	84.4	79.5
Bihar	537.8	511.3	542.8	515.6

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	537.5	499.1	648.7	635.5
Goa	8.0	8.3	9.0	#
Gujarat	723.0	780.0	572.2	794.0
Haryana	158.5	127.0	130.4	197.0
Himachal Pradesh	41.6	30.8	46.1	36.0
Jammu and Kashmir	16.7	13.2	14.2	16.2
Jharkhand	329.6	412.0	609.3	551.7
Karnataka	1565.0	1134.1	1259.3	1450.0
Kerala	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	3386.2	4161.9	5165.9	5093.6
Maharashtra	3099.8	2268.0	2306.0	3183.0
Manipur	24.2	26.9	28.4	#
Meghalaya	3.7	3.7	3.7	#
Mizoram	6.1	5.3	3.3	#
Nagaland	36.4	34.7	43.6	#
Odisha	426.9	343.4	424.4	412.4
Punjab	19.3	15.0	53.0	19.9
Rajasthan	3259.7	2432.1	1956.8	2354.7
Sikkim	11.9	5.9	5.8	#
Tamil Nadu	246.0	369.3	209.9	369.3
Tripura	5.2	6.0	6.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	2037.0	2403.0	2332.0	2042.0
Uttarakhand	52.1	49.0	51.3	57.0
West Bengal	176.1	130.6	192.3	246.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.2	1.0	0.7	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.1	4.0	5.0	#
Delhi	0.8	0.7	0.7	#
Daman and Diu	1.1	0.0	0.0	#
Puducherry	1.3	1.0	0.8	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	117.0
All India	18240.9	17088.9	18342.5	19568.1

*3rd advance estimates as on 15.05.2014, #Included in others, NA: Not Applicable

[English]

Sale of Medicines by MNCs

128. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines/drugs listed under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) are being sold at exorbitant prices by some Multi National Companies (MNCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the MNCs involved in such activities;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include cancer drugs under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 as part of the new NLEM;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure affordability of cancer drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) and (b) All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the Schedule I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and brought under price control. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of scheduled medicines as per the provisions of DPCO, 2013. No person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified by the NPPA. Whenever any case of overcharging is brought to the notice of NPPA or is detected by NPPA during its monitoring and enforcement activities, necessary action is taken for initiating recovery proceedings under the DPCO, 2013. NPPA has initiated action for overcharging in respect of 451 formulations under DPCO, 2013 which inter-alia, also includes formulations manufactured/ marketed by Mutti National Companies (MNCs). Further, NPPA has issued demand in two cases for an amount of Rs.54.03. crore and has recovered Rs.54.01 crore which includes suo-moto payment in four cases till 30.6.2014 under DPCO, 2013. However, no separate record in this regard for MNCs is being maintained by NPPA.

(c) to (e) All medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011(NLEM) have been included in the Scheduled I of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. NLEM also includes 33 cancer drugs in the specified dosage and strength. The revision of NLEM for the purpose of price control is a dynamic process and any drug can be added in NLEM in public interest under Drug Price Control Order on the recommendation of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Out of total 680 NLEM medicines under scheduled category of DPCO.2013, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 440 medicines upto 30th June, 2014 under provisions of the said order. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevalent prior to that which differs from formulation to formulation. The overall profile of price reduction is as under:

% reduction with respect to Highest Price to Retailer	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	35
5<=10%	41
10<=15%	49
15<=20%	40
20<=25%	58
25<=30%	43
30<=35%	27
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	113
Total	440

Subsidy on Fertilizers

129 SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy provided to the farmers on fertilizers/chemical fertilizers by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, fertilizer-wise and State-wise, including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the poor and marginal farmers of the country are not being benefited by the subsidy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has introduced any new scheme to provide fertilizer subsidy directly to farmers in their bank accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHALCHAND) :

(a) The subsidy paid to manufacturers/Importers during the last three years & the current year (upto 30th June 2014), in respect of Indigenous Urea, Indigenous P&K and Imported P&K (company-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement I to III. As the subsidies are paid to companies; therefore state wise subsidy payment are not maintained.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, The poor and marginal farmers are benefitted from the grant of subsidy on fertilizers as both urea & P&K are made available to farmers at subsidized price which are much below the actual cost of the fertilizers. Urea is controlled and made available to the farmers at fixed price as decided by Government. Fixed amount of subsidy per MT under Nutrient Based Subsidies (NBS) also provided on P&K fertilizers which results in MRP lower than actual cost of P & K fertilizers.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, The scheme for direct transfer of subsidy in case of fertilizer was planned. Details of the Scheme are as under:

Consequent upon Finance Minister Budget speech, a Task Force by the Finance Ministry was constituted to recommend an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on kerosene, LPG and fertilizers to the intended beneficiaries. In June 2011, the Taskforce submitted its Interim Report to the Finance Ministry, proposing an IT-driven Core Subsidy Management System (CSMS) to leverage the 'Aadhaar' unique identity numbers for distribution of subsidy.

In the interim report, the taskforce recommended a phased approach for direct disbursement of fertilizer subsidy to the intended beneficiaries. Based on the recommendations of the task force, the Department of Fertilizers decided to follow a phased approach to achieve

the goal of transfer of direct fertilizer subsidy (to the end user i.e. buyer). These phases are as follows:

1. Phase I: Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgements reported in mFMS (mobile Fertilizer Management System)
2. Phase II: Part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS.
3. Phase III: Subsidy payment to the retail customer on the basis of fertilizer sales made to him/her.
4. Phase IV: Subsidy payment to the farmer on the basis of details of sales made to him/her.

As per the decision taken in the meeting on Direct Transfer of Fertilizer Subsidy chaired by Principal Secretary to PM on 6.5.2013, it was discussed and decided that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in fertilizers was complex matters as there are problems in targeting, determining entitlements and preparing beneficiary databases. Therefore, for the moment it would be better to keep DBT away from fertilizers. Accordingly, Phase III and IV have been kept on hold. However, it was decided that DoF would take steps to build up a digital database of 'buyers' as part of Phase II.

To achieve the desired goals, NIC was engaged to develop a mobile Fertilizer Management System (mFMS). This application is primarily a web based application. However, considering the end user's profile, a Java / Android based mobile handset application has also been developed by NIC to facilitate acknowledgements for tracking fertilizer movement and availability at the wholesaler and retailer.

The mFMS which is implemented in a phased manner intends to bring information visibility in the fertilizer supply chain and to enhance transparency in the fertilizer subsidy mechanism. This entails capturing sales made by fertilizers companies to whole seller and retailer, capturing sales and also receipts acknowledgements at whole seller and retailer level. In 2nd phase, it plans to capture the buyer's details at the last point of sale (i.e. retailers). A part of subsidy payment has been already linked to the retailers' acknowledgement in Phase I & II.

Statement-I*Company-wise payment released in r/o Imported P&K Fertilizers*

Sl. No.	Company Name	Year				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agrigold	0	0	0	4.90	23.91
2	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	834.84	780.68	854.94	1316.82	283.11
3	CIL	438.67	535.52	486.96	553.26	70.54
4	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp.	103.67	65.93	112.47	154.65	28.22
5	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	89.91	3.33	91.12	16.88	
6	FCSP	106.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	0.15	0.00	51.54	4.40	
8	Indian Potash Limited	9929.22	7687.62	5039.11	5319.30	740.53
9	GSFC	0.00	0.00	26.68	368.51	
10	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	2.91	0.00	15.10	0.00	
11	National Fertilizers Ltd.	92.00	10.94	0.00	0.00	
12	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	382.66	813.92	809.74	875.83	43.79
13	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	462.53	353.24	669.36	826.80	125.93
14	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	608.10	263.56	624.57	362.95	57.62
15	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	221.67	78.54	105.92	307.54	61.27
16	SPIC	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	
17	Tata Chemicals Ltd (HLL)	796.31	533.30	582.02	591.04	159.48
18	Tungbhadra Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd.	113.82	4.11	0.00	0.001	
19	ZIL Industries Ltd	1705.92	1396.19	1143.35	1086.09	96.57
20	MMTC	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	
21	HPM	0.00	0.00	17.63	1.40	11.54
22	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.	2962.37	2104.61	1998.94	342.40	93.30
23	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	903.66	733.77	338.91	625.38	188.67
24	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	639.70	370.78	534.36	387.47	76.27
25	Indo Gulf Fertilizers	0.00	80.59	156.72	296.76	0.07
26	Duncan India Ltd.	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	
27	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	414.43	337.86	480.83	282.96	39.42
28	Rallis India Ltd.	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	
29	Foliage Crop. Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	GreenStar Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	327.66	272.72	41.01	
31	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	40.67	81.96	151.99	52.98	
32	Toepeer Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	
33	Sunfert	0.00	0.00	4.24	87.73	62.59
34	Trans Agro	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.67	
	Intt. on SBA	0.00	0.00	0	19.13	0.24
	Total	20850.00	16571.92	14576.10	13926.86	2163.07

Statement-II*Company-wise payment releasea in r/o Indigenous P&K Fertilizers*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Company Name	Year			
		Indigenous DAP/Complex	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	3269.52	2555.36	2344.41	491.00
2	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp	193.16	134.06	266.14	39.16
3	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1085.22	826.43	683.69	164.97
4	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemical Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5	Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.	111.25	440.84	214.40	77.97
6	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	247.70	199.18	166	26.72
7	Gujrat State Fertilizers & Chemical Ltd.	1418.86	752.76	1121.08	119.21
8	Hindalco Industries Ltd	346.17	290.87	326.95	0
9	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	5968.28	4489.78	4475.38	670.60
10	Indian Potash Ltd.	13.43	0.00	0.00	
11	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	313.64	210.1	191.59	24.21
12	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	35.16	116.53	52.97	1.66
13	Oswal Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	1345.44	1217.51	1101.38	235.10
15	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	625.07	705.89	500.83	69.09
16	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corp Ltd.	403.23	0	0	0
17	ZIL Industries Ltd.	868.89	591.53	397.69	47.35
18	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	994.23	597.74	779.2	107.53
	Total	17239.25	13128.58	12621.71	2074.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Total Payment to SSP	1851.63	1604.38	1548.22	227.77
20	Exp. Pre-Oct, 2000	73.58	82.88	0.00	0
	Exp. On Special Freight	778.54	1184.16	1330.07	438.49
22	loss on Bond	294.49	0.00	0.00	
	Gross Total	20237.49	16000.00	15500.00	2740.83

Statement-III*Company-wise payment released in r/o Indigenous Urea (FICC)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Unit	Year			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Public Sector					(upto 30.06.2014)
1	RCF-Thal	708.51	954.80	1498.15	656.58
2	RCF-Trombay	232.53	219.05	287.99	124.61
3	MFL	1768.74	1427.26	1492.63	803.22
4	NFL-Bhatinda	1107.87	1201.50	1364.51	376.75
5	NFL-Panipat	1213.97	1193.59	1433.86	2261.10
6	NFL-VI Jaipur-I	408.54	413.43	677.59	98.33
7	NFL-VI Jaipur-II	502.98	583.53	932.43	35.70
8	NFL-Nangal	1270.69	1123.71	1345.93	115.37
9	BVFCL-Namrup-III	59.22	104.63	109.29	43.16
10	BVFCL-Namrup-II	119.06	65.71	80.57	29.57
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	NIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	GSFC (State Govt)	196.83	134.64	200.33	167.88
12	GNFC (State Govt.)	878.30	858.82	1119.54	582.83
	Total	8467.24	8280.67	10542.82	5295.10
Cooperative Sector					
1	KRIBHCO	591.75	660.01	1216.62	413.19
2	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	907.11	981.90	1651.10	303.25
3	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	583.99	804.39	1004.36	212.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	IFFCO-Kalol	382.09	359.68	375.54	84.31
5	IFFCO-Aonla-I	439.11	539.56	953.58	1295.63
6	IFFCO-Aonla-II	481.44	528.02	682.75	114.80
	Total	3385.49	3873.56	5883.95	2423.42
	Private Sector				
1	NFCL-I	397.75	307.12	527.88	253.32
2	NFCL-II	387.33	344.50	466.87	75.99
3	CFCL-I	689.51	701.45	1205.46	846.63
4	CFCU-II	751.38	889.10	1144.19	252.78
5	TATA Chemicals	643.26	606.89	937.77	348.75
6	ZACL	781.21	1101.68	1263.14	761.09
7	SFC	277.47	274.31	314.19	148.58
8	IndoGulf	717.68	648.40	1388.03	493.49
9	SPIC	2164.66	1477.96	791.90	415.80
10	OCFL	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	KSFL	452.42	614.02	609.91	257.28
11	MCFL	1170.02	880.34	1221.53	746.57
13	DUNCAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	KFCL	0.00	0.00	202.36	523.64
	Total	8432.69	7845.77	10073.23	5123.92
	SBFA Interest				
	Grand Total	20285.42	20000.00	26500.00	12842.44

Financial Package for Tourism Projects

130. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance/packages for Tourism Projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such projects in the country, state-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated for this purpose has been released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the total funds allocated and released by the Government in this

regard during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. However, Ministry of Tourism does not provide/sanction packages for tourism projects in the country.

The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations during the years 2011-12, 2012-2013, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	50.77	45.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	30.68	23.96
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	5	11.08	3.86
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	2	0.25	0.25
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0.35	0.35
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	4	2.72	2.19
11	Goa	1	4.98	3.98
12	Gujarat	3	51.75	27.45
13	Haryana	6	0.80	0.80
14	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.47	0.25
15	Jammu and Kashmir	33	171.23	98.99
16	Jharkhand	6	48.15	16.29
17	Kerala	7	23.76	18.71
18	Karnataka	6	21.95	17.57
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	8	82.76	44.83
21	Manipur	5	30.73	24.69
22	Meghalaya	3	0.50	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
23	Mizoram	7	13.91	10.82
24	Madhya Pradesh	8	40.43	28.59
25	Nagaland	19	65.45	38.68
26	Odisha	6	11.95	9.47
27	Puducherry	4	0.30	0.30
28	Punjab	2	4.39	4.36
29	Rajasthan	3	14.50	4.00
30	Sikkim	8	25.15	20.22
31	Tamil Nadu	6	20.75	16.38
32	Tripura	6	15.44	12.50
33	Uttar Pradesh	11	51.00	50.90
34	Uttarakhand	14	102.66	62.64
35	West Bengal	11	28.80	22.61
Grand Total		223	927.66	611.77

* Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs & Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	104.97	49.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	66.33	25.97
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
10	Delhi	1	24.37	8.86
11	Goa	2	0.50	0.50
12	Gujarat	1	4.87	3.89
13	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	5	29.80	23.84
15	Jammu and Kashmir	27	112.86	40.00
16	Jharkhand	2	48.86	21.42
17	Kerala	6	78.26	23.22
18	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	6	79.64	15.78
21	Manipur	1	0.50	7.74
22	Meghalaya	2	0.68	0.18
23	Mizoram	4	1.12	0.49
24	Madhya Pradesh	16	206.50	70.83
25	Nagaland	17	47.60	20.13
26	Odisha	2	0.61	0.61
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00
30	Sikkim	4	20.75	26.57
31	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42	11.16
32	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	7	21.29	19.65
34	Uttarakhand	2	12.97	10.38
35	West Bengal	2	46.94	23.60
Grand Total		136	929.84	404.42

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs & Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

		(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl. No.	State	2013-14		
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	181.79	11.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74	15.40
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	14	111.10	21.11
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	2	57.69	10.29
11	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	8	14.87	14.87
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.71	0.05
15	Jammu and Kashmir	45	85.47	15.48
16	Jharkhand	1	5.00	1.00
17	Kerala	10	46.68	2.98
18	Karnataka	8	32.29	6.41
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	6	67.95	4.73
21	Manipur	11	214.38	14.87
22	Meghalaya	1	0.47	0.47
23	Mizoram	10	47.11	9.74
24	Madhya Pradesh	9	100.21	20.50
25	Nagaland	9	52.22	10.72
26	Odisha	12	65.43	0.50
27	Puducherry	1	48.48	9.70
28	Punjab	2	10.39	0.90
29	Rajasthan	10	51.75	10.35

1	2	3	4	5
30	Sikkim	11	104.35	14.00
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	24	130.13	10.22
34	Uttarakhand	30	265.33	39.61
35	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		261	1801.54	244.90

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs & Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (Upto 30.06.2014)		
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0
11	Goa	1	8.79	1.76
12	Gujarat	0	0	0
13	Haryana	0	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0
17	Kerala	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
18	Karnataka	1	50.00	10.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra	0	0	0
21	Manipur	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0	0
24	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
32	Tripura	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
34	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
35	West Bengal	0	0	0
Grand Total		2	58.79	11.76

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs & Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

131. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) successfully in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Schemes/ programmes and the amount released to/ utilized by various States including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year along with the departments/agencies involved in its implementation;

(d) whether any case of mis-appropriation and diversion of the allocated funds have been received by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective of sustaining growth in agriculture sector

by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. State-wise amount released and expenditure reported by the States under RKVY, including Karnataka, during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement. State Agriculture Department is the nodal department for implementation of RKVY.

(d) and (e) No cases of diversion and misappropriation of funds allocated under RKVY have been received by the Government so far.

Statement

State-wise release and expenditure under RKVY during 2011-12 to 2013-14 & 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	734.20	734.20	577.79	571.43	456.87	376.70	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.68	10.68	24.94	24.94	33.04	12.29	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	227.77	227.77	399.57	399.57	218.87	141.30	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	506.82	506.82	700.20	585.56	254.26	234.84	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	212.61	209.69	571.225	68.92	233.82	222.90	191.09	0.00
6	Goa	24.78	23.07	35.27	0.00	10.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	515.48	515.48	610.87	594.72	476.89	168.80	166.68	0.00
8	Haryana	176.87	167.38	179.88	164.80	159.29	84.33	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	99.93	59.27	57.65	77.40	23.24	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	63.03	59.28	103.22	102.01	88.52	75.44	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	174.56	174.56	219.38	211.78	147.10	103.09	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	595.90	595.90	549.15	549.15	467.29	242.99	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	182.89	182.45	253.03	252.69	256.24	82.08	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	398.37	448.13	424.88	276.25	252.54	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	735.44	735.44	1050.81	1050.81	959.69	368.76	399.32	0.00
16	Manipur	22.25	22.25	47.97	38.15	23.66	20.16	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	20.44	20.44	22.68	22.68	37.98	30.45	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	36.63	36.63	184.73	184.73	77.41	42.14	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	85.75	85.75	30.07	30.07	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	356.96	353.81	468.28	456.78	529.42	383.57	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	145.87	145.87	86.83	68.51	229.44	71.25	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	692.08	692.08	348.18	348.18	735.24	663.21	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Sikkim	24.64	24.64	15.21	15.21	1.20	10.10	0.00	0.00
24	Telangana**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	333.06	321.95	613.27	613.27	269.96	127.83	49.48	6.00
26	Tripura	25.63	25.63	56.43	56.43	70.50	70.50	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	762.83	762.83	294.52	294.52	561.09	434.64	351.30	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	128.84	115.51	8.21	5.22	44.03	22.91	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	486.65	486.65	374.58	374.58	265.08	174.24	299.31	0.00
	Total All States	7732.75	7686.85	8389.37	8122.92	7000.04	4470.37	1557.18	000

*as on 02.07.2014 **Telangana Figures till 2013-14 are part of Andhra Pradesh

Crime against Women and Children

132. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether atrocities and crimes against women and children are being committed over the years;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/registered, accused arrested/convicted, cases solved/unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the pending cases and to improve upon the conviction rate of such cases along with the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, crime and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for rise in such cases; and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) As per data made available, States/UTs wise details of total number of cases registered under the crime against women and crime against children during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and respectively-II

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.9.2009 and 14.7.2010 on Crimes Against Women and Crime against Children, respectively to all State

Governments/UTs. These advisories have advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, set up Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, Crime Against Women/Children desks in each Police Station, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children and to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that "cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder, etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.

(c) Government has conducted number of studies on crime against women from time to time, and such studies have not exclusively revealed any tangible reasons for rise in such crimes.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations. As regards the effective measures taken by the Government to check such cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country, the details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedsheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under total Crime Committed against Children during 2011 to 2013

Sl.No.	State/Ut	2011														2012														2013																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		OR	CS	4	5	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	11	12	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	18	19	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1	Andhra Pradesh	28246	22550	2243	37766	36275	4366	16.9	28171	22524	2086	39288	39191	3527	13.4	32809	26002	2228	43232	40499	3791	16.9	2	1	171	114	15	199	130	17	23.8	201	127	24	202	130	24	25.3	288	186	15	333	210	14	48.4	2	1	11503	6037	752	11241	6953	739	18.3	13544	7524	430	12346	7694	637	10.4	17449	9317	394	16035	10542	451	6.3	4	10231	8519	1031	18157	15563	1776	19.7	11229	8970	682	20147	19282	1317	17.8	13609	9448	812	21404	21743	1516	20.2	5	Chhattisgarh	4219	4054	842	9423	6447	1227	28.4	4228	4103	1050	6594	6666	1605	30.3	7012	5453	1170	8205	8023	2056	27.7	6	Goa	127	109	12	159	155	12	22.6	200	82	6	286	127	7	12.8	440	243	11	496	365	14	16.9	7	Gujarat	8815	8334	157	22223	22232	346	4.1	9561	9017	199	23965	23528	434	4.5	12283	11263	217	30684	30255	474	4.4	8	Haryana	5491	3908	962	5696	6725	1369	25.9	6002	4314	852	7264	7429	1266	20.3	9089	6374	1190	10652	11078	1896	24.2	9	Himachal Pradesh	997	764	72	1268	1219	110	15.8	912	745	72	1325	1317	107	13.5	1478	1049	111	1908	1668	178	17.7	10	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	2514	143	5098	5089	194	11.8	3328	2639	219	5204	5203	338	10.1	3509	2522	252	5262	5239	360	7.9	11	Jharkhand	3132	2451	719	4873	4526	1212	36.9	4536	3234	764	6549	5720	1152	29.8	6506	4543	982	8513	7395	1424	29.5	12	Karnataka	9594	7957	488	16084	15509	866	9.3	10366	8174	378	16680	15649	859	6.5	12027	9733	369	19628	18440	722	6.4	13	Kerala	11288	9532	580	13964	13303	1309	12.4	10930	10377	610	13517	13187	862	13.1	11216	9927	690	13153	12825	897	14.0	14	Madhya Pradesh	16599	16100	5027	27818	27830	7530	34.7	16832	16687	3181	29247	29234	5529	31.0	22061	19729	4220	34005	33897	6950	32.1	15	Maharashtra	15728	14129	625	39643	39545	1074	6.5	16353	14746	598	41048	39535	1047	5.5	24895	20301	768	53640	49142	1401	7.3	16	Manipur	247	6	4	170	6	12	66.7	304	25	0	202	28	0	285	28	3	221	29	8	37.5	17	Meghalaya	269	158	4	258	164	8	8.2	255	147	9	271	160	9	34.6	343	296	9	382	328	11	36.0	18	Mizoram	167	139	84	149	143	75	83.2	199	187	118	215	185	118	76.6	177	159	102	195	167	114	69.9	19	Nagaland	38	32	34	49	39	62	87.2	51	41	22	75	69	58	84.6	67	48	86	40	33	89.4	20	Odisha	9433	8999	564	14122	14096	954	11.6	11988	10628	653	17183	17142	974	11.5	14173	12094	428	19126	19043	780	8.8	21	Punjab	2641	1800	448	4436	3885	893	30.4	3338	1842	388	5048	3439	904	29.2	4994	2953	800	6875	4785	1588	36.3	22	Rajasthan	19888	10998	2355	16764	16600	3884	40.9	21106	11388	2761	17095	17087	4582	38.4	27933	14473	3192	21261	21243	4712	39.8	23	Sikkim	55	38	18	59	42	24	48.6	68	51	11	69	47	35	42.3	93	100	106	102	106	116	64.2	24	Tamil Nadu	6940	4342	1316	9727	7774	2084	34.5	7192	4967	1060	10913	9393	2046	28.9	7475	6091	1512	11161	10505	2248	28.2	25	Tripura	1358	1426	89	2676	1975	112	10.4	1559	1415	279	1946	2088	349	15.2	1628	1546	140	2593	2127	169	13.2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	22639	16464	10204	72153	44183	25343	60.0	23569	15262	5757	77745	43775	12971	52.6	32546	21868	5672	100021	59248	13653	53.3	
27	Uttarakhand	996	742	305	1344	1402	569	60.3	1067	794	607	1420	1343	813	70.0	1719	1022	435	1688	1652	912	59.8	
28	West Bengal	29133	23440	448	26320	24842	758	9.2	30942	30627	607	34023	33694	915	7.8	29826	30112	609	36248	33842	718	8.7	
	Total (States)	223091	175656	29541	359839	316692	56925	26.8	237931	190642	23423	389867	342439	42485	20.9	295930	226880	26479	467109	404637	47015	22.2	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	55	1	86	95	1	100.0	49	42	5	73	73	5	23.8	106	111	8	134	167	16	20.5	
30	Chandigarh	156	103	24	126	92	36	26.7	241	190	23	268	265	38	18.1	488	256	54	481	397	70	22.8	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	17	1	14	24	1	12.5	16	20	3	30	38	4	15.8	21	12	0	29	28	0	-	
32	Daman and Diu	11	6	1	55	30	1	33.3	11	14	1	45	54	1	11.1	24	18	0	49	43	0	-	
33	Delhi	5234	2953	687	3475	3104	1075	35.0	5959	3061	1176	3981	3397	1771	38.6	12888	6429	923	9106	7841	1528	33.3	
34	Lakshadweep	0	1	2	0	1	2	50.0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	-	
35	Puducherry	89	58	9	205	130	27	33.3	61	52	9	110	103	26	15.8	86	64	12	96	117	22	35.0	
	Total (Uts)	5559	3193	725	3963	3476	1143	34.6	6339	3379	1217	4508	3930	1845	37.1	13616	6891	997	9900	8594	1636	32.5	
	Total (All-India)	228650	178849	30266	363802	320128	58068	26.9	244270	194021	24640	394375	346369	44330	21.3	309546	233771	27476	477009	413231	48651	22.4	

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedsheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under total Crime Committed against Children during 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
1	Andhra Pradesh	2213	1600	209	2550	2286	274	17.1	2274	1937	142	2387	2470	214	9.7	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167	10.1									
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	30	2	34	31	2	50.0	39	25	2	39	24	2	40.0	82	51	0	72	53	0	0									
3	Assam	236	110	3	236	103	3	10.7	392	237	2	391	236	2	4.4	518	336	14	514	345	14	6.1									
4	Bihar	2233	1248	106	2859	2310	176	17.8	2894	1386	94	2319	2466	133	10.8	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177	22.8									
5	Chhattisgarh	1782	1569	293	1991	1994	336	29.4	1881	1820	531	2059	2057	593	43.5	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595	37.4									
6	Goa	75	58	6	70	70	6	28.6	122	66	1	125	87	1	9.1	270	101	3	222	123	5	33.3									
7	Gujarat	1131	871	44	1279	1301	111	13.3	1327	1058	63	1563	1559	94	13.5	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73	10.5									
8	Haryana	280	206	56	198	204	60	24.0	1015	653	35	1101	1091	37	15.8	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147	20.1									
9	Himachal Pradesh	260	188	22	226	221	31	26.2	266	202	26	285	261	42	26.8	428	270	47	397	392	42	26.3									

10	Jammu and Kashmir	25	15	0	29	29	0	-	40	29	1	44	44	1	10.0	75	55	2	88	88	2	1.6
11	Jharkhand	85	68	8	127	95	8	12.1	113	91	2	113	101	2	2.3	129	64	8	89	99	13	17.0
12	Karnataka	334	218	22	329	331	24	12.1	875	372	28	607	541	27	11.1	1353	663	28	1087	962	29	7.3
13	Kerala	1452	1019	52	1533	1080	53	20.2	1324	1158	76	1582	1438	101	19.6	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96	22.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	4383	4013	1090	5586	5592	1632	35.7	5168	5017	940	7136	7200	1299	30.5	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867	33.6
15	Maharashtra	3362	2611	103	4050	3813	150	9.9	3456	2764	113	4185	4067	143	10.9	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159	12.0
16	Manipur	87	0	0	49	0	0	-	104	2	0	33	2	0	-	123	4	0	10	2	1	-
17	Meghalaya	104	40	2	64	33	2	11.1	91	26	2	90	31	2	40.0	183	117	7	133	119	8	46.7
18	Mizoram	54	45	26	57	46	26	92.9	95	88	40	93	89	39	95.2	78	57	29	74	56	34	78.4
19	Nagaland	20	2	5	20	2	5	100.0	13	23	16	12	33	33	100.0	8	5	12	12	5	8	100.0
20	Odisha	315	277	16	287	285	18	11.0	418	371	13	489	472	21	13.1	1123	759	31	1005	980	34	16.1
21	Punjab	622	377	131	668	559	187	41.9	877	420	102	717	596	132	35.3	1336	726	272	1149	842	314	43.0
22	Rajasthan	1491	675	141	995	998	169	36.8	1807	949	254	1248	1213	354	33.0	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476	39.4
23	Sikkim	29	32	21	33	33	21	60.0	30	52	18	30	23	46	47.4	39	39	66	68	76	68	66.7
24	Tamil Nadu	925	488	92	901	600	103	26.8	1036	570	74	1105	840	104	24.7	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189	30.3
25	Tripura	102	180	22	253	208	40	21.0	20	46	7	22	62	20	19.4	100	103	8	150	133	13	36.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	5500	3885	1708	8560	6359	2697	59.0	6033	4518	1046	11470	8120	1772	54.7	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943	57.7
27	Uttarakhand	83	74	19	77	77	25	52.8	122	89	40	118	112	49	70.2	232	116	42	173	155	73	51.2
28	West Bengal	1450	724	39	1064	828	30	21.9	1706	1121	18	1259	965	22	9.3	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25	7.7
	Total (States)	28668	20623	4238	34093	29520	6189	33.6	33538	2s090	3686	40622	36200	5285	28.3	50683	34345	4622	58281	48811	6572	30.9
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	49	0	36	91	0	-	28	26	1	33	32	1	12.5	54	71	6	51	83	6	31.6
30	Chandigarh	74	48	22	65	61	26	55.0	96	55	17	56	56	23	38.6	213	75	28	109	79	29	40.6
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	1	5	7	1	20.0	8	9	3	14	15	4	37.5	14	6	1	6	6	3	16.7
32	Daman and Diu	3	1	2	0	1	2	50.0	8	8	1	9	14	1	33.3	14	5	0	5	5	0	-
33	Delhi	4250	925	356	1199	1266	424	49.5	4462	912	318	1351	1198	390	40.4	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360	32.3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
35	Puducherry	15	14	1	29	28	1	16.7	32	22	6	32	26	6	35.3	47	16	0	22	23	0	-
	Total (Uts)	4384	1044	382	1334	1454	454	49.4	4634	1032	346	1495	1341	425	39.9	7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398	32.4
	Total (All-India)	33052	21667	4620	35427	30974	6643	34.6	38172	26122	4032	42117	37541	5710	29.0	58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970	30.9

2011 figures of crime against children are shown after modification by Andaman and Nicobar Islands after publication and release of report

Statement-III

Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and children and provide security and safety to women and children in the country

1. The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.
2. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences.
3. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women and children.
 - (i) Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009.
 - (ii) Advisory on crime against children issued on 14.07.2010.
 - (iii) Advisory on preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
 - (iv) Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
 - (v) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 - (vi) Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
 - (vii) Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.
 - (viii) Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
5. In addition, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also taking various measures for safety of women in the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development have been endeavoring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to move around, work and live and recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness have been initiated by Ministry of Women and Child Development among men and women in the society through workshops, Seminars, Street Plays, Nari Chaupals, Special Gram Sabhas etc through advertisements in the press and electronic media.
6. On the legislation front, Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the following Acts:
 - (i) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
 - (ii) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (iii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (iv) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and
 - (v) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Production of Paddy

133. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of paddy in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the production of paddy has shown a declining trend in some parts of the country during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to enhance the production of paddy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) to (c) State-wise details of

production of paddy (in terms of rice) during last three years and the current year, i.e., 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement. It is observed that during the period 2010-11 to 2013-14, production of rice in most of the important rice producing States in the country has increased. Depending upon the rainfall situation, shift in cropping pattern etc., State-wise production of rice in the country has been fluctuating.

(d) and (e) To increase production of paddy (rice) in the country, Government of India has been implementing various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission on Rice (NFSM-Rice), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) as a sub-scheme of RKVY, etc. Further, to improve productivity of rice in the country, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research related to different aspects of crop improvement, crop production and crop protection through Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack and all India Coordinated Research Project on Rice coordinated by Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad.

Statement

State-wise production of Paddy (in terms of Rice) during 2010-11 to 2013-14

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	14418.0	12895.0	11510.0	13436.2
Arunachal Pradesh	234.0	255.0	263.0	#
Assam	4736.6	4516.3	5128.5	4970.6
Bihar	3102.1	7162.6	7529.3	5212.1
Chhattisgarh	6159.0	6028.4	6608.8	6716.4
Goa	115.0	121.8	122.8	#
Gujarat	1496.6	1790.0	1541.0	1916.0
Haryana	3472.0	3759.0	3976.0	3998.0
Himachal Pradesh	128.9	131.6	125.3	132.5
Jammu and Kashmir	507.7	544.7	818.1	552.7
Jharkhand	1110.0	3130.6	3164.9	2741.1
Karnataka	4188.0	3955.0	3364.0	3521.0
Kerala	522.7	569.0	508.3	499.7

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	1772.1	2227.3	2775.0	2780.7
Maharashtra	2696.0	2841.0	3057.0	2915.0
Manipur	521.7	591.0	257.6	#
Meghalaya	207.0	216.5	232.0	#
Mizoram	47.2	54.3	30.5	#
Nagaland	3814	382.4	405.2	#
Odisha	6827.7	5807.0	7295.5	7389.7
Punjab	10837.0	10542.0	11374.0	10997.5
Rajasthan	265.5	253.4	222.5	312.6
Sikkim	21.0	20.9	21.3	#
Tamil Nadu	5792.4	7458.7	4049.9	5520.5
Tripura	702.5	718.3	713.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	11992.0	14022.0	14416.0	14628.0
Uttarakhand	550.4	594.0	579.8	583.0
West Bengal	13045.9	14605.8	15023.7	15290.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.9	24.0	21.5	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.8	18.6	27.4	#
Delhi	19.6	19.8	19.7	#
Puducherry	52.0	42.1	46.5	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	2174.0
All India	95970.0	105301.0	105231.6	106287.2

* 3rd advance estimates as on 15.05.2014, #Included in others, NA: Not Applicable

[Translation]

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

134. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to make the village as the unit area of insurance under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN) : (a) The salient features of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) are as under:

- the scheme is voluntary for the States/UTs;
- scheme is available to all farmers - loanee and non-loanee both;
- coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets & pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/ horticultural crops in respect of which past

yield data is available for adequate number of years;

- premium rates varies between 1.5% to 3.5% of sum insured for food & oilseed crops;
- incase of annual commercial/horticultural crops and higher sum insured & indemnity level than that of normal for food & Oilseed crops, actuarial rates of premium are charged;
- 10% premium subsidy for small & marginal farmers;
- Financial liability except where actuarial premium is charged, is shared between the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

(b) and (c) Based on evaluation studies, experience gained through implementation and feed-back of the stakeholders, a restructured central sector scheme in the name of 'National Crop Insurance Programme' (NCIP) has been introduced by merging Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) & Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) with various improvements/changes for implementation throughout the country from Rabi 2013-14. The NAIS was rolled back from Rabi 2013-14. However, on the basis of requests received, some States, have been allowed to implement the NAIS during Rabi 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(d) and (e) Unit Area of Insurance has been reduced to village/village Panchayat level under MNAIS component of NCIP and States implementing MNAIS at Village/Village Panchayat level are entitled for 50% reimbursement of incremental expenses on Crop Cutting Experiments from Government of India (GOI). States, which are unable to reduce insurance unit at village/village panchayat, will be allowed to implement at higher unit area level (upto a cluster of maximum 15 villages) with prior approval of GOI for first 3-5 years.

[English]

Pulses and Edible Oils

135. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between demand and supply of pulses, edible oils and other such commodities has led

to rising prices and further dependence on imports of these commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of production, demand, import and prices of the aforesaid commodities during the last two years and the current year;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the domestic availability and to keep prices under control; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to supply the aforesaid commodities to the consumers at subsidised rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) India is not self sufficient in the production of pulses and edible oils and the shortage in availability is met through imports. As import prices are based on international prices, it can lead to rise in prices of these items.

(c) The details of production and import of pulses and edible oils are as follows:

Year	Pulses		Edible Oils	
	Production	Import	Production	Import
	(Figures in million tonnes)		(Figures in lakh tonnes)	
2011-12	17.09	3.58	297.99	99.43
2012-13	18.34	4.02	307.24	106.05
2013-14	9.57*	3.66	324.14*	51.41#

*As per Third Advance Estimates for 2013-14 # from November 2013-April 2014 (DGCIS)

As per Planning Commission's XII Five Year Plan (2012-17), for the terminal year of 2016-17 the projected demand estimates for pulses and edible oils are 22 million tonnes and 59 million tonnes respectively.

The details of retail prices of pulses and edible oils for the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details are enclosed in the Statement-II.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement-I*Retail Prices of pulses and Edible oils for the, last two years and current year as on 02.07.2014*

Commodity: Gram Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres	Daily Retail Price						
	Current Date	1 Month Back	3 Months Back	6 Months Back	1 Year back	2 years Back	3 Years Back
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

	02-07-14	02-06-14	02-04-14	02-01-14	02-07-13	02-07-12	01-07-11
Delhi	47	50	49	51	54	60	37
Mumbai	61	64	64	66	58	64	41
Koklata	46	45	48	50	54	60	35
Chennai	47	NR	50	52	52	64	38

Commodity: Tur/Arhar Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres	Daily Retail Price						
Delhi	75	73	74	76	77	70	69
Mumbai	79	86	86	93	72	71	69
Kolkata	68	68	70	72	68	70	55
Chennai	72	NR	75	68	75	70	62

Commodity: Urad Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres	Daily Retail Price						
Delhi	77	72	70	65	69	65	71
Mumbai	79	82	82	83	70	73	75
Kolkata	66	68	62	62	55	62	60
Chennai	84	NR	79	73	62	58	68

Commodity: Moong Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres	Daily Retail Price						
Delhi	92	97	94	78	83	67	71
Mumbai	92	102	102	87	76	69	77
Kolkata	85	92	98	100	90	72	70
Chennai	95	NR	100	88	80	66	67

Commodity: Masoor Dal

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres	Daily Retail Price						
Delhi	69	69	66	65	67	54	52
Mumbai	75	73	73	61	66	60	54
Kolkata	60	60	60	54	54	48	44
Chennai	75	NR	60	56	58	50	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Commodity: Groundnut Oil (Packed)						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Delhi	157	159	158	169	161	167	128	
Mumbai	123	126	128	131	122	132	113	
Kolkata	118	118	120	124	142	140	105	
Chennai	100	NR	102	105	136	138	95	
	Commodity: Mustard Oil (Packed)						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Delhi	105	101	102	102	99	101	81	
Mumbai	93	92	93	98	98	96	85	
Kolkata	92	92	96	98	85	100	75	
Chennai	106	NR	NR	NR	132	108	77	
	Commodity: Vanaspati (Packed)						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Deli	87	82	86	82	76	84	76	
Mumbai	103	102	103	102	104	92	77	
Kolkata	68	68	74	72	58	76	65	
Chennai	85	NR	89	86	79	88	76	
	Commodity: Soya Oil (Packed)						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Delhi	96	96	96	96	95	92	83	
Mumbai	95	95	95	91	96	82	80	
Kolkata	82	80	83	83	84	86	70	
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	Commodity: Sunflower Oil (Packed)						Unit: (RsTKg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Delhi	106	106	106	106	106	105	93	
Mumbai	85	85	87	89	100	NR	87	
Kolkata	88	86	88	96	94	100	85	
Chennai	87	NR	90	95	97	89	78	
	Commodity: Palm Oil (Packed)						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)	
Centres	Daily Retail Price							
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Mumbai	62	63	65	65	58	73	60	
Kolkata	65	64	68	63	57	66	64	
Cennai	66	NR	72	70	60	70	56	

NR: Not Reported

Source:- State civil supplies Deptt

Statement-II

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

- Reduced import duties to zero - for wheat, onion and pulses.
- 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 30.9.2014.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, Urad and Tur.
- In order to enhance the production and productivity of oilseeds and thereby edible oil, a National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is being implemented by the during the XII Five Year Plan. The mission envisages in increasing the production and productivity and bridge the gap between oilseed production and consumption.

12.00hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to the laid on the Table; Shri Ananthkumar.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of

Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 19/16/14]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 20/16/14]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supoul) : Hon'ble Madam, Speaker, much derogatory words have been spoken about Bihar's women.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam Speaker, I on behalf of Shri Kiren Rijiju, place the following papers on the Table of the House:-

- (1) A copy of the 43rd Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union and its implementation for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 21/16/14]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 231(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2014, making certain amendments to the Third Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 under sub-section (5) of Section 35 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 22/16/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:-
 - (i) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 23/16/14]

12.01 hrs.

At this stag, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan came and stood in the floor near the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV BALIYAN):- Madam Speaker, I Place on the Table of the House a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) S.O. 968(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2014, notifying Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 24/16/14]

(ii) S.O. 1180(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 382(E) dated 15th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 25/16/14]

(iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 1181(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 26/16/14]

(iv) S.O. 1182(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2014, notifying the specifications of the customised fertilizers, mentioned therein, for a period of three years from the date of publication of the notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 27/16/14]

12.01½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th July, 2014."

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 7th July, 2014."

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER : At this juncture papers laid is going on. So, nothing except this shall be taken up. It is not so.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : I will see to it. It would not take place now.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : I know. Let the work be done now.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY

*Not recorded.

ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): I beg to move the following:—

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : I know. Please go to your seat now.

12.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan went back to her seat.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:—

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the

Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:—

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iv) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:-

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I beg to move the following:-

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER : Please listen to what I say
...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

HON. SPEAKER : I have seen his Notice too. On this issue, I would like to say that making disparaging remark about women inside or outside House is highly disgraceful. I am concerned about this prevailing trend. Such remark should not be made by anyone, more importantly by the persons holding responsible positions in public life. It will be appropriate for all of us from all angles that such trend strikes at the very roots of our cultural ethos and democratic setup within as well as outside the country. The situation is further disconcerting. I want that all of us should make efforts to check such disturbing trend. We should also be cautious in this regard refrain from making such comments against women.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : Rail Budget, Please.

12.07 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET (2014-15)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Madam Speaker,

I rise to present before this august House the Statement of Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the year 2014-15 for Railways. As I stand in this Temple of Democracy, I owe this opportunity to the people of this country who have elected us to represent them and to shape their destiny.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji for having reposed his faith in me and entrusting this huge responsibility of leading Indian Railways. I promise to fulfill this responsibility and make every endeavour not only to lead Indian Railways, but also aid in building a vibrant India under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji. I believe in the saying, 'honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom.' I do follow this.

It gives me immense pleasure to present my maiden Railway Budget. Indian Railways, being the nation's prime mover, is the structure and soul of Indian economy. It echoes rhyme and rhythm in the hearts of every citizen of this country – from Baramulla in the North to Kanyakumari in the South and from Okha in the West to Lekhapani in the East. Madam Speaker, we all know that Indian Railways cut across all barriers of regions, classes and creed and is a microcosm of India on the move.

From a man on the streets of Bengaluru to fish vendors in Kolkata to the hustle bustle at Nizamuddin Station, everywhere you find a citizen of this country rushing to connect with Indian Railways.

Madam Speaker, though I am hardly a month old in the office, I am flooded with requests and suggestions for new trains, new railway lines and better services from the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament, from my colleagues in the Government, from States, from stake holders, from

organizations and from people of all walks of life. I know that everybody feels that there is a solution for the challenges which Indian Railways face.

I too thought so when I was an outsider to this system before I was exposed to the intricacies and complexities of this vast organization. Now, I am overwhelmed with the enormity of my responsibility in fulfilling these expectations as Minister of Railways.

Madam Speaker, it reminds me of Kautilya's words:

[Translation]

Praja sukhe sukh rajya prajanam ch hite hitam-Natampriya hitam ragyah prajanam the priyam hitam.

[English]

This translates as:

'In the happiness of the people lies the Ruler's happiness

Their welfare is his welfare

What pleases him, the Ruler shall not consider good

but whatever pleases his people

the Ruler shall consider good.'

Indian Railways run 12500 trains to carry over 23 million passengers per day connecting more than 7000 stations spread across the subcontinent. It is equivalent to moving the entire population of the Australia. We run more than 7400 freight trains carrying about three Million Tonnes of freight every day.

Madam Speaker, having achieved the distinction of entering the select club of railways of China, Russia and USA in carrying more than one billion tons of freight, I now target to become the largest freight carrier in the world.

Madam Speaker, as you know, apart from serving the passengers, the Indian Railways carries coal

It carries steel.

It carries cement.

It carries salt.

It carries food grains and fodder and it also carries milk.

Thus, the Indian Railways practically carries anything and everything and it never says no to 'a thing' if it fits in the wagons. Most importantly, we are the backbone of supply chain of the defence establishment and play a very crucial role in security of the nation.

Madam Speaker, while we carry 23 million passengers a day, there are still a large number of people who have not set a foot on a train yet. We carry over one billion tonnes of freight a year, connecting ports and mines to industrial clusters, but still there are vast tracts of hinterland waiting for rail connectivity. Though freight business has grown steadily over the years, the Indian Railways carries only 31 per cent of the total freight carried in the country by all modes. These are the challenges we have to face.

Madam Speaker, an organization of this magnitude vested with varied responsibilities, is expected to earn like a commercial enterprise but serve like a welfare organization. These two objectives are like two rails of the railway track, which though travel together but never meet. So far, the Indian Railways have managed to do a tight-rope walking by balancing these twin conflicting objectives.

Social service obligation rose from 9.4 per cent of Gross Traffic Receipts in 2000-01 to 16.6 per cent in 2010-11. In 2012-13, such obligations stood over Rs. 20,000 crore. The total investment, which is the Plan Outlay under budgetary resources, in the same year, was Rs. 35,241 crore.

Madam Speaker, the Indian Railways would continue to fulfil its social obligations, but sustaining these objectives beyond a point is not possible without compromising on efficiency and safety of train operations.

We have a total track length of 1.16 lakh kilometres; around 63,000 coaches; more than 2.4 lakh wagons and 13 lakh employees. This calls for an expenditure on fuel, salary and pension, track and coach maintenance and more importantly on safety works. This takes up most of our earning from the Gross Traffic Receipts. In the year 2013-14, Gross Traffic Receipts were Rs. 1,39,558 crore and total Working Expenses were Rs. 1,30,321 crore, which works out to an Operating Ratio of almost 94 per cent.

This, Madam Speaker, implies that we spend 94 paise out of every rupee earned, leaving six paise only as surplus. This surplus, apart from being meagre, is continuously on decline due to non-revision of fare. The surplus, after paying obligatory dividend and lease charges, was Rs. 11,754 crore in 2007-08 and is estimated to be Rs. 602 crore in the current financial year.

Madam Speaker, this meagre surplus so generated is required to finance the Plan Outlay for safety, capacity expansion, infrastructure, improving passenger services and amenities.

Funds to the tune of about Rs. 5 lakh crore i.e. around Rs. 50,000 crore per year for next 10 years, are required for ongoing projects alone. This leaves a huge gap between what is available as surplus and what is needed.

While prudent efforts should have been made to address this gap, the tariff policy adopted lacked rational approach. Passenger fares were kept lower than costs, thus causing loss in the passenger train operations. This loss kept on increasing from 10 paise per passenger kilometre in 2000-01 to 23 paise in 2012-13.

On the other hand, freight rates were revised periodically and kept high in order to compensate the losses sustained in passenger sector resulting in freight traffic getting diverted consistently. Also, the share of Railways in freight traffic came down consistently in the last 30 years. Madam Speaker, it is important to note that decline in the share of total freight traffic is revenue foregone.

Madam Speaker, having spoken about how revenue was frittered away, now, let me touch upon how the investments were misdirected.

There has been focus on sanctioning projects rather than completing them. In the last 30 years, as many as 676 projects were sanctioned worth Rs.1,57,883 crore. Of these, only 317 projects could be completed and 359 projects remain to be completed which will now require as much as Rs. 1,82,000 crore.

In the last 10 years, 99 New Line projects worth Rs. 60,000 crore were sanctioned out of which only one project is complete till date. In fact, there are four projects

that are as old as 30 years, but are still not complete for one reason or another. The more projects we add, the thinner we spread our resources and longer it takes to complete them.

I am sure, if this trend is allowed to continue, many more thousands of crore will get spent yielding hardly any returns.

Madam Speaker, having spoken about never-ending projects of the Indian Railways, let me throw some light on the kind of priority accorded in choosing projects. It is investment in doubling and tripling to decongest the over-utilized network, which brings money to Railways. On the other hand, construction of new lines, most of the times do not even meet the operational cost.

In the last 10 years, the Indian Railways made an investment of over Rs. 41,000 crore in laying 3,738 kilometers of New lines. On the other hand, it spent only about Rs. 18,400 crore for doubling of 5,050 kilometers though it was a priority over the new lines.

I would like to read a comment on the Indian Railways by someone, which I chanced upon. I did not understand it till I learnt about the facts I talked about so far:

“It is unheard of a business that has a monopoly, that has nearly 100 crore customer base, that has 100 per cent sale on advance payment; but still starved of funds.”

This, Madam Speaker, is the story of the Indian Railways so far.

Railways serving the social obligation would not have been an issue. However in the name of social viability, the chosen projects were populist in nature, bringing hardly any revenue to the Railways. On the whole, neither the projects brought returns to Railways nor the social responsibility was met in full for many years.

This mismanagement and apathy brought Railways into the situation of severe funds crunch for many years, which is a result of the ‘decade of golden dilemma’ – the dilemma of choosing between commercial viability and social viability.

Madam Speaker, I am sure, my esteemed predecessors were aware of this precarious situation,

but they, however, fell prey to the ‘nasha’ of claps in the House when they announced these projects.

Madam Speaker, I also can get claps from this august House by announcing many new projects, but that would be rendering injustice to the struggling organization. I would like to take steps throughout the year by setting the things in order.

This state of affairs of Indian Railways needs immediate course correction. Among the many corrective steps that I have planned out, fare revision was one, which was a tough but a necessary decision. Madam Speaker, as they say:

यतदग्रे विषमिव परिणामे अमृतोपम्।

“The medicine appears as bitter in the beginning, but is like nectar in the end.”

This fare revision will bring the Indian Railways an additional revenue of about Rs. 8,000 crore. However, we need more than Rs. 9 Lakh crore to complete the Golden Quadrilateral Network and about Rs. 60,000 crore for introducing one bullet train alone.

But Madam Speaker, can I depend only on hiking fare and burden the public to mobilise these funds? ... (*Interruptions*)

I want to read it again. Please hear me for a while. If you do not have a patience to hear my Budget, what can we do?... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, Speaker, can I depend only on hiking fare and burden the public to mobilise these funds? This is unrealistic. Thus, I need to explore the alternative sources of resource mobilisation.

I. RESOURCE MOBILISATION:

The first source is Leveraging Railway PSU Resources

Madam Speaker, Railway PSUs have done very well and are financially sound. I propose to bring investible surplus funds of Railway PSUs in the infrastructure projects of Railways, which can generate attractive returns for PSUs.

The second source is Private investment in Rail Infrastructure through Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

The growth of Railway Sector depends heavily on availability of funds for investment in rail infrastructure. Internal revenue resources and Government funding are insufficient to meet the requirement. Hence, the Ministry of Railways is seeking Cabinet approval to allow FDI in Rail Sector except railway operations. ...(*Interruptions*)

The third source is Public Private Partnership:

There has been a lot of talk about public private partnership for raising resources. Railways being a capital intensive sector have not been successful so far in raising substantial resource through PPP route. Madam Speaker, it is my endeavour to pursue this in right earnestness. It is our target that bulk of our future projects will be financed through PPP mode, including the high-speed rail which requires huge investments.

Madam Speaker, apart from mobilizing resources, I also need to strategically manage other aspects of railway planning and administration.

To meet this end, I propose the following initiatives:

- (a) Near Plan Holiday approach;
- (b) Prioritizing and setting timelines for completion of the ongoing projects;
- (c) Devising a mechanism for raising funds for Rail infrastructure;
- (d) Decision Support System for project implementation;
- (e) Strategic partnerships and transparency in procurements;
- (f) Aggressive indigenization of imported products;
- (g) Adopting safety standards matching international practices and setting up of Simulation Centre to study causes of accidents.
- (h) Encouraging development of Wagon Leasing Market.

Now, Madam Speaker, let me place before this august House the Financial Performance of 2013-14:

II. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2013-14:

Now, Madam Speaker, let me place before this House, the financial performance of 2013-14.

Since presentation of Interim Budget and passing of the 'Vote on Account' in February last, the financial position has undergone a change.

Madam Speaker, Railways carried 1050.18 million tonnes of freights. Goods Earnings were short only by Rs. 94 crore. Originating passengers also were less by 46 million over Revised target and Passenger earnings were short by Rs. 968 crore over Revised target.

Over all, though the Gross Traffic Receipts grew by 12.8% to reach Rs. 1,39,558 crore, it was short of Revised target by Rs. 942 crore. On the other hand, Ordinary Working Expenses stood at Rs. 97,571 crore, which was in excess by Rs. 511 crore.

Appropriation to Pension Fund had to be stepped up to match the actual outgo.

As a result, instead of ending the year with a surplus of Rs.7,493 crore, the surplus was actually Rs. 3,783 crore, that is, a shortfall of Rs. 4,160 crore. This is after fulfilling the dividend commitment of Rs. 8,010 crore.

The internal resource generation for Plan, in 2013-14, was Rs.11,710 crore, as against Revised target of Rs. 14,496 crore. This is short by Rs. 2,786 crore.

In 2013-14, there was a decline in traffic growth as compared to Revised projections. Expenditure however, shot up and was more than what was estimated. The Operating Ratio deteriorated by 2.7% over the Revised target to touch 93.5% by the end of 2013-14 fiscal.

So far as our Plan Expenditure for 2013-14 is concerned, it fell short of Revised target of Rs. 59,359 crore mainly due to non-materialization of PPP targets. Madam Speaker, now I proceed to present before this House the Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15.

III. BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2014-15:

Anticipating a healthier growth of economy, I hope to achieve total receipts of Rs. 1,64,374 crore and I would peg total expenditure at Rs.1,49,176 crore.

I anticipate freight traffic growth of 4.9% amounting to 1,101.25 million tonne, an increment of 51.07 million

tonne over 2013-14, based on trends in the first two months. I also anticipate a small growth in Passenger Traffic over 2013-14. Earnings from Freight Traffic are estimated at Rs. 1,05,770 crore and from Passenger Traffic Rs. 44,645 crore.

The fare revision which came into effect from 25.06.2014 has provided Railways a much needed respite however little it may be. As I have considered the requests of the suburban passengers for revision in monthly season ticket fares, the Revenue foregone on this account would be around Rs. 610 crore.

Here I may point out that periodic revision in passenger fare and freight rates, as approved by this august House, will be linked to revisions in fuel prices in order to insulate the Railway revenues from fuel cost escalation.

Madam Speaker, out of total expenditure, the ordinary working expenses have been proposed at Rs. 1,12,649 crore, which is Rs.15,078 crore higher than 2013-14. This has been necessitated by fuel price hike and increase in staff costs. Pension outgo in 2013-14 had grown by about 16%. Keeping the same trend, provision for pension is kept at Rs. 28,850 crore.

IV. ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15:

Madam Speaker, I thank the Finance Minister for extending Additional Budgetary Support of Rs.1,100 crore as Capital and Rs.273 crore as Railway share from diesel cess for important Road Safety works. Largely owing to this measure and to the additional resource mobilization efforts, I propose to increase the plan outlay under budgetary sources to Rs. 47,650 crore which is higher by Rs.9,383 crore over 2013-14. A large part of this higher plan outlay goes to safety related works which is also a high priority of our Government.

As I have increased internal resource component of Plan, I propose to scale down market borrowings through Indian Railway Finance Corporation to Rs. 11,790 crore.

Madam Speaker, time overruns and consequential cost escalations in completion of most of the railway projects have been a chronic worry of Railways for years. I propose to provide maximum financial outlays to projects targeted for completion in the current year itself, keeping in mind the priorities and safety. I have ensured adequate allocations for 30 priority works for their timely progress.

It is my concern to allocate the available resources to high priority areas like safety, cleanliness, passenger amenities and capacity augmentation. Madam Speaker, let me now spell out details of the focus areas of this Budget:

V. PASSENGER AMENITIES & STATION MANAGEMENT

Amenities at Stations:

I will first touch upon steps proposed for improving passenger amenities.

In the passenger amenities, Indian Railways envisage to provide foot-over bridges, escalators and lifts at all major stations through PPP route.

Indian Railways would make earnest attempt this year to provide sufficient water supply, platform shelters and toilets at all the Railway Stations.

Passenger Amenities through private entity:

Indian Railways propose to extend service of Battery-operated Carts to facilitate differently-abled and senior citizens to reach any platform comfortably at all major stations.

We propose to involve individuals, NGOs, Trusts, Charitable Institutions, Corporates, etc. to provide passenger amenities.

Office on Wheels:

As Indian Railways serve lot of business travellers who spend substantial time on travel, in order to add best value to their time, I propose to provide workstations in select trains on payment basis. A pilot project will be launched by this year.

e-Booking of Railway Retiring Room:

Online booking facility of Railway Retiring Room will be extended to all the stations during the course of the year.

Madam Speaker, extending passenger friendly services is the motto of Indian Railways. In this direction, I am expanding the scope of online booking:

People can book a Train

People can book a Coach

People can book a Berth and

People can book a Seat in the Chair Car

VI. CATERING

Madam Speaker, catering on Railways has been a major issue of concern for long.

In order to improve the quality, hygiene of on-board catering services and to provide variety, I propose to introduce Pre-cooked (Ready-to-eat) Meals of reputed brands in a phased manner.

Further, I sincerely desire to bring perceptible improvement in the catering services by introducing Quality Assurance Mechanism through Third Party Audit by NABCB certified agencies.

In addition to the third party audit, a system of collecting feedback through IVRS mechanism, from the travelling passengers on the quality of food served, will be launched shortly.

If the service is not to the standards set, especially in hygiene and the taste, severe action would be initiated against the vendors including cancellation of the contract.

Food Courts at Stations and Regional Cuisine while on board:-

Indian Railways also proposes to set up Food Courts at major stations to provide the option of ordering regional cuisine while onboard, through emails, SMS and Smart Phones, etc. A pilot project will be started shortly between New Delhi-Amritsar and New Delhi-Jammu Tawi sections.

VII. CLEANLINESS

Madam Speaker, 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness', said Mahatma Gandhi Ji, our beloved Father of the Nation.

Madam, I am aware of the sorry state of affairs of cleanliness in the trains and stations. Railways have been attaching high priority to cleanliness, but it has always been a challenge to maintain the acceptable level of cleanliness owing to the sheer number of passengers handled at the stations.

Madam Speaker, I have substantially increased budget allocation for cleanliness in the current year, which is a 40% increase over the previous year. I propose to outsource cleaning activities at 50 major stations to professional agencies and to set up a separate Housekeeping Wing to have focused attention and

exclusive responsibility of maintaining cleanliness and sanitation at stations.

Madam Speaker, a Corpus Fund for upkeep will be set up at Stations in order to provide enough financial resources to the officers who are entrusted with the responsibility.

CCTVs at Stations will be used to monitor cleanliness activities. All-India level helpline number will be printed on the back of the tickets. System of periodic third-party inspections will be introduced.

Further, Bio-toilets will be increased in sufficient numbers in trains in order to mitigate the problem of direct discharge of human waste on the tracks and platform aprons at stations.

Onboard Housekeeping Services, currently operational in 400 trains, has received good feedback from passengers. This will be extended to all the important trains. I also propose to increase Mechanized Laundries in order to improve quality of the bedrolls provided in AC Coaches.

Potable Water:

We will introduce on an experimental basis RO drinking water units at Stations and in trains.

Reputed and willing NGOs, charitable institutions and Corporate Houses will be encouraged to adopt and maintain stations for better cleanliness and upkeep.

VIII. SAFETY

Madam Speaker, safety of passengers is of paramount importance for Indian Railways. It is estimated that over Rs.40,000 crore would be needed to be invested in track renewals, elimination of unmanned level crossing and construction of Road-under-bridges and Road-over-bridges.

I have received a lot of requests from various States for construction of Road over-bridges and Road-under-bridges. I am making a provision of Rs. 1,785 crore for Road-under-bridges and Road-over-bridges in this Budget. I would request the concerned State Governments to expedite their proposals and pass on their share of the cost. I have decided to introduce a system of speedy clearances based on first-come-first serve basis. We

intend to standardize designs and make these available online. Delegation of powers shall be done so that power of sanctioning is decentralized.

Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings

Indian Railways have 30348 Level Crossings, out of which 11563 are unmanned. Each unmanned level crossing is being examined in detail and depending on the site condition, action will be taken to eliminate it by suitable modality.

Indian Railways propose to use modern Vehicle Borne Ultrasonic Flaw Detection System to detect rail and weld fractures. In addition Ultrasonic Broken Rail Detection System (UBRD) will also be tried at two locations as a Pilot Project.

In order to improve the safety of travelling passengers, I propose to bring in technology for automatic closing of doors before start of train, both in main line and in sub-urban coaches. A pilot project for limited number of trains will be taken up.

IX. SECURITY

In order to strengthen security in trains and at Stations, 17000 RPF constables have been recruited and shall be shortly available for deployment. We also propose to recruit 4000 women RPF constables.

In order to ensure security of ladies travelling alone, special instructions are being issued for their safety in each class of travel. With the induction of women RPF constables, coaches meant for ladies will be escorted.

RPF escorting teams in trains will be provided mobile phones so that passengers can contact them when in distress. Security helpline will be augmented.

We will explore the possibility of building of boundary walls around the stations through PPP mode.

X. RAIL TOURISM

Madam Speaker, I foresee a huge untapped potential in the field of domestic tourism in our country. We plan to take up Eco-Tourism and Education Tourism in North Eastern States.

Special Pilgrim Circuits like Devi Circuit, Jyotirling Circuit, Jain Circuit, Christian Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Sikh

Circuit, Buddhist Circuit and Famous Temple Circuit have been identified. I propose to introduce specially packaged trains for these circuits. Private participation in this area will also be encouraged.

One Tourist Train will run from Gadag to Pandarpur via Bagalkot, Bijapur and Solapur covering the pilgrim and tourist places of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Another such train will start from Rameshwaram covering pilgrim and tourist places like Bengaluru, Chennai, Ayodhya, Varanasi and Haridwar. I also plan to run a special train featuring life and work of Swami Vivekananda to inculcate good moral values and propagate the teachings of Swami Vivekananda.

XI. REVAMPING RAILWAY RESERVATION SYSTEM

Madam Speaker, Railway Reservation System will be revamped into Next Generation e-Ticketing System. Ticket booking through mobile phones and through Post Offices will be popularized.

We will improve the system capabilities in e-ticketing to support 7200 tickets per minute as against 2000 tickets per minute and allow 1,20,000 simultaneous users at any point in time.

Facility of Coin Operated Automatic Ticket Vending Machines will be experimented.

Efforts will also be made to provide facility of buying Platform Tickets and unreserved tickets over internet.

Parking-cum-Platform Combo Tickets will be launched to facilitate the passengers and to save their time.

XII. STRUCTURAL REFORMS

Hon. Speaker, at this moment, the Railway Board, due to overlapping roles of policy formulation and implementation, has become unwieldy. Therefore, I propose to separate these two functions by restructuring the Ministry.

XIII. STAFF WELFARE - CARE OF OUR RAILWAY FAMILY

Indian Railways has 13.1 lakh staff most of whom work on the cutting edge level of providing rail services. It is my duty that they are taken care by providing

adequate facilities. In this direction, I am initiating the following:

- i) Presently an amount of '500 per capita is contributed towards Staff Benefit Fund. I propose to increase this amount to' 800 per capita.
- ii) I propose to announce a special scheme for the meritorious wards of Railway persons for their outstanding performance in academics and sports.
- iii) The Hospital Management Information system will be used to integrate all health units, Divisional hospitals and Central Hospitals as also our empanelled hospitals.
- iv) Examine feasibility of providing air-conditioning in loco cabins and provide ACs in running rooms.

XIV. SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF

I am contemplating on setting up of a Railway University for both technical and non-technical subjects.

We will tie up with technical institutions for introducing railway oriented subject for graduation and skill development.

In the meantime, staff at the ground level will be sent for short duration courses of technical and non-technical nature, involving locally available technical institutions. The exposure for specialized areas like high-speed, heavy haul operations, etc. will be undertaken for all level of staff and officers at appropriate institutes in India and abroad.

XV. SPEED OF TRAINS

It is the wish and dream of every citizen that India runs a bullet train as early as possible. Hon. Speaker, Indian Railways is on its way to fulfil that long cherished dream. I propose bullet trains by starting off with an already identified Mumbai-Ahmedabad sector, where a number of studies have been done.

Hon. Speaker, it was the vision of our great leader, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee ji, that gave India the Golden Quadrilateral Road Network. Today, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji, hon. Prime Minister, we are

embarking on an ambitious plan to have a Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High Speed Rail, connecting major Metros and growth centers of the country. A provision of ' 100 crore has been made in this Budget for high Speed project to RVNL / HSRC (High Speed Rail Corridor) for taking further steps.

Hon. Speaker, while bullet trains would require completely new infrastructure, higher speed for existing trains will be achieved by upgrading the present network. Hence, an effort will be made to increase the speed of trains to 160-200 kmph in select sectors so as to significantly reduce travel time between major cities.

The identified sectors are:

- (i) Delhi-Agra
- (ii) Delhi-Chandigarh
- (iii) Delhi-Kanpur
- (iv) Nagpur-Bilaspur
- (v) Mysore-Bengaluru-Chennai
- (vi) Goa-Mumbai
- (vii) Mumbai-Ahmedabad
- (viii) Chennai-Hyderabad and
- (ix) Nagpur-Secunderabad.

XVI. I.T. INITIATIVES

Hon. Speaker, as you know, the I.T. revolution has permeated into all spheres of human life. It has not only made life comfortable, but also made the service delivery efficient and the onus now is on us to make governance transparent and accountable using I.T. solutions.

Though Indian Railways has taken up computerization in a large way, all the efforts have not been in synergized. Hence, the desired results are not achieved. Need of the hour is to bring in a total change in the work culture and delivery of Railway Services by going in for large scale integrated computerization of major functions of Indian Railways.

Hon. Speaker, Indian Railways is also going for a computer assisted Enterprise Resource Planning Solution, so that synergy is brought in. To begin with, following initiatives will be taken up:

- (i) Moving towards paperless offices in Indian Railways in 5 years;
- (ii) Next Generation Ticket Reservation System;
- (iii) Wi-fi Services in all A1 and A category stations and in select trains;
- (iv) Real-time tracking of trains and rolling stock;
- (v) Mobile based Wakeup Call System for passengers;
- (vi) Mobile based Destination Arrival Alert;
- (vii) Station Navigation Information System;
- (viii) Extension of Dual Display Fare Repeaters at all the Ticket Counters through PPP;
- (ix) Digital reservation charts at Stations (Bengaluru model);
- (x) Extension of Computerized Parcel Management System;
- (xi) Extension of logistics support to various e-commerce Companies by providing designated pick-up centres at identified Stations;
- (xii) Providing education to children of Railway staff at remote locations through Railtel OFC (optical fibre cable) network.

Digitization of GIS mapping of land assets of Indian Railways:

Indian Railways hold vast land assets the records of which need to be digitized and GIS mapped for better management and usage. This would help Railways in protecting the lands as well as leveraging it for raising resources. The resource mobilization using land assets will be explored through private participation in setting up railway related business on railway lands as well as for commercial development

XVII. INNOVATIONS INCUBATION CENTER

Hon. Speaker, in an effort to keep pace with developments of the modern world, Railways have to adopt and reinvent itself constantly. Challenges of tomorrow cannot be met by the tools of yesterday. In this direction, I propose to set up an Innovations Incubation

Center. This Center will harness the ideas generated from the staff of Indian Railways and convert them into practical solutions to increase efficiency of the system. Such innovations which result in cost saving as well as revenue generation will be suitably rewarded in the form of incentive.

As part of this exercise, I also propose to set up summer internships for under-graduates of engineering and management studies. The students can intern at any of the various units of Railways i.e. Divisions, PSUs and Production Units.

XVIII. GATHERING MORE RESOURCES

With a large backlog of sanctioned projects, funding continues to be the biggest challenge for the Railways. While private investment and customer funding for some port connectivity projects and few other Power Sector Projects has started, much more needs to happen if infrastructure creation has to keep pace with the requirement. We will interact with Industry and take further steps to attract investment under PPP through BOT and Annuity route. About 8 to 10 capacity augmentation projects on congested routes will be identified for this purpose. Zonal Railways will be suitably empowered to finalize and execute such projects.

Hon. Speaker, Indian Railways has taken up port connectivity on a priority through PPP mode of funding in tandem with Sagar Mala Project of Port Development. Railways will facilitate connectivity to the new and upcoming ports through private participation. So far, in principle approval has been granted for building rail connectivity to the Ports of Jaigarh, Dighi, Rewas, Hazira, Tuna, Dholera and Astranga under Participative Model Policy of Indian Railways, amounting to a total of over Rs. 4,000 crore.

Coal Connectivity

Railways will speed up construction of critical coal connectivity lines in Tori-Shivpur-Kathautia Area, Jharsuguda-Barpalli-Sardega and Bhupdeopur –Raigarh-Mand Area. This will bring nearly

100 Million Tonnes of incremental traffic to railways and will also facilitate faster transportation of coal to Power Houses.

Total Station Development

Hon. Speaker, we will take up development of identified stations to international standards with modern facilities and passenger amenities on the lines of newly developed airports through PPP mode. Initially, Indian Railways would develop at least 10 major stations of metro cities and important junctions with state-of-the-art facilities, leveraging land and air space in and around the stations.

Private Investment in Railway Logistics

Hon. Speaker, Indian Railways propose to modernize logistics operations by setting up Logistic Parks that provide for warehousing, packaging, labeling, distribution, door-to-door delivery and consignment tracking. In order to achieve better efficiency, mechanization of loading and unloading will be given top priority.

In the existing pattern of traffic movement of Indian Railways, more than 33% of freight trains over the system run empty since return traffic at existing freight rates is not forthcoming. In order to garner additional revenue, I propose to launch a pilot project whereby automatic rebate from the computerized FOIS system will be made available to customers offering returning traffic. This would help reduce the empty flows on the Indian Railway System apart from garnering additional revenue.

Parcel traffic:

While there has been an incremental growth in our parcel earning, I see a huge untapped potential in this segment which needs to be trapped by the Indian Railways. At present, the parcel business is hindering the movement of passengers on platforms. It is, therefore, necessary that parcel traffic is segregated to separate terminals where requisite facilities for storage and handling of parcels are made available to the customers and parcel consignments move in dedicated parcel trains running on fixed time table. Accordingly, a scheme of private participation in parcel movement will be launched shortly whereby procurement of parcel rakes by private parties will be facilitated.

A new design of parcel vans with better tare to pay load is being finalized. It is expected that by putting these measures in place, we would be able to

substantially improve our earnings from the parcel segment.

Private Freight Terminals (PFT)

To develop network of freight terminals, policy of Private Freight Terminals on PPP model is being further refined.

Movement of Agri-Products

I propose to give a boost to rail movement of fruits and vegetables in partnership with the Central Railside Warehousing Corporation (CRWC) by providing requisite facilities of temperature controlled storages at 10 locations viz Vatva, Vishakhapatna, Badagara, Cheriyanad, Bhivandi Road, Azara, Navlur, Kalamboli and Sanand on Indian Railways in the first phase. The aggregation and distribution from Railway terminal points shall be organized by the CRWC. I hope, this would, apart from avoiding national wastage of these products, help producers of fruits and vegetable in different parts of the country in getting better prices for their produce.

Hon. Speaker, Indian Railways propose to facilitate transportation of milk through rail by providing special milk tanker trains in association with National Dairy Development Board and Amul.

XIX. ENERGY CONSERVATION

Hon. Speaker, it is proposed to harness solar energy by utilizing roof top spaces of Railway Stations, other Railway buildings and land, including through the PPP mode apart from our own resources.

Indian Railways will start using Bio-Diesel up to 5% of the total fuel consumption in diesel locomotives. This will save precious foreign exchange substantially.

XX. PROJECT COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT GROUP

Railways have been suffering heavily because of time overrun and cost overrun due to poor project management. In order to overcome delays in the project execution, I propose to set up Project Formulation and Management Group at the level of Railway Board consisting of professionals. Similarly, to expedite the projects at the ground level, a Project Monitoring & Coordination Group consisting of officials of State Government, Railways and professionals will be set up.

XXI. TRANSPARENCY IN RAILWAY FUNCTIONING

Simplification of procedures and easy access to information bring transparency and trust in public. Transparency in administration, execution of projects and procurement will be given top priority.

Strategic Procurement Policies will be adopted to make the procurement process transparent and most efficient. E-procurement will be made compulsory for procurements worth 25 lakhs and above.

For the convenience of the State Governments and other stakeholders, the status of ongoing projects will be made available online.

XXII. CONNECTIVITY TO REMOTE AREAS

Expansion of railways in Hilly States & Northeast regions:

Madam Speaker, I am happy to inform the House that there are 23 projects underway in the Northeast, of which 11 are National Projects. I propose to allocate substantially higher funds for these projects compared to previous years. In 2014-15, an outlay of Rs. 5,116 crore is earmarked for projects of North-East. This is 54% jump over allocations in the previous year. With higher allocations and by close monitoring of works in this region, I hope that Dudhnoi-Mendipathar New Line; Lumding-Badarpur-Silchar Gauge Conversion; Harmuti-Murkongselek and Balipara- Bhalukpong sections will soon get commissioned. These measures will also give a boost to the State capital connectivity projects in the region.

Madam Speaker, this august House is already aware that the Udampur-Katra Rail link has recently been dedicated to Nation by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, fulfilling the long cherished dream of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and millions of pilgrims across the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: You hear the next sentence. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: We have also tied up with Government of J&K for bridging Udampur-Banihal portion by bus so that passengers can reach Srinagar with one single ticket from origin to destination.

Now, Railways will focus on the completion of missing link of Banihal to Katra.

XXIII. RAILWAY PROJECTS IN THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH and TELANGANA

There are 29 projects running in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,680 crore. I intend to hold coordination meetings with the officials of the newly created States and consider their requests so as to give necessary economic boost.

On the issues concerning Railways in the twin states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, a committee has already been set up of the Railways and State Government officials. Further action will be taken after receipt of the Report of the Committee.

XXIV. GIVING BOOST TO SUBURBAN TRAFFIC**Urban Transport**

With the challenges posed by the steadily increasing urban population concentration in metros and in million plus cities, a holistic approach to urban transport is required. A smooth and seamless inter-modal access is essential to improve urban mobility and, therefore, a Passenger centric focus will be given to urban transport infrastructure creation. We will coordinate with other transport Ministries and urban bodies to develop optimal systems of integration of Railways with other transport modes.

Mumbai city will get 864 additional state-of-the-art EMUs over a period of two years. With completion of the conversion of traction from 1500 Volts DC to 25 KV AC in Mumbai Suburban Railways, the efficiency of operations would improve besides reducing cost of operations.

Madam Speaker, as you are aware, Bengaluru with bustling business activity attracts large commuters from surrounding rural areas and towns necessitating better connectivity of Bengaluru City with its suburban areas and hinterland. A study to Explore Possibility of enhancing the existing IR network of Bengaluru for meeting the above need will be taken up immediately.

In addition, to cater to the demand of Passenger Traffic in Bengaluru area, Byyappanahalli will be developed as a coaching terminal.

13.00 hrs

XXV. FREIGHT BUSINESS

Online Wagon Demand registration:

Online registration of demand for wagons will be launched in the next two months. This will facilitate online payment of Wagon Registration fee as well as registering demand for wagons. Further a process for ERR (Electronic Railway Receipt) will also be initiated during the year.

Indian Railways propose to introduce corrosion-free wagons with low tare weight for movement of salt. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): What about Kolkata Metro? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): What about Kolkata Metro? ... (*Interruptions*) You are doing only for Bengaluru and Maharashtra. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: I am coming ... (*Interruptions*) I have not completed. ... (*Interruptions*) You hear me. I am reading. I have not yet completed. ... (*Interruptions*)

Dedicated Freight Corridor Project Implementation of Eastern and Western DFCs, a critical infrastructure project, will be closely monitored. The World Bank loan agreement for Kanpur-Mughalsarai section of Eastern corridor of Dedicated Freight Corridor will be signed in the current year. During 2014-15, award of nearly 1000 kms of civil construction contracts is targeted.

XXVI. TRAIN STOPPAGES

Ever since assuming office, I have received innumerable requests for continuance of experimental stoppages from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and various public representatives. I understand that large number of stoppages have been provided on experimental basis over a period of time. While I appreciate the wish of everyone wanting a stoppage close to their place of work or residence, there is a cost to the system for each stoppage. Also too many stoppages

result in slowing down of trains and increase the travel time particularly for long distance passengers. If this trend continues, most of our express trains will become passenger trains.

I would like to inform this House that I have allowed continuation of these experimental stoppages for a further period of 3 months, that is up to 30th of September 2014. Then, these stoppages will be reviewed solely on the basis of operational feasibility and commercial justification. Demand for new stoppages hereinafter will also be considered on the same criteria. We will try to provide alternate train connectivity to meet genuine demands of the public.

XXVII. SURVEYS

Besides expansion and capacity augmentation projects, assessment of future needs and requirements in the form of providing connectivity to hitherto unconnected regions, requirement of movement of goods from new production/consumption centre needs to be assessed on a continuous basis. I have also been receiving requests for projects from the Hon'ble Members, State governments and other public representatives. To honour their requests, I propose to undertake 18 Surveys for New Lines and 10 Surveys for Doubling, 3rd & 4th line and Gauge Conversion Projects in 2014-15. The following is the list of such surveys.

(A) NEW LINES:

- (i) Kanhangad-Panathur-Kaniyuru
- (ii) Mughalsarai - Bhabua vai Naugar
- (iii) Hoshiarpur – Amb - Andaura
- (iv) Aurangabad - Chalisgaon
- (v) Singrauli - Ghorawal Lusa
- (vi) Gabbur – Bellary
- (vii) Shimoga – Sringeri - Mangalore
- (viii) Badovan – Jhargram via Chandil
- (ix) Talguppa-Siddapur
- (x) Bhabua-Mundeshwari
- (xi) Jind - Hissar

- (xii) Gadag- Harphanhalli (Updating)
- (xiii) Una-Hamirpur
- (xiv) Ujjain-Jhalawar-Agar-Susner-Soyath (Updating)
- (xv) Hissar-Narwana
- (xvi) Solapur-Tuljapur (Updating)
- (xvii) Rail connectivity to Char-Dham, Kedarnath, Badrinath, etc.
- (xviii) Rail connectivity to Iron ore mines between Nayagarh-Banspani

...(Interruptions)

(B) DOUBLING, 3rd and 4th LINES and GAUGE CONVERSION:-

- (i) Doubling of Jaipur - Kota
- (ii) Doubling of Chandna-Fort – Nagbhir
- (iii) Doubling of Mangalore-Ullal - Surathkal
- (iv) Doubling of Rewari-Mahendergarh
- (v) Bhusawal- Badnera- Wardha 3rd line
- (vi) Kasara- Igatpuri 4th line
- (vii) Karjat-Lonavala 4th line
- (viii) Itarsi-Bhusawal 3rd line
- (ix) Gauge Conversion of Meter Gauge line in Ahmedabad area upto Mahesana.
- (x) Gauge Conversion of Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur (Updating)

Surveys for Sagar-Chatarpur-Khujraho-Bhopal and Jabalpur- Udaipura-Sagar New line have been completed. I will get them examined expeditiously. Survey for Indore-Jabalpur New line will be expedited.

I am happy to announce that the survey for Mysore-Kushalnagar portion of Mysore-Kushalnagar-Medekere New line has been completed and State Government has agreed to share cost of the project. This will provide Rail connectivity to important tourist

destinations in Kodagu (Coorg) district. I propose to pursue this project for obtaining requisite approvals after completion of remaining survey up to Madikere.

A survey for new line between Tarighat and Ghazipur has been completed. However, the same needs to be examined by extending survey up to Mau so as to connect the line to the rail network further. It will be undertaken expeditiously.

XXVIII. NEW TRAINS:

I would like to inform this august House that while I have received innumerable requests from various quarters for running new train services, resource constraints preclude me from meeting many of them. Nonetheless, to meet the critical demands of the un-reserved and reserved segments, I have decided to run Jansadharan group of trains and a Premium group of trains respectively, including those announced in the interim Railway Budget 2014-15. These services would be meeting the demand surges which manifest themselves on special occasions. Special trains would continue to run to meet the holiday and festival rush including services for Melmaruvathur, Velankanni, Jhalawar etc. for which I have received special requests from the public representatives.

I also propose to introduce 5 Jansadharan Trains, 5 Premium Trains, 6 AC Express Trains, 27 Express Trains, 8 Passenger Trains, 2 MEMU services and 5 DEMU services. Besides, I also propose to extend the run of 11 existing trains. The following is the list.

(A) Jansadharan Trains

- (i) Ahmedabad – Darbhanga Jansadharan Express via Surat
- (ii) Jaynagar – Mumbai Jansadharan Express
- (iii) Mumbai – Gorakhpur Jansadharan Express
- (iv) Saharasa – Anand Vihar Jansadharan Express via Motihari
- (v) Saharasa – Amritsar Jansadharan Express

(B) Premium Trains

- (i) Mumbai Central – New Delhi Premium AC Express
- (ii) Shalimar – Chennai Premium AC Express
- (iii) Secunderabad- Hazrat Nizamuddin Premium AC Express
- (iv) Jaipur – Madurai Premium Express
- (v) Kamakhya – Bengaluru Premium Express

(C) AC Express Trains

- (i) Vijayawada-New Delhi AP Express (Daily)
- (ii) Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Lucknow (Weekly)
- (iii) Nagpur – Pune (Weekly)
- (iv) Nagpur – Amritsar (Weekly)
- (v) Naharlagun – New Delhi (Weekly)
- (vi) Nizamuddin – Pune (Weekly)

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): West Bengal has been totally deprived. ...(*Interruptions*)

13.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

(D) Express Trains

- (i) Ahmedabad – Patna Express (Weekly) via Varanasi
- (ii) Ahmedabad - Chennai Express (Bi-weekly) via Vasai Road
- (iii) Bengaluru – Mangalore Express (Daily)
- (iv) Bengaluru – Shimoga Express (Bi-weekly)
- (v) Bandra (T) – Jaipur Express (Weekly) Via Nagda, Kota
- (vi) Bidar – Mumbai Express (Weekly)
- (vii) Chhapra – Lucknow Express (Tri-weekly) via Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi

- (viii) Ferozpur – Chandigarh Express (6 days a week)
- (ix) Guwahati – Naharlagun Intercity Express (Daily)
- (x) Guwahati – Murkongselek Intercity Express (Daily)
- (xi) Gorakhpur – Anand Vihar Express (Weekly)
- (xii) Hapa – Bilaspur Express (Weekly) via Nagpur
- (xiii) Hazur Saheb Nanded – Bikaner Express (Weekly)
- (xiv) Indore – Jammu Tawi Express (Weekly)
- (xv) Kamakhya – Katra Express (Weekly) via Darbhanga
- (xvi) Kanpur – Jammu Tawi Express (Bi-weekly)
- (xvii) Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Azamgarh Express (Weekly)
- (xviii) Mumbai – Kazipeth Express (Weekly) via Balharshah
- (xix) Mumbai – Palitana Express (Weekly)
- (xx) New Delhi - Bhatinda Shatabdi Express (Bi-weekly)
- (xxi) New Delhi – Varanasi Express (Daily)
- (xxii) Paradeep – Howrah Express (Weekly)
- (xxiii) Paradeep – Visakhapatnam Express (Weekly)
- (xxiv) Rajkot – Rewa Express (Weekly)
- (xxv) Ramnagar – Agra Express (Weekly)
- (xxvi) Tatanagar – Baiyyappanahali (Bengaluru) Express (Weekly)
- (xxvii) Visakhapatnam – Chennai Express (Weekly)

(E) Passenger Trains

- (i) Bikaner – Rewari Passenger (Daily)
- (ii) Dharwad – Dandeli Passenger (Daily) via Alnavar
- (iii) Gorakhpur – Nautanwa Passenger (Daily)
- (iv) Guwahati – Mendipathar Passenger (Daily)

- (v) Hatia – Rourkela Passenger
- (vi) Byndoor – Kasaragod Passenger (Daily)
- (vii) Rangapara North – Rangiya Passenger (Daily)
- (viii) Yesvantpur – Tumkur Passenger (Daily)

(F) MEMU services

- (i) Bengaluru – Ramanagaram 6 days a week (3 Pairs)
- (ii) Palwal – Delhi – Aligarh

(G) DEMU services

- (i) Bengaluru – Neelmangala (Daily)
- (ii) Chhapra – Manduadih (6 days a week) via Ballia
- (iii) Baramula – Banihal (Daily)
- (iv) Sambalpur – Rourkela (6 days a week)
- (v) Yesvantpur- Hosur (6 days a week)

(H) Extension of run of existing Trains

- (i) 22409/22410 Anand Vihar – Sasaram Garib Rath Express to Gaya
- (ii) 12455/12456 Delhi Sarai Rohilla – Sriganganagar Express to Bikaner
- (iii) 15231/15232 Gondia – Muzaffarpur Express to Barauni
- (iv) 12001/12002 New Delhi – Bhopal Shatabdi Express to Habibganj
- (v) 54602 Ludhiana – Hissar Passenger to Sadulpur
- (vi) 55007/55008 Sonpur – Kaptanganj Passenger to Gorakhpur
- (vii) 55072/55073 Gorakhpur – Thawe Passenger to Siwan
- (viii) 63237/63238 Buxar – Mughalsarai MEMU to Varanasi
- (ix) 63208/63211 Jhajha – Patna MEMU to Jasidih
- (x) 64221/64222 Lucknow – Hardoi MEMU to Shahjahanpur

- (xi) 68002/68007 Howrah – Belda MEMU to Jaleswar

Madam Speaker, I am aware that I would receive both praise and criticism alike.

Lastly, I would like to recall a popular verse of Shri D.V. Gundappa, a famous poet, philosopher and writer of Kannada, who wrote under the penname – Mankutimma, which translates as under:

“It is not that after reading this book, there will be no more doubts.

It is not that what we believe today will hold up forever.

If someone points at some shortcoming, I have an open mind to correct.

But for now, I believe this is right.”

With these words, Madam Speaker, I commend the Railway Budget for 2014-15 to the august House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 28/16/14]

13.10 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
2011-12**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 14, the hon. Minister.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA : Madam Speaker, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2011-2012. ... (Interruptions)

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 29/16/14]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

14.10¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

14.10½ hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON : The hon. Home Minister to move the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, we have objections to the introduction of this Bill.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.”

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I now give the floor to Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. Only his statement and nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Sir, I am opposing the introduction of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as per Rule 72 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The division of the State that was effected in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha had stipulated certain conditions

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 08.07.2014

and those conditions were accepted by this House by a majority. Subsequently, *seven talukas* are being diverted from Telangana to Andhra Pradesh and accordingly an Ordinance was issued just two days before the State came into existence. This is a non-Constitutional aspect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution specifically stipulates that this is a tribal area. More than 90 per cent of the people who reside in this area, which is supposed to be transferred, belong to the tribal community. It comes under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Any change in the Fifth Schedule has to get the mandate of the people of that area. The tribal people have a say: whether they want to continue to stay in Telangana State or they want to shift to Andhra Pradesh.

Without taking their consent and without making any attempt to know what the people of that area want, the Government has come out with an Ordinance, and now a Bill has come. Therefore, I stand before you to say that this Bill should be withdrawn and allow the Ordinance to lapse.

My request to the Government is that it has to save the interests of the tribal people. More than a lakh of tribal people are being displaced and are now being shifted to another State where no one is going to take care of them. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. I would request the Government to take appropriate action to withdraw this Bill and also to protect the interests of the tribals. Thank you....(Interruptions)

14.13 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

14.13¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

14.13½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Bhagwant Mann and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, I would like to read only two lines from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. It says,

“The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was enacted on 1st March, 2014 to provide for reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh into the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.”

Sir, it clearly shows that the law was enacted on 1st March, 2014 and a Gazette Notification was also issued.

So, if the Government intends to alter the boundaries of any State, then Article 3 of the Constitution has to be followed. As per Article 3 of the Constitution, the President should recommend the Bill to the House only after ascertaining the views of the Legislatures of the respective State Assemblies. However, in this case, the President has not elicited the views of the State of Telangana as well as that of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

It is in this context that I oppose the Bill as there is no sanctity to it. All of us, the parliamentarians, know no Government can alter the boundaries of a State, unless they follow the provisions laid down in Article 3 of the Constitution. Hence, I oppose the Bill in *toto*.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: There is no necessity.
...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I introduce * the Bill.
...(Interruptions)

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

14.17 hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Reasons for immediate legislation by the promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 4 of 2014)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 4 of 2014).

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 (6 of 2014) was enacted on 1st March, 2014 to provide for reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh into the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

With a view to enable the successor State Government of Andhra Pradesh to have flexibility in the identification of areas for implementing the rehabilitation and resettlement aspect of the Polavaram Multi-purpose National Irrigation Project, as well as to ensure contiguity in the areas that forms part of the Andhra Pradesh and for administrative convenience, entire Mandals (administrative unit) in the Khammam district in which some Revenue Villages would get submerged or be needed for rehabilitation and resettlement purpose were required to be transferred to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh by amending section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. This transfer of areas excludes the Bhadrachalam Town and the 12 Revenue villages in the Burghampadu Mandal of the Khammam district through which the NH-221 passes as this highway is the only available road access to the Bhadrachalam town from the rest of Telangana.

Prior to 1959, the entire Bhadrachalam Revenue Division was a part of the East Godavari District. It was transferred to the Khammam district for administrative reasons. Now, only a part of the Bhadrachalam Revenue Division is being transferred to Andhra Pradesh to address the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the Polavaram project.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 30/16/14.

The Government was of the view that immediate action was necessary to revise the territories of the two successor states before the appointed day, i.e. 2nd June, 2014 on which day the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 would come into force. In the absence of adjustment of territories there was a possibility of the execution of the National Project getting delayed further. Therefore, an expeditious decision was required regarding transfer of the areas likely to get submerged, to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh so that the rehabilitation and resettlement issues could be dealt with appropriately by that state. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ord. 4 of 2014) was, therefore, promulgated on 29th May, 2014.

By promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 has been amended. Now, it is proposed to introduce a replacement Bill, namely, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Bill, 2014 maintain the continuity of the amendments carried out in section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to provide basic facilities and stoppage of important trains at Palanpur Railway Station in Banaskantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banaskantha): My Parliamentary Constituency Banaskantha is totally deprived of railways facilities. Banaskantha district Head

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Quarters railway station i.e. Palanpur railway station lacks the basic amenities. There is no shed on the platform. There is no long distance railway service from the Palanpur railway station and people have to move to other railway stations to perform a journey to the distant cities and towns. Stoppage of a number of important trains has not been provided at this railway station. Other railway stations under my Parliamentary Constituency, namely Amirgarh, Iqbalgarh, Dhanera, Deesa, Deodar, Bhildi and Bhabbar, etc. are not being taken care of by the Railways. There is a railway crossing LC 149A at the Samdari-Bhildi, which is nearly 50 years old. Construction work on cost sharing basis between the Railways and the State of Gujarat was begun to build a bridge in place of above crossing but the Railways refused to give their share of cost post construction work. Resultantly, much delay is caused in movement of traffic through this crossing leading to fatal accidents.

It is requested that the Government may provide basic amenities at the Banaskantha Headquarters Palanpur Railway Station and necessary railway services should be introduced on public demand and the stoppage of the trains as demanded may be provided and the construction work on the old crossing LC 149A at the Samdari-Bhildi railway line under the office of the General Manager, Railways, Jodhpur, that was stopped, be expedited by way of sharing between the Railways and the State Government of Gujarat, as the construction work was initiated on sharing basis earlier.

(ii) Need to provide financial assistance to all the people seeking help from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): In our country, the Prime Minister Relief Fund is a boon for treatment of patients belonging to the poor families in the country wherein financial assistance is provided to them on the basis of recommendations made by the hon'ble Members of Parliament. But the Members of Parliament have to face a lot of difficulties in this regard. People from my Parliamentary constituency submit application to the Prime Minister seeking financial assistance for than for costly treatment of serious and deadly diseases like Heart Surgery, Kidney transplant, Cancer, etc. and some people do get some financial assistance from this to some extent but there are many people who don't get the same. There

is an electorate of atleast 15 to 20 lacs voters in a constituency and the Members of Parliament continue to get on daily basis the requests from the people suffering seriously, but only two or three recommendations of a Member of Parliament are approved in a month, and that too on the lottery system basis only. The people who don't know any other way to get financial assistance come to the Members of Parliament and a single operation surgery costs about 5 to 7 lac rupees. But, only a financial assistance in the range of 25-50-70 thousand rupees in approved for these people and due to this, they face much difficulties in getting the treatment and their treatment is left mid way as they don't get full financial assistance for their treatment leading to even death of many patients.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government as well as Hon'ble Prime Minister to seriously look into this matter to provide for immediate grant of full amount of treatment from the Prime Minister Relief Fund. Or the hospital where the patient is getting treatment to give treatment may be directed to the patient entirely free-of-cost.

(iii) Need to arrange the payment of dues by NAFED to the Tilam Sangh and Groundnut farmers of Bikaner in Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): In Four procurement centres i.e. Bikaner, Nokha, Shridungargarh and Lunakransar of my Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner, Rajasthan, 1,20,238.80 metric tonnes of groundnut worth 480.92 crore rupees was purchased from farmers. The said produce of groundnut has been stored in RSWC godowns as per directions of NAFED to Tilam Sangh. But, almost 300 farmers have not received their full payment till date. Government of Rajasthan has written a letter to NAFED to clear the dues.

The farmers sold groundnut to multi-purpose Kriya-Vikrya Sahakari Samiti of Shri Ganga Nagar as earmarked by the Government agencies. Farmers have been given the receipt of the purchase by the agencies. Even after three months, the farmers are not being paid for their produce. In addition to this, I also want to State that the harvest of red gram is delayed this year. Therefore, purchase period needs to be extended.

Additional Chief Secretary of Government of Rajasthan has asked NAFED to clear the said outstanding

dues. I urge upon the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India that NAFED should clear the dues of Tilam Sangh and farmers at the earliest as demanded by Government of Rajasthan.

(iv) Need to speed up the flood management and land erosion control project on Ganga and Ghaghara rivers in Ballia Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Ballia): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards completing the construction works of the sanctioned projects on Ganga and Ghaghara rivers before the flood season in my Parliamentary Constituency, Ballia.

Construction works related to sanctioned projects on Ganga and Ghaghara river is going on at slow pace and because of this, there may be heavy losses of revenue, life and property. The flood and erosion caused by Ganga and Ghaghara rivers in my Parliamentary constituency has badly affected the villages like Shrinagar (Dubey Chhapra) - Bairiya, Jagdishpur, Bhusola, Nardara, Gaderia-Murli Chhapra, Semra Vikas khand-Muhammadabad, District. Ghazipur, Ibrahimabad, Naubarar (Aathgaon) Murli Chhapra, Tilapur, Dataha-Rewati, etc. National Highway No. 31 is also in potential danger. In case adequate works in respect of sanctioned projects are not carried out before the flood, district Ballia is likely to face potential threat.

I therefore, request the Union Government to interfere in this serious matter of urgent public importance and direct concern Departments to complete the projects sanctioned for Ganga and Ghaghara rivers in Ballia before advent of flood season so that area may be saved from the potential loss of revenue and lives caused by erosion.

(v) Need to control the floods caused by Sharda and Ghaghara rivers in Dhaurhra Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA (Dhaurhra): My Parliamentary Constituency Dhaurhra (U.P.) is worst affected by flood. Heavy flood is caused mainly by Sharda and Ghaghara rivers. Several villages and crops of farmers are washed away during rainy seasons. This also caused loss of lives and property.

Therefore, I request the Government to take steps to deal with problem of flood so that common people could get relief.

(vi) Need to settle the issue of ownership rights on salt pan land in North East Mumbai

[*English*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): The Salt Commissioner, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion of Ministry of Commerce and Industry has identified around 800 acres developable salt pan land in North East Mumbai, i.e. Ghatkopar, Mulund area in my Constituency. The market value of this land is more than Rs.10,000 crore. Government of India and Government of Maharashtra had several interactions, meetings, MoU to jointly develop this land for low cost comfortable housing and other purposes. Suddenly by an order, Collector of Mumbai Suburban District, Maharashtra declared that the whole salt pan land belongs to Government of Maharashtra and also started taking possession of such salt pan land, where salt is not being cultivated for the last 20 years and which is developable. There is an urgent need to take some urgent steps to protect this land from land Mafia and necessary steps be taken to restrain the State Government staking its claim on the entire Salt pan land. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and take immediate step.

(vii) Need to open a Passport Seva Kendra at Mysore in Karnataka on priority basis

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA (Mysore): Mysore is the second largest IT centre in the State and its software exports had crossed Rs. 2,000 crore last fiscal while its population was approaching the million mark. A local Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) could cater to Mysore, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Kodagu and surrounding areas. Mysore is an emerging industrial hub and IT exporting city. Some of the IT and ITES companies in Mysore, which have hired through campus interview, are sending their employees in batches of 50-60 to Bangalore to get the passport and it takes considerable time. In the last four years, the number of applicants from the city has almost doubled. Unlike earlier when the application was submitted physically to the police, it is now submitted online or through post offices and the police are receiving applications for police verification.

The need for a PSK in the city is needed in view of its importance as a tourist hub and high international passenger traffic originating from here.

I am given to understand that the Ministry has proposed to open 80 PSKs across the country, including one in Mysore. The need for establishment of PSK is a valid proposition and justified as this will help in the overall economic development of the city. Apex industry bodies and Government are planning to develop Mysore as a model tier-II city with world-class facilities for tourists and investment destination. P8K will boost Mysore city's brand value.

I urge the Hon'ble Minister to give highest consideration to open a Passport Seva Kendra at Mysore City.

(viii) Need to construct a bridge over Son River connecting Rohtas district of Bihar with Palamu district of Jharkhand

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Construction of bridge on Son river from Panduka village under Nauhata block of in Rohtas district of my Parliamentary Constituency to Shri Nagar (Palamu) Jharkhand will facilitate smooth movement and promote trade and generate opportunities of employment for crores of people of both the States and bring prosperity in the lives of people and this will prove to be a link bridge amongst Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

Therefore, I urge that this public utility scheme may be executed on-the-priority basis.

(ix) Need to review the decision on Western Ghats in the light of report submitted by Government of Kerala

[*English*]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): I draw the attention of the Government to the concerns of the people in Kerala regarding the reports of Prof. Madhav Gadgil Committee and Dr. Kashturirangan panel on Western Ghats. Implementing the recommendations of these reports will have adverse impact on the livelihood of millions of people. Keeping in view the gravity of the issue, the Government of Kerala constituted an expert

panel to review aforesaid reports on Western Ghats. The Kerala Government has submitted its report to the Central Government. I request the Government to kindly consider the report submitted by Kerala before taking a final decision on Western Ghats.

(x) Need to declare official residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in New Delhi as a National Monument

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Erstwhile Minister of Home Affairs Sardar Patel had carried out an arduous task of consolidating 565 princely states very well after the Britishers left India and he became an architect of the nation by uniting the nation as whole. This deed of his is extremely inspiring and future generation should be aware of the same and it should be the source of inspiration for patriotism. Keeping this in view, demand for making his official residence 1, Aurangzeb Road as a national memorial has been made from time to time by different organisations and representatives of the people. But as on date, ignoring the work done by the architect Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, he has not been given much importance and because of which real patriots feel pain. The Government should relieve their pain by making present generation aware of the great deeds done by the architect of the nation, Sardar Patel. Therefore his official residence should be declared as a nation memorial.

(xi) Need to initiate work on gauge conversion of railway line between Thiruvarur and Karaikudi in Nagapattinam Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

[English]

DR. K. GOPAL (Nagapattinam): I would like to urge the Government to initiate action for early completion of the railway gauge conversion project between Thiruvarur and Karaikudi in Nagapattinam constituency, Tamil Nadu which is pending without any reason for the last so many years. The survey study has already been completed. But no further action has been taken by the Government till now. Therefore, I request the Government to initiate this pending project and include it in the Railway Budget along with the necessary allocation of fund. Since the completion of this project has the demand of people of my constituency for nearly two decades, the Government

should expedite the line between Thiruvarur and Karaikudi. The completion of this railway gauge conversion work would not only be beneficial to villages and towns located along this rail route but also would generate more income to the Railways.

(xii) Need to accelerate the pace of construction work of new railway line between Amta and Bagnan in Howrah district of West Bengal

SHRI SULTAN AHMED (Uluberia): In 2009-2010, 16 kilometers of new railway lines were sanctioned by the Ministry of Railways to meet the demand of people of Uluberia Parliamentary Constituency in the district of Howrah in West Bengal under Kharagpur division of the South Eastern Railway. I have visited the site and after 4 years, the progress of the work is only 2%. This indicates that the Ministry of Railways is going to miss the deadline and the cost of the work is expected to rise which will cause heavy loss to Indian Railways. Therefore, local people are also very apprehensive about the fate of the project.

Hence, expeditious action for construction work of Amta-Bagnan New Railway line is urgently required.

(xiii) Need to develop the National Waterway No. 5

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): For development of Inland Water Transport, Government of India have declared Talcher Dhamra stretch of Brahmani, Kharasuan-Dhamra river system alongwith Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dharme stretch of Matei river and Mahanadi delta river between Mangalgadi and Paradip as National Waterway No. 5 in the State of West Bengal and Odisha. This has been surveyed through WAFOS. In this regard, the Act had been enacted in Parliament on 18th November 2008. This National Waterways will provide an alternative mode of transportation from coal mines and other industries of Odisha to Pradip, Dhamra and Haldia ports.

The representatives of Paradip Post Trust, NALCO, MCL, OMC etc have showed interest to act as stakeholders in the event of Joint Venture with IWAI to develop the National Waterway No. 5. In the matter of development of Inland Waterway No. 5 in Odisha, especially to connect Industrial hub of Kalinganagar, Anugul and coal belt of Talchar, Mahanadi Coal Field to port of Paradip and

Dhamra, the concept paper shows that this stretch will be commercially viable and can be taken up under PPP mode.

I would urge upon the Government to take urgent and necessary steps in this regard.

(xiv) Need to restrict the import of rubber

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The Indian rubber market is on the decline over the past two years. The cost of 1 kg of rubber which was Rs 240/- in April 2011 has come down to Rs. 144 in May 2014. Such drastic fall in the price by more than 60% has made the crop economically unviable. The main reason for the fall in rubber price is excessive imports without taking into account the supply-demand gap.

While the country has produced 8.07 lakh mt tonnes of rubber during 2013 the consumption was 9.55 lakh Mt tonnes leaving a gap of 1.48 mt tonnes. Instead of bridging the gap by imports, the actual imported quantity was 3.00 lakh Mt tonnes leaving a surplus supply of 1.52 Mt tonnes. So import restrictions form the crux of the issue.

Rubber being agricultural product, WTO norms permit imposition of import duty from 20 to 70 percent. Presently what is levied for rubber is a minimum duty of 20 percent only. It has to be enhanced to 50 percent.

No import of rubber during peak rubber production season (September- January) is to be allowed. The number of discharge ports should be limited so that buyers may be tempted to utilize more domestic rubber. 100 percent inspection has to be employed to avoid import of inferior quality at lesser price. A monitoring mechanism to avoid excess imports is to be created. Price stabilization scheme for rubber may be implemented by Government of India. For this purpose a corpus fund of Rs 1000 crore may be created.

I request your good self to kindly look into the above suggestions and take immediate steps to provide support to the rubber farmers.

HON. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

... (*Interruptions*)

15.0¼ hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193Contd.

Price rise

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, discussion on the issue of price rise under Rule 193 has been included in the today's List of Business in the name of Shri P. Karunakaran and Shri Shailesh Kumar. I may inform the House that Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of the Congress Party has requested hon. Speaker to allow Shri Amrinder Singh to initiate the discussion. As a special case, hon. Speaker has given the permission. Therefore, I request Shri Karunakaran to allow Shri Amrinder Singh to initiate the discussion. I hope the hon. Member has no objection. I shall call Shri Karunakaran after Shri Amrinder Singh.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasarago): Sir, the first name in the list is of mine. So, really I have the right to speak first. But for the smooth functioning of the House, it is left to the hon. Speaker to take the decision. But really I have the right to speak. I really agree with the Speaker. If the Speaker thinks that it is needed for the better functioning of the House, I have no objection to that. ...(*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH (Amritsar): Sir, there are various issues which we want to bring before the House. We hope that when we raise these issues which are of importance, every family of India gets affected by this. We want that the Government should take notice of this and give an answer on the floor of the House. ...(*Interruptions*) Today, the prices are breaking the backbone of the common man. It is interesting to note that in the month of May, their own Ministry has given us a wholesale price index and yet in one month, the prices have risen to such an extent

that it has become difficult for any ordinary person to afford it. ... (Interruptions) Therefore, it is not possible for the common man to sustain the price rise which is taking place. Today, you have potatoes which have gone up by 200 per cent; onions have gone up by 200 per cent; and tomatoes have gone up by 200 per cent. How can the common man survive by this? It is not possible. You have further raised the petrol prices. You have raised diesel prices twice. This has gone up twice. ... (Interruptions) Every time the freight prices go up, the commodity prices go up too. Today, if prices are going up like this in India, how is it going to be in the times to come? ... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please go back to your seats. Whatever you want to raise, you go to your seat and raise it.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What do you want? You tell me, what do you want?

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : What do you want? You tell me.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.30 p.m.

15.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

(SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV *in the Chair*)

... (Interruptions)

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 ...Contd.

Price rise

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Amarinder Singh ji, please speak.

... (Interruptions)

15.30¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Bhagwant Mann and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Amarinder Singh ji.

... (Interruptions)

CAPTAIN AMARINDER SINGH (Amritsar) : Hon. Chairman, please maintain order in the House. ... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRMAN: You please speak.

CAPTAIN AMARINDER SINGH: How can I speak without order in the House? There is so much uproar, I cannot hear my own voice.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Amarinder Singh ji.

... (Interruptions)*

[English]

CAPTAIN AMARINDER SINGH: Sir, when the House is in order, I can speak... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let the discussion be initiated on the issue like price rise.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

CAPTAIN AMARINDER SINGH : The House is not in order. So, I cannot speak ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Let Amarinder Singh ji speak.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Member, Let him speak. A very important issue is being discussed. He is standing, Let him speak.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Let him speak, he is standing there is a discussion on such important issue.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please stop.

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : All of you are requested to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please go to your seats.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Members please go to your Seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : The House is adjourned till 4.30 p.m.

15.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

(SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO *in the Chair*)

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Capt. Amrinder Singh to speak.

... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM) : Sir, I am on point of order.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Under what rule?

... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, I am on point of order under Rule 376 about the need for maintaining order in the House. You can use Rule 374 for maintaining order in the House. Let me mention what happened in this House earlier...(Interruptions). What was happening was that the Members of the TMC were demonstrating and agitating against the Railway Budget in which there has no reduction of railway fare hike and also there has been no projects for West Bengal...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

Pappuji, let me continue my speech. [English] Let us say that there have been no projects for many parts

of India. Sir, I was there in the Fifteen Lok Sabha and in earlier Lok Sabha also. We have seen that this happens when people are agitated over some issue. Now among the TMC Members, our lady Members were arraigned on that side. At that time, when they were still shouting slogans, one Member from the Ruling Party, BJP, - I am told that his name is Mr. Harinarayan Rajbhar - came up as if to hit people. I, myself went and intervened. But before that, he used very filthy language against our leader...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing would go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, he threatened our lady Members that he would beat them up...*(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADBAND CASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : Hon. Chairperson, 545 Members have been newly elected...(Interruptions)

[English]

I respect you. Sir, the issue is very simple. People have elected this Government with a massive mandate ...*(Interruptions)

16.33 hrs

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: They are also representatives of the people. [Translation] The House is not in order. [English] The issue is who has disturbed the House. Those who have disturbed the House are now complaining and even while complaining, they are not maintaining order...(Interruptions) Please ask them to maintain order...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th July, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

16.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 9, 2014/Ashadha 18, 1936 (Saka).

*Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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